

सिंघी जैन ग्रन्थ माला

*****[ग्रन्थांक ३४]*****

कविराज-स्वयंभूदेव-विरचित

पउमचरिउ

[अपभ्रंशभाषाप्रथित पौराणिक महाकाव्य]



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*****[NUMBER 34]*****

PAUMACARIU

(A PURĀNIC EPIC IN APABHRAMŚA)

Composed by

Kavirāja Svayambhūdeva

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साधुचरित-श्रेष्ठिवर्य श्रीमद् डालचन्दजी सिंघी पुण्यस्मृतिनिमित्त
प्रतिष्ठापित एवं प्रकाशित

सिंघी जैन ग्रन्थ माला

[जैन आत्मिक, दार्शनिक, साहित्यिक, ऐतिहासिक, वैज्ञानिक, कथात्मक—इत्यादि विविधविषयगुम्फित;
प्राकृत, संस्कृत, अपभ्रंश, प्राचीनगूर्जर-राजस्थानी आदि नानाभाषानिबद्ध; सार्वजनीन पुरातन
वाक्य तथा नूतन संशोधनात्मक साहित्य प्रकाशिनी सर्वश्रेष्ठ जैन ग्रन्थावलि.]

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(सम्मान्य नियामक-भारतीय विद्या भवन)

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श्री राजेन्द्र सिंह सिंघी तथा श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह सिंघी

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विविध पाठभेद, विस्तृत प्रस्तावना, विशिष्ट शब्दकोष, परिशिष्टादि समन्वित

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* *



सं पा द क्र

डॉ. हरिवल्लभ चूनीलाल भायाणी एम. ए.; पीएच्. डी.

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(विद्या धर काण्ड)

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भारतीय विद्या भवन

बंबई

विक्रमाब्द २००९]

प्रथमावृत्ति, पंचशत प्रति

[ख्रिस्ताब्द १९५३]

ग्रन्थांक ३४]

भारतीय विद्या भवन द्वारा सर्वाधिकार सुरक्षित

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॥ सिंधीजैनग्रन्थमालासम्पादकप्रशस्तिः ॥

स्वस्ति श्रीमेवपाटाख्यो देशो भारतविक्षुतः । रूपाहेलीति सन्नाम्नी पुरिका तत्र सुस्थिता ॥	१
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| <p>१ मेरुतुङ्गाचार्यरचित प्रबन्धचिन्तामणि
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| <p>१ खरतरगण्डबृहद्गुर्वावलि.</p> <p>२ कुमारपालचरित्रसंग्रह.</p> <p>३ विविधगण्डीयपट्टावलिंसंग्रह.</p> <p>४ जैनपुस्तक प्रशस्तिसंग्रह, भाग २.</p> <p>५ विज्ञप्तिसंग्रह - विज्ञप्ति महालेख - विज्ञप्ति त्रिवेणी
आदि अनेक विज्ञप्तिलेख समुच्चय.</p> <p>६ उद्द्योतनसूरिकृत कुवलयमालाकथा.</p> <p>७ कीर्तिकौमुदी आदि वस्तुपालप्रशस्तिसंग्रह.</p> <p>८ दामोदरकृत उक्तिव्यक्ति प्रकरण.</p> | <p>९ महामुनिगुणपालविरचित जंबूचरित्र (प्राकृत)</p> <p>१० जयपाहुडनाम निमित्तशास्त्र. (प्राकृत)</p> <p>११ गुणचन्द्रविरचित मंत्रीकर्मचन्द्रवंशप्रबन्ध.</p> <p>१२ नयचन्द्रविरचित हम्मरीरमहाकान्य.</p> <p>१३ महेश्वरसूरिकृत नर्मदासुन्दरीकथा. (प्रा०)</p> <p>१४ सिद्धिचन्द्रकृत काव्यप्रकाशखण्डन.</p> <p>१५ कौटिल्यकृत अर्थशास्त्र - सटीक.</p> <p>१६ गुणप्रभाचार्यकृत विनयसूत्र.</p> |
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Shri Bahadur Singh Singhi Memoirs

- १ स्व. बाबू श्रीबहादुरसिंहजी सिंघी स्मृतिग्रन्थ [भारतीय विद्या, भाग ३] सन १९४४.
- २ Late Babu Shri Bahadur Singhji Singhi Memorial volume.
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- ३ Literary Circle of Mahāmātya Vastupāla and its Contribution
to Sanskrit Literature. By Dr. Bhogilal J. Sandesara,
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By Prof. P. K. Gode, M. A.

SHRI BAHADUR SINGHJI SINGHI

By

Acharya Jina Vijaya Muni

On 7th of JULY, 1944, Babu Shri Bahadur Singhji Singhi left his mortal coils at the comparatively early age of fiftynine. His loss has been widely felt. His aged mother received this rude shock so ill that she did not long outlive him. His worthy sons have lost an affectionate and noble father, the industrialists and businessmen of the country one of their 'pioneers, the large number of his employees a benevolent master, scholarship one of its best patrons and the poor people of his native district a most generous donor. To me his loss has been personal. My contact with him was a turning point in my life. Whatever I have been able, during the past fifteen years, to achieve in the field of scholarship is due directly to him. The financial assistance with which he backed up my activities was the least of his contributions. But for his love of scholarship with which he inspired me, this chapter of my life would have been entirely different. To his sacred memory I am penning these few lines.

Babu Shri Bahadur Singhji was born in Azimganj, Murshidabad, in Vikram Samvat 1941, in the ancient family of the Singhis, who were of old the treasurers of the Mughal emperors. The family had passed through many vicissitudes of fortune and in the 17th century it migrated from Rajaputana to Bengal, but thanks to the energy and enterprise of Singhiji's father, Babu Dalchandji Singhi, the family firm became a very flourishing concern.

At an early age Singhiji joined the family business and by pushing ahead with father's enterprises, succeeded in making the firm the foremost in the mining industry of Bengal and Central India. Besides he also acquired vast zamindaries and had interests in many industrial and banking concerns. This early preoccupation with business affairs prevented his having a college education. But Singhiji was studious and introspective by nature. Unlike many other wealthy men who spend their money and time in such fads as the races, the theatres, and the like, he devoted all his spare time to study and cultural development. He acquired an excellent command over several languages. Art and literature were the subjects of his choice. He was very fond of collecting rare and invaluable specimens of ancient sculpture, paintings, coins, copperplates and inscriptions. His manuscript collection contained a large number of rare works of historical and cultural importance, among which mention must be made of a unique manuscript of the Koran which was handed down from Baber to Aurangzeb and bears the autographs of all of them. It is recorded therein that it was considered by them all as more valuable than the empire.

His numismatic collection, especially of Kushan and Gupta coins, is considered the third best in the world. He also had a good and large collection of works of art and historical importance. Singhi was a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts (London), a member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, the Bangiya Sahitya Parishad, the Indian Research Institute and a Founder-Member of the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan. He was also the President of the Jain Shwetambara Conference held in Bombay in 1926. Though he had made no special study of law he was well up in the legal matters. On one occasion when he found that his lawyers were not properly representing his case he himself pleaded out the case successfully, much to the surprise of the bench and the bar who took him for an accomplished advocate.

Though a highly religious and leading figure in the Jain Community he had an outlook which was far from sectarian. More than three fourths of the six lakhs and over of his donations were for non-Jain causes. More often than not he preferred to give his assistance anonymously and he did not keep a list of his donations even when they were made in his name. To the Chittaranjan Seva Sadan, Calcutta, he gave Rs. 10,000/-, when Mahatmaji had been to his place for the collection of funds, to the Hindu Accademy, Daultapur, Rs 15,000/-, to the Taraqi-Urdu Bangala 5000/-, the Hindi Sahitya Parishad 12,500/-, to the Vishuddhanand Sarasvati Marwari Hospital 10,000/-, several maternity homes 2,500/-, to the Benares Hindu University 2,500/-, to the Jiaganj High School 5000/-, to the Jiaganj London Mission Hospital 600/-, to the Jain Temples at Calcutta and Murshidabad 11,000/-, to the Jain Dharma Pracharak Sabha, Maanbhum 5,000/-, to the Jain Bhavan, Calcutta, 15,000/-, to the Jain Pustak Prachar Mandal, Agra, 7,500/-, to the Agra Jain Temple 3,500/-, to the Ambala Jain High School, 2,100/-, for the Prakrit Kosh 2,500/-, and the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan 10,000/-. At the Singhi Park Mela held at his Ballyganj residence in which Viscount Wavell, then Commander-in-Chief, and Lord John Herbert, Governor of Bengal and Lady Herbert participated, he donated Rs. 41,000/-, for the Red Cross Fund.

The people of the district of Murshidabad, his native place, will ever remain grateful to him for having distributed several thousand maunds of rice at the low price of Rs. 8/- when rice was selling at Rs. 24/- in those terrible years of 1942-44, himself thereby suffering a loss of over three lakhs. In May-June 1944 he again spent Rs. 59,000/- for the distribution of cloth, rice and coms for the people of that place.

My close association with Singhi began in 1931, when he invited me to occupy the Chair for Jain Studies which he was starting at the Vishvabharati. Due to unfavourable climatic conditions of Shantiniketan I could not continue to work there for more than four years, but during those years was founded the Singhi Jain Series. During the period of ten years of my principalship of Gujarat Puratattva Mandir, Ahmedabad, and even before that I had been collecting materials of historical and philological importance and folk-lore etc. which had been lying hidden in the great Jain Bhandars of Patan, Ahmedabad, Baroda etc. I persuaded Singhi to start

a series which would publish works dealing with the vast materials in my possession, and also other important Jain texts and studies prepared on the most modern scientific lines. On the works of the Series he spent through me more than Rs 75,000/-. During this long period of over a dozen years he not even once asked me as to how and for what works the amount was spent. Whenever the account was submitted he did not ask for even the least information, but sanctioned it casting merely a formal glance on the accounts sheets. But he showed the most discriminating interest in the matter that was being published and on the material and manner in which they were being brought out. His only desire was to see the publication of as many works as possible during his lifetime. In May 1943 at my instance he gave over the Series to the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan. In September 1943 I had been to Calcutta to negotiate the purchase, for the Bhavan, of a well-equipped library of a retired professor. Singhi casually asked me what arrangements had been made for meeting the cost. I promptly replied that there was no cause for worry as long as donors like himself were there. He smiled; he had decided. Eventually he persuaded me to go in for the Nahar Collection which was a still more valuable one. He did not live long enough to present this literary treasure to the Bhavan; but his eldest son and my beloved friend, Babu Shri Rajendra Singh has fulfilled his father's wish though he was totally ignorant of it and has got this unique collection for the Bhavan and spent Rs. 50,000/- for the purpose.

By the end of 1943 his health began to decline. In the first week of January, 1944, when I went to him at Calcutta in connection with the work of the Bharatiya Itihasa Samiti I found him extremely unwell. Notwithstanding his ill health he talked to me for more than a couple of hours on the day of my arrival there. The first thing he said in the course of this lengthy, though very sweet talk, was to give me a mild reproof for undertaking the long and tedious journeys to Calcutta, Benaras and Cawnpore in spite of my ill health. He discussed with absorbing interest the details of the Samiti's proposed History of India, a subject of great interest to him. Our talks then drifted to the subject of the History of Jainism in which connection also he expressed his opinion about the material to be utilised for such a work. At the termination of our talks, which this time lasted for over three hours, I found him much exhausted and drooping in spirits.

On the 7th January his health took a turn for the worse. On the 11th January I went to take leave of him, which he, full of emotion, gave with a heavy heart, exclaiming, "Who knows whether we shall meet again or not?" I requested him to take heart and remain buoyant. He would be soon restored to normal health. But while I was stepping out of his room, my eyes were full of tears and his last words began to eat into my heart. Ill luck prevented our second meeting. That lofty and generous soul finally left its mortal habitat at mid-day on 7th July, 1944. May his soul rest in peace!

His sons, Babu Rajendra Singh, Babu Narendra Singh and Babu Vinendra Singh are treading in the footsteps of their revered father. During

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GENERAL EDITOR'S FOREWORD

Today I am placing in the hands of scholars the first part of Svayambhūdeva's great Apabhraṃśa epic *Paumacariu* as the Thirty-fourth Volume of the Singhi Jain Series, and it is but natural for me to feel a sense of joy at seeing my long-cherished hope fulfilled at last in this form.

It is commonly known among earnest scholars of Apabhraṃśa that among the very few precious jewels preserved to us from the vast literary treasures of Apabhraṃśa language, the present epic of Svayambhū occupies the foremost place. My attention was drawn to the existence of this poem for the first time in 1919-1920 A.D. when, during my stay at Poona, I got the most pleasant opportunity of examining the rich Bombay Government collection of ancient MSS. which was formerly kept at the Deccan College and was shifted afterwards to the famous Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute. At that time late Dr. P. D. Gune, who was among the chief founder-members of the Institute and who eventually became one of my most affectionate friends, was working as a very enthusiastic secretary of the B.O.R.I. He was also a keen student of Indian philology and hence one of the results of our contact was that his interest in the study and investigation of Apabhraṃśa became greatly sharpened. Once he read with me a few Sandhis from the beginning and end of the *Paumacariu* and also took down some notes with a view to prepare a short article on the subject, for the *Annals* of the B.O.R.I. During those days at Poona my learned Digambar Jain friend Pandit Nathuram Premi also used to visit me now and then and give me the pleasure of his company for several days, during which I received his enthusiastic co-operation in the research and publication of Jain literature. I drew his attention also to the important Apabhraṃśa work of Svayambhū and he wrote a few informative lines on the *Paumacariu* too in his article '*Mahākavi Puṣpadanta aur un-kā Mahāpurāna*' which was published in the *Jain Sāhitya Samśodhak* (July, 1923), then freshly started by me from Poona as a quarterly for bringing to light researches on Jain literature.

In my Gujarati Foreword to the *Paumasricariu* of Dhāhila Kavi, jointly edited by Professors M. C. Modi and H. C. Bhayani and published as the Twenty-fourth Volume of the present series, I have already outlined in short the course of progress achieved so far in the field of Apabhraṃśa studies, and it need not be repeated here. During the course of last forty years hundreds of Apabhraṃśa works, big and small, have been traced and many of them either have been or are being edited and made known to the public by various scholars, Indian as well as foreign.

Among them the compositions of three Jain poets enjoy prominence because of their great extent and their epic form. These three poets are Svayambhū Puspādanta and Haribhadra. Of these, Svayambhū belonged most probably to the Yāpaniya Jain sect (a sect which though existing at present only in name, once enjoyed a status parallel to the Śvetāmbara and Digambara sects) and Puspādanta was a Digambara and their literary activity flourished in the Mahārāṣṭra-Karnātaka region. Haribhadra, on the other hand was a Śvetāmbara Jain and his literary activity was carried on in the Rājasthāna-Gujarāta region. Chronologically Svayambhū comes first Puspādanta next and after him appears Haribhadra. Svayambhū's date is not fixed with definiteness, but as shown in the Introduction by Dr. Bhayani we can reasonably place him between the beginning of the eighth and end of the ninth century. Puspādanta's date is fixed as his *Mahāpurāṇa* was composed between 959 and 965 A.D. Similarly Haribhadra's date is supplied to us by his own work which was completed in 1159 A.D. Talking of the compositions of these great poets of Apabhraṃśa letters Svayambhū's two extensive works are the *Paumacariu* and the *Riṣṭhaṇemicariu*, Puspādanta's big work is *Tisatthimahāpurisa-guṇālakāra* or *Mahāpurāṇa*, while *Nemiṇāhacariu* is the corresponding epic of Haribhadra. Of these *Mahāpurāṇa* has been already properly edited by Dr. P. L. Vaidya and published in three parts in the Maṅkiyacaṅdra Digambar Jain Granthamālā. A portion of that poem dealing with the narrative of Harivaṃśa has been also separately published by that eminent German scholar Dr. L. Alsdorf and published by the Hamburg University.

As suggested at the outset, the idea of publishing the works of Svayambhū as also the *Nemiṇāhacariu* of Haribhadra was with me since quite long. When I was working as the Director of Gujarāt Purātattva Mandir (Gujarat Oriental Research Institute) which functioned as the Postgraduate and Research Department of Gujarāt Rāṣṭriya Vidyāpīṭh (Gujarat National University) founded in Ahmedābad with the great efforts of Mahatma Gandhi, I had prepared a scheme for that Institute for publishing ancient Indian literature and in the Series that was consequently started under the name 'Purātattva Granthāvalī' I had intended to include along with many Sanskrit, Pāli, Prakrit Apabhraṃśa and Old Gujarati works, the *Harivaṃśapurāṇa* of Puspādanta and the present work of Svayambhū. With that end in view I had also got them copied from the MSS. But due to lack of favourable circumstances the idea could not be carried out. Afterwards in A.D. 1930, when I undertook to work as the general editor of the Singhi Jain Series, my old temptation of bringing to light those two works revived with fresh force. In the meanwhile, through the admirable efforts of my learned friend

Pandit Nathuram Premi, the *Mahāpurāṇa* of Puṣpadanta was, as said above, edited by Dr. P. L. Vaidya and published in the Māṅkiyacandra Dīgambar Jain Granthmālā. The remaining work, the *Paumacariu* of Svayambhū has been taken up for editing by my learned pupil Dr. Bhayani and its first part comprising the first Kāṇḍa (the Vidyādhara-kāṇḍa) is happily published herewith.

When Prof. Bhayani requested me to allow him to work under my guidance for the Ph D. degree of the University of Bombay, I advised him to take up some Apabhraṃśa text for that purpose and accepting that advise whole-heartedly, he started in all earnestness to study Apabhraṃśa literature.

Already Prof. (now-Dr.) Bhayani had acquired sound knowledge of Sanskrit. He held an M A. degree of the Bombay University with the first class in that subject. But I found him more attracted towards linguistic studies and therefore I asked him to familiarize himself with Prakrit and especially with Apabhraṃśa literature. Later on at my suggestion he undertook to study several aspects of that unique Apabhraṃśa poem, *Samdeśarāsaka* of Abdala Rahamāna, then being edited by me. This study along with my edition of that poem has been published as the Twenty-second Volume of the Singhi Jain Series. After that in collaboration with Prof. M. C. Modi he edited the *Paumasricariu* of Dhāhila Kavi which has appeared as the Twenty-fourth Volume of the same series.

Finding him now well-equipped I induced him to take up for his Ph D thesis the work of editing Svayambhū's *Paumacariu*, which, as stated above, occupied first place among all the works of Apabhraṃśa literature available to us and hence to bring it out was my persistently cherished desire. In view of the great extent of the work it was decided that in the first instance he should prepare a critical edition of the first Kāṇḍa only of that work and should confine his textual and general studies to that portion. It hardly needs to be told that the present volume is the result of these studies of Prof. Bhayani. In view of its merits, the University of Bombay has accepted this thesis and its editor has been awarded a doctorate. This success of my beloved pupil was naturally a matter of great pleasure to me and I also take this opportunity to offer him my cordial congratulations for that.

Though, in this way, Dr. Bhayani had completed his task so far as his immediate purpose of preparing a doctorate dissertation was concerned, in view of his intense interest in Apabhraṃśa studies, I urged him to edit whole of the *Paumacariu*. He accepted the task gladly and continued his work on that text. And in this connection I am very glad to note here that the printing of the second and third Kāṇḍa of the *Paumacariu* is nearing completion.

and, along with the first part, I hope to place them in the form of the second part of that work in the hands of the learned readers of the Singh Jan Series.

The present work of Svayambhū has already attracted attention of several scholars and critics in Hindi and Gujarati. For instance in his Apabhramśa selections called '*Apabhramśa-pāṭhāvālī*' the Gujarati scholar Prof. M C Modi has included a few Sandhis from both the epics of Svayambhū. Similarly the famous Buddhist scholar and Hindi author Pandit Rahula Samkrityayana has given a prominent place to the *Paumacarū* of Svayambhū and has included several Sandhis from it in the first volume of his anthology of Hindi poetry called *Hindi Kāvya Dhārā*. In 1943 during his halt at Bombay prior to his departure to Russia, Pandit Samkrityayana stayed with me at the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan for about a couple of months and at that time he had an occasion to examine the good collection of Apabhramśa literature that was with me. He was quite impressed with it and took down numerous excerpts, notes, etc., which material he utilized in preparing the first volume of *Hindi Kāvya Dhārā* (Hindi Poetic Anthology) intended to serve as a sort of convenient Apabhramśa reader for the Hindi students. In his introductory remarks to that work my learned friend Rahula Samkrityayana has made certain observations which are worthy of note for all students of this subject. He says "हमारे इसी युगमें नहीं हिन्दी कविताने के पाँचों युगोंके जितने कवियोंको हमने यहाँ सग्रहीत किया है, उनमें यह निस्संकोच कहा जा सकता है, कि स्वयम् सब से बड़ा कवि है। वस्तुतः वह भारतके एक दर्जन अमर कवियोंमेंसे एक था। आश्चर्य और क्रोध दोनों होता है कि लोगोंने कैसे ऐसे महान कवि को भूला देना चाहा। (It can be said without hesitation that not only among the poets of this—i.e. the first—period, but among those of all the five periods of Hindi poetry represented in the present anthology, Svayambhū was the greatest. In fact he was one of the dozen immortal poets of India. It is a matter of wonder and indignation that people could forget such a great poet.)

As Mahāsthavira Pandit Rahula Samkrityayana has prepared his selections with a view to unfold rise and development of Hindi, we can quite understand why he regards Svayambhū as the leading pioneer among Hindi poets. Really speaking Svayambhū was the chief literary ancestor of Apabhramśa poets. Apabhramśa being the source of early as well as modern forms of New Indo-Aryan languages like Marathi, Hindi, Gujarati, Rajasthani, Bengali, Oriya, Assamese, Panjabi, etc., Svayambhū's poetry can be looked upon with equal propriety as the forerunner of Hindi poetry as that of the poetry of other vernaculars like Gujarati, Marathi, Rajasthani, Bengali, etc. Accordingly Svayambhū's work would prove very much useful to all students of New Indo-Aryan languages also.

I also earnestly hope to bring out, circumstances favouring, in near future, the remaining two Kāndas also (they are under preparation) as the third part of the *Paumacarvu*, so that a highly valuable and pioneer source for the study of Apabhraṁśa language and literature becomes available in full to scholars, to shed fresh light on the problems under their investigation.

Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan,
15th July, 1953

JINA VIJAYA MUNI.

PREFACE

When, in about 1942, I was encouraged by Muni Śrī Jinavijayaji to take up study of some Apabhramśa work for my doctorate dissertation, I had little imagined he would suggest to me to select with that purpose such an important work as Svayambhū's *Paumacariu*, which was known to be the earliest Purānic epic in Apabhramśa, available till then only in the MS form. Considering myself fortunate for getting, through Muniyī's kindness, such a singular opportunity, I started, under his instruction and guidance, collecting materials with a view to prepare a critical edition of the Vidyādhara-kāṇḍa (and eventually, of the whole text) of the *Paumacariu*. It is now—after a lapse of eleven years that I have been able to complete and put before the public the critical edition of the first Kāṇḍa of that work. Having had to shoulder various other duties, it was not possible for me to devote to that task sufficient time and attention at a stretch. I could work on it only at intervals. This would explain the long time taken to complete it.

I had two Mss of the *Paumacariu* to begin with. At that time the information regarding a third Ms. of the work was quite indefinite and the chances of acquiring it, very remote. Hence I had prepared the text of the whole of the Vidyādhara-kāṇḍa running over some 2700 distichs by collating the two Mss then at my disposal. But later on I came to know of the whereabouts of the third Ms. and when I could get and examine it, I found it superior to both the other Mss that were with me. As a consequence I had to reconstitute the whole of the text of the Vidyādhara-kāṇḍa. This fact also was responsible for considerable delay.

Although with the publication of this edition I have completed my work on the Vidyādhara-kāṇḍa for the present, I feel dissatisfied with it in more than one ways. Especially in the critical studies connected with the Vidyādhara-kāṇḍa I have not been able to touch some interesting aspects, like the form of the Apabhramśa epic, Svayambhū's style, his poetry, etc., and even the aspects that are studied still leave scope for further investigation. The only genuine satisfaction I can derive from the present effort is in hoping that this might induce some research workers interested in bringing to light Apabhramśa literature, to devote more attention to the external aspects of the texts like language, metre, form, style, etc., which are found neglected in general. Of course all the while I was engaged in the present study, the highly prized pleasure of being mentally in the intimate company of a poet of lasting glory like Svayambhū was mine own, and needs no express mention.

There have been already several valuable efforts to present systematically the facts of Apabhraṃśa grammar taking some particular text as the basis. One such attempt has been made from a comparative view-point also. Hence for the Apabhraṃśa of the text edited here I have thought it enough to point out only those grammatical facts which in some way or other appeared striking or which were found to specially corroborate facts known from other sources. Similarly in preparing the Index Verborum the aim has been rather to give a glossary of select words than to register all the words exhaustively. Still all the verbal forms have been included along with their analysis, and care has been taken not to leave out any word of note.

Svayambhū would naturally invite comparison with his successor Puspadanta, the only Apabhraṃśa epic poet whose works are published so far. And to anyone making a casual comparison it will be obvious that Svayambhū's style as compared with that of Puspadanta is simpler, direct, less elaborate and ornate and less weighed down with the burden of learning. His language is also comparatively simpler. Of course a correct appraisal of Svayambhū's poetic genius could not be made till all his works are published. In this connection I may state that so far as the *Paṇḍitarī* is concerned further thirty-six Sandhis have been already printed and it is intended to publish the rest of the text as early as possible.

As the present edition was prepared by way of a thesis for the Ph D degree of the University of Bombay and as a particular time limit was fixed for its submission, the Introduction had to be rushed through the press within the short period of one month. Without much difficulty one can spot a few signs of hurry in the printing etc., of this work. For these I crave the indulgence of the scholars.

In the end there remains for me the pleasant duty of acknowledging my obligations to various persons and institutions who have been in some way or other helpful to me in the task that was undertaken by me. In the first place I have to express my deep sense of obligation to my Guru Acharya Jinavijaya Muni. I owe to him so much right from the selection of the subject and acquiring and deciphering of Mss. down to the taking up of the work for publishing in the Singhi Jain Series that it would be very difficult to mention everything in detail. This last fact of becoming once again associated with the Singhi Jain Series, which has been accepted by the world of scholars as a highly illustrious achievement of its all-dedicating general editor, I regard as a valuable privilege. Without Muniji's help and guidance and especially without his personal and affectionate interest in my studies, I could not have undertaken or brought out the present work.

I also express my sincere gratitudes to the generous patrons of the Singhi Jain Series. Though Babu Bahadur Singhji Singh, the noble founder of the Singhi Jain Series is no more with us, his pious wishes for furthering the cause of our ancient heritage of literature has been quite willingly carried out by his two worthy sons, Babu Rajendra Singh Singh and Babu Narendra Singh Singh, and lovers of learning cannot but appreciate this contribution of theirs towards bringing to light priceless riches of our literary past.

My thanks are also due to Prof. Dr. Hiralal Jain, to Pandit Nathuram Premi, the General Secretary of the Mānkyacandra Digambar Jain Granthamālā, to Prof. P. K. Gode, Curator, Bhandarkar, Oriental Institute, Poona, to Pandit Ambalal P. Shah, to Pandit Chansukhdasji Nyāyatīrtha, Adhyakṣa, Śrī Digambar Jain Sanskrit College, Jaipur, and to the Secretary, Śrī Digambar Atiśay Ksetr Śrī Mahāvīrji Prabandhkāriṇī Committee, Jaipur, for getting the information and loan of the various Mss of the *Paumacariu*, to the Manager, Nirnaya-sagar Press and to late Shri Dhurubhai Dalal, Secretary, Akhil Bharat Printers Ltd., for their co-operation while the work was under print. Without the special attention given by the latter, whose unexpected early demise will be greatly regretted, the Introduction could not have been printed so promptly.

I also avail this opportunity to thank the University of Bombay for having awarded to me a research scholarship for three years during the initial stage of my occupation with the present study.

I would be failing in my duty if I do not give here expression to my feeling of obligation to the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan which has provided me all the facilities for carrying on this research work in Apabhraṃśa language and literature.

Bombay.
1st July, 1953

H. C. BHAYANI.

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ABBREVIATIONS

[The abbreviations of grammatical terms etc., are given in the
beginning of the Index Verborum]

Bh —	<i>Bhavisattakaha</i> of Dhanapāla.
Ch.—	<i>Chandonuśāsana</i> of Hemacandra.
HP.—	L Alsdorf's edition of the <i>Harivaṃśapurāna</i> .
Jas —	<i>Jasaharacarū</i> of Puṣpadanta
MP.—	<i>Mahāpurāna</i> of Puṣpadanta.
Ñāy —	<i>Nāyakumaracarū</i> of Puṣpadanta
PC —	<i>Paumacarīya</i> of Svayambhū
PSM —	<i>Pārasādamahānavo</i>
Rāj —	<i>Chandaśśekhara</i> of Rājaśekhara Kavi
RC —	<i>Ritṭhanemacarū</i> of Svayambhū
RP —	<i>Paḍmacarīta</i> of Raviṣena
SC.—	<i>Svayambhūcchandas</i> of Svayambhū.
VP.—	<i>Paumacarīya</i> of Vimalasūri

For want of requisite types, nasalized *e* and *o* have been represented by *em* and *om* and short *e* and short *o* have been indicated by contrasting Roman and italic characters

INTRODUCTION

पाणोऽपीगोमोटीवपुवाठानेसुअसद्वनवकभेलेकोसोलेसुएकरधवद्वलेकोतिसोदिव्वाडमदस्सा
 पायकमसम्यरासुवदिव्वादिउरिःरशागोपायाधकनिभयोमकरभडालोसमोदुबुददनातपोस
 भमदधितान् जिनेइरुइसदावयोभनमद्यसोरुदोवपुसुयमदतवीकसुलधरोससाएकरिवि
 दरोजिनेइरुइसदावदोअधिमलमतिवइरयोविभेतासिसुइलावकपालाअनावलसोहालि
 तस्यो जिनेइरुइसदावदोशुपयगणारसिर भस्सादशब्डीद्वतवित्तप्रद्वीगतपकीविगो
 विद्वरेताजिनेइरुइसदावदोभाभसज्यो हायइरुकरुव्येद्युननदततउकटसोदादो
 मनवदसण्णेरिकरोजिनेइरुइसदसु दोशाअनरतरतसयवाचोविकउद्वटग
 कुटहनीशोलाऊकसयविनायो।जिनो दोशाअनरतरतसयवाचोविकउद्वटग
 इमदइकैलितमेववावपागतिसावसुद सस्यमवेज्जगतिमसिधिशोगावसुइसुहमि
 मद्दोदनीसद्वेअणहरोअठोविणिविसयसुवयोकिंकोरुइकइययोसेसो।ससुसुहयस्य
 सदा।सर्वसुखस्यमणहराजिहो।सदासुमगागादण्णअजोविकइरणोपावति।श।जलकेलाय
 सर्वसुसुमण्णवचगगागदकसायसद्वचअठो।सचकोविकइरणोपावति।श।तावज्जिवस

Opening page (Folio No. 1 verso) see Text, p. 3 footnote.

INTRODUCTION

1. INTRODUCTORY

The Jainas and especially the Dīgambaras deserve great credit for continuing the Sanskrit and Prakrit Epic, Purānic and Mahākāvya traditions in their highly precious contributions to Apabhraṃśa literature. Along with Caturmukha, Puspadanta and several others, Svayambhū's name stands in the front rank of Apabhraṃśa poets and scholars. His poetical works, and especially his two voluminous epics dealing with the narrative of Rāma and of the Pāṇḍavas and Kṛṣṇa had earned him the cherished titles of Mahākavi and Kavirāja. His manual of Pk. and Ap. metres is invaluable for us for the light it throws on the pre-ninth century literary activity in Pk. and Ap. Held in high respect by Puspadanta and many others, his position cannot be overestimated.

These facts would serve as sufficient inducement for any one interested in bringing to light MIA. materials and sources for the study of Indian literature and culture, to undertake publishing the works of Svayambhū. Of his two Ap. epics the *Paumacariu* (Pc.), Sk. *Padmacaritam*, containing the Rāma-story in accordance with the Jain tradition is proposed to be published in the first instance.

The *Paumacariu* has ninety Sandhis and is divided into five Kāṇḍas or Books. For the purpose of the present thesis I have critically edited and studied the first of the five Kāṇḍas, called the Vijjāhara-Kāṇḍa, Sk. VidyādharaKāṇḍa, which comprises the first twenty Sandhis of PC. The general studies contained in Introduction and Index in the present work are confined to the Vidyādhara-Kāṇḍa alone.

2 CRITICAL APPARATUS AND TEXT-CONSTITUTION

Critical Apparatus.

The *Jīnaratnakośa*¹ records only one Ms. of Svayambhū's *Paumacariu*. It gives the following information under the entry *Rāmāyaṇapurāṇa*:

by Caturmukha² Svayambhudeva. It is written in the Apabhraṃśa language. It was begun by Caturmukha Svayambhū and was completed by his son, Tribhuvana Svayambhū. It contains 90 Sandhis (Bhandarkar) V Report No 1120.

Since the *Jīnaratnakośa* is compiled from the published Mss. catalogues only and since the Mss. collections of many Jain Bhandārs have not been catalogued, the possibility of tracing other Ms. or Mss. of PC. was quite obvious. And through the efforts of my guide Ācārya Jina Vijaya Muni and others I succeeded in securing another and later on a third manuscript of PC. The source

(1) Velankar, 1944.

(2) This is an error. Due to an incorrect interpretation of certain references from PC, scholars were led to confuse Caturmukha and Svayambhū, who are quite different poets. See Premi, 1942, 370-373.

and description of these three Mss utilized in constituting the text of the Vidyādharakānda are as follows-

- 1 Ms P From the Government Mss collection deposited at the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona This Ms is No 1120 from the Collection of 1884-87 described in the 'Fifth Report of a Tour in Search of Sanskrit Manuscripts by Dr R G Bhandarkar' Paper Ms size $11\frac{1}{2}'' \times 4\frac{1}{2}''$ 226 folios, of which folios No 19, 24, 34, 164-172, 189-192 (16 in all) are missing About 13 to 16 lines per side About 46 to 56 letters per line Begins on folio 1 verso, ends on folio 226 recto Jain Devanāgarī script Corrected at several places in a different hand, which casually notes variant readings also Occasional marginal glosses in vulgar Sanskrit, which also appear to have been copied from an earlier Ms On folio 1 recto is noted रामायणपुराण (बालभाषायाम्). Colophon of P ॥ छ ॥ संवत् १५२१ वर्षे (added marginally) जेष्ठमासे सुदि १० बुद्धवारे ॥ श्रीगोपाचलदुर्गे श्रीमूलसधे बलात्कारगणे गरुडवतीगच्छे । श्रीनदिसधे । भ० द्दारक श्रीकुदकूदाचार्यान्वये । भ० श्रीप्रभाचन्द्रदेवा । तत्पट्टे । श्रीपद्मनदिदेवा । तत्पट्टे श्रीशुभचन्द्रदेवा । तत्पट्टे श्रीजिनचन्द्रदेवा । तत्र श्रीपद्मनदि-शिष्य-श्रीमदनकीर्तिदेवा । तत्-सिष्य-श्रीनेत्रानदिदेवा । तन्निमित्ते षडेलवालान्वये । लुहाडचागोत्रे । स० गही धामा तद्भार्या धनश्री तयो पुत्री सं० ईल्हा-वीक्षा तत्र सं० ईल्हा-भार्या साध्वी सवीरी तयो पुत्रा सं० बोहिय-भरहा । सं० ईस्वर-पुत्री सूवा । एतन्निज-न्यान्वावरणीय कर्म-व्यगर्थ इद पुस्तक लिप्या पित ॥ ज्ञानवा ज्ञानदानेन निर्भयोऽभयदानत । अन (the rest is illegible, as the edge of the folio is damaged)

Thus the Ms is dated 1521 V S or 1464-5 A D and was copied at Gopācala-durga, i.e., Gwalior Fort. The anonymous marginal gloss is earlier to this date at least by several years, as it also seems to have been copied from an earlier model Its Sanskrit is careless, incorrect and considerably vulgarized At a few places the gloss gives vernacular equivalents of the terms occurring in the text

- 2 Ms S This Ms belongs to the Mss. collection of the Jain Bhandār at the Godikā temple in Sāmgāner situated in Jaipur State Paper Ms. size $12'' \times 5-2\frac{1}{5}''$ 358 folios, of which Nos 149 and 150 are missing About 13 lines per side About 40 letters per line Begins on folio 1 verso, ends on folio 358 verso Jain Devanāgarī script Bold hand

Colophon of S ॥ छ ॥ रामायणपुराण समाप्त ॥ चतुर्गलमित्यादि सदा ॥ Marginally in a different and obviously later hand संवत् १७७५ आसौज (illegible) दि २ (illegible) पं० दयाराम-लक्ष्मीरामान्या रामायनाभिधान शास्त्र भागानेरिमध्ये गोदीका के देहुरे सास्त्र वृत ॥ १ ॥

Thus 1775 V S is the date of presenting the Ms to the Bhandār The date of copying may be much earlier On account of greater proportion of gum in the ink used for writing this Ms, many folios had got stuck with one another and hence the writing on several pages has been blurred or illegibly damaged

- 3 Ms A This Ms is from the Mss collection in the Bhandār at Amer, Jaipur in the management of Śrī Digambar Jain Aṭīṣay Ksetr Śrī Mahāvīrjī Prabandh-Kārmī Committee, Jaipur Paper Ms size $11\frac{1}{2}'' \times 4\frac{1}{2}''$. 357 folios About 13 lines per side About 39 letters per line Begins on folio 1 verso, ends on

folio 357 Jain Devanāgarī script. Colophon of A. ॥ॐ॥ सवत् १५४१ वर्षे वैशाख सुदि १५ सोमवासरे अनुराधानक्षत्रे षटिका ६० सुरिताण-ग्रहलोल-राज्ये. (marginally: प्र० सख्या १२०२५'१)

Thus the copying date of A. is 1541 V.S. i.e. 1484-45 A.D.

Text-Constitution.

At the time I started preparing a critical edition of the Vidyādhara-Kānda of P.C., I could secure only two Mss, viz, P. and S. The information relating to the Jaipur Ms. was of an indefinite character. Of the two Mss the Poona Ms. was earlier, more carefully copied and possessing the advantages of corrections and marginal gloss. Compared with it the Ms. from Sāmgāner indicated some carelessness on the part of its scribe, as occasionally some letters or lines of the text which, on other grounds could be shown to be genuine, were missing in it. Considered from the point of view of orthography also, P in many points appeared to preserve faithfully the original spelling, while S exhibited a strong tendency to modernize it. In the light of this comparison, I accepted P. as the basis and edited the first twenty Sandhis by collating P. and S

In the meanwhile, the information regarding the Jaipur Ms became definite, and, with some effort, I succeeded in securing it. On examining that Ms it was found that though its copying date was twenty years later than that of P., in many places it preserved the text of the original more faithfully than did any other Ms and thus the conclusion became inevitable that A. was based on an original which was older than the original of either P. or S. The consequence of this finding also was quite apparent. I should constitute the text taking A., and not P., as the basis. Accordingly I reconstituted the text of the first twenty Sandhis. This fact would explain why the variant readings in the text portion in the present edition are recorded in the order P., S, A, though A is accepted as the basis.

A study of the variants makes it clear that, whenever the difference of reading is real (and not merely orthographical), P. and S mostly agree against A., that in a very few cases there is agreement between S and A., and that the variants recorded by the marginal gloss in P. agree for the most part with the readings of A. As to the orthography, the agreement obtains between A. and P. they being earlier than S. The scribe of A appears to have been careless in the latter portion of the text edited here, as in several places A drops one or more letters or lines.

The superiority of A. over P. and S can be established on the following grounds :

- 1 In many a case A preserves e (short), o (short). Anunāsika and other such spelling features comparatively free from modernizing influence.

(1) Kashval, 1950, 282 describes this Ms as follows-

पञ्चमचरिय—रचयिता महाकवि स्वयम्, विभुवन-स्वयम् । भाषा अपभ्रंश पत्र-संख्या ३७५, नाडज ११५०॥ इच्छ । प्रत्येक पृष्ठ पर १३ पंक्तिया तथा प्रति पक्ति ३८-४२ अक्षर । चिपि सवत् १५४१ वैशाख सुदी १५ । Then follows the colophon ; reproduced above

- 2 In numerous cases where the text in P and S is found grammatically incorrect or metrically defective, A has a corresponding better reading, which removes these defects
- 3 At times a word or letter omitted in P and S. is found intact in A
- 4 Occasionally when the reading in P and S does not make good or any sense, A presents a variant which removes this textual obscurity

A very significant fact may be noted in this connection. As stated above, in the beginning I had constituted the text with the help of the Mss P and S only, as Ms A was not available at that time. The text so constituted had numerous lines which were metrically defective. I had noted down all such cases and after due consideration suggested probable emendations for most of these cases. Later on when I could secure the Ms A I found that in almost all cases in which P and S had a reading which spoiled the metre, A had a corresponding reading that preserved the metre, and some ninety per cent of the emendations suggested by me were actually supported by A. The table below gives such readings of P and S. which disturb the metre and the corresponding readings of A which keep the metre intact and which are adopted in the constituted text¹. In several of these cases A's reading is found superior to that of P and S on other grounds also.

				A	P. S.
1	2	12	c	jeṇa	jana
1	4	9	a	tahum tam pattanu	tahu paṭṭaṇu ṇāmem
1	5	9	c	-vammīyahim	-vimaḥiēna
1	16	9	d	sai	ṇam saup (P), nam sai (S)
2	6	10	a	tihuanaho	tuhu aṇṇaho
3	7	1	d	hetthāmuham	ṇam hetthāmuham (P). nam hetthāmuha (S)
3	8	1	c	sappariṇvārim	sapariṇvārem
3	12	1	c	bhava-bhava-	bhava-
3	12	1	d	savva-	savvaho
3	8	10	d	hontena	huntaeṇa (P), hontaeṇa (S)
3	8	10	e	pavahantenā	pavahantaena
3	13	8	b	māhappeṇa	mahappeṇa
4	9	9	f	kulavahu	kulavahua
4	10	4	b	mahiṇarāsu	mahiṇarāsu
4	12	9	c	-vammīyahim	-vammīyahim
5	1	9	a	pavanuddhuu	pavanadhūu
5	6	9	a	Toyadavāhaṇu deva	Toyadavāhanu
6	1	3	b	Rayaṇauraho	Rahaneuraho (P), Rahaneuraho (S)
6	2	9	a	ṇisuṇevi	taṇṇisuṇevi (P). taṇṇisuṇivi (S)
7	1	9	b	sa(u?)pavanahau	pavanahau
7	8	8	b	jivehō	jivevaho

(1) Short e and short o in open syllables, the Vargānūnāsika and the Anunāsika are indicated in the readings transcribed here in Roman, though they are not orthographically distinguished in the original.

7	12	3	a	taju	tajju
8	3	9	c	Viñjha-	Viñjhairi-
8	10	9	d	vāsāratu	varisantu
9	2	4	a	suṇevi	ṇisuṇivi
9	4	1	b	Toyadavāhana-	Toyadavāhanaḥo
9	4	6	a	samuṭṭhiyam	samuṭṭhiyāim
9	4	6	b	-paritṭhiyam	-paritṭhiyāim
9	9	9	b	orumbhevi	ruṇṇivi
11	1	b		visālam	visālaem (P.),
11	1	ḍ		ḷṇālāim	visālaim (S.)
11	2	9	c	va	ḷṇālāim
11	5	9	c	majjhu	vāla
12	6	9	d	viyattāho	mahu
12	6	9	e	abbhattāho	viyaḍḍhaho
					abhiṭṭāho (P.),
					abhiṭṭāho (S)
12	10	8	b	kaidhaya-	kaiddhaya-
12	11	9	f	Vāli	Vāhuvāli
13	6	1	a	-paripphuḍa-	-pariphuḍa-
13	7	10	b	uddhariu	paccuddhariu
13	10	1	b	-thāya-	-thāhi-
13	10	6	a	Suggiuttamāsu	Suggiivasahoyarāsu
13	10	10	a	paisarivi	paṣārevi
14	4	9	f	paīṭhu	paīṭṭhu
14	6	9	a	-maragaya-	-maragayāim
14	6	9	b	-saya-	-sayaim
14	6	9	c	cāmiyara-	cāmiyara-
14	1	9	f	pāyaim	payāim
14	11	9	a	pahavanteṇa	pavahantaeṇa (P.)
					evahantaeṇa (S)
14	13	9	f	vaddhiu	vaḍḍhiyau
15	2	7	a	-mottiyāim	-mottiyāim
15	2	7	b	nārattiyam	hārattiyāim
15	4	9	a	bhananteṇa	bhaṇantaeṇa
15	4	9	b	vinḍhanteṇa	viddhantaeṇa
15	4	9	f	jasu	naṃ jasu
15	5	9	d	Dasāseṇa	Dasāṇaṇeṇa
16	6	8	d	Dasāseṇa	Dasāṇaṇeṇa
15	10	2	b	Dullaṅgha-	Dullaṅghāna-
15	11	2	b	dūsiddhahum	ḍusiddhahum
15	15	9	f	bhuṇṇāviu	bhuṇṇāviyau
16	12	5	b	cauthau	cautthau
16	13	9	d	-pahārā-bhoyanau	-pahāru raṇabhoyāṇau
17	2	1	b	-dhūsarāim	-dhūsarāim
17	3	5	a	utthallantāim	unallamvai
17	6	1	a	suravāim	suravai
17	7	2	b	cukkau	cukku
17	7	10	a	vacchatthale	vacchayale
17	8	1	a	pādiu	pādiu
17	8	1	b	padhāvio	padhāiu
17	9	1	a	bhiuḍi-	ārādi-bhiuḍi-
17	9	1	b	vedhiu surehūm	vedhiu suravarehūm
17	10	1	b	viruddhepaṇ	viruddhena
17	16	1	b	sama-uttharanta	samuttharanta
18	12	9	d	ikkam piva	ekkam-iva
19	1	c		taṇ marusejjahi	taṇ mmārusejjahe (P.),
					taṇ mmārusejjahe (S.)

19	1	10	a	parihanaum	parihānaum
19	2	10	a	dūre varantareṇa	dūravantarena
19	8	10	c	ihu	jai yaho
19	10	8	b	attillu	atillu
19	13	10	c	-pura-	-puravara-
20	4	9	f	tau	taahā (P), tayaha (S)

When, therefore, the readings were of equal merits, A's reading is accepted in the text. In other cases the selection is made with the criteria of metre, grammar, context, orthography etc. Principles of selection from orthographic variants are explained at length under 'Orthography' in Section 6 below.

A glance at the variants of the first few Sandhis would make it clear that genuine variants are considerably few. For the most part the difference relates to the spelling of the same word in different Mss. In other words the variation in readings is orthographical, not textual in the strict sense of the word. This orthographical variation in one and the same Ms or between different Mss of the same text is valuable in so far as it throws light on the original spelling and in so far as it is indicative of actual change that had crept in later pronunciation—in one word, of modernization. But once we discern and fix up the orthographic tendencies and spelling mannerisms of each Ms, the value of the orthographic variants is exhausted. If these considerations are kept in view, it will be easily granted that there was no sense in going on recording the spelling variations for the whole of PC with the extent of twelve thousand Granthāgras. It would have greatly inflated the critical notes without having added anything of corresponding value to text-criticism. Keeping these facts in view, the spelling variants have been recorded exhaustively for only a limited portion of the text. Thus for the portion from the beginning upto the third Kadavaka of the 7 Sandhi all the variants are noted. For the following portion upto the end of the 11 Sandhi a limited number of orthographic variants is noted. For the rest of the text mere spelling variants are not recorded, unless they have some significance from text-critical or linguistic point of view. But in all such cases where the spelling adopted in the constituted text differed from that found in all the three Mss, the readings of the Mss, are recorded without fail and the corresponding letter or letters in the constituted text are indicated with a wavy underline. For such cases as also for nasalized extended forms, see under 'Orthography' in Section 6.

Where text was found uncertain or obscure, it has been indicated by a query placed besides the doubtful word or line as required. Emendations and metrically redundant portions are enclosed in parenthesis, while additions unsupported by the Mss. are indicated by square brackets. All the lines are metrically tested and the short e, o and the Anunāsika are indicated as a rule, except where e and o are short by position. The Anusvāra is given as the class-nasal. The gloss found in the Ms P is given at the foot of the page below the variants and the corresponding words in the text are marked with Devanāgarī numerals. As stated above (p. 2) the Sanskrit of the gloss is incorrect and vulgarized. To give the idea of the vernacular influence, little attempt is made to correct it, unless there was some likelihood of misunderstanding. In places the gloss is obscure or positively wrong in interpretation. Such places are indicated by a query.

3 DATE AND PERSONAL ACCOUNT OF SVAYAMBHŪ

S v a y a m b h ū ' s D a t e .

Nowhere in his three available works Svayambhū has made a statement giving us the definite and exact date of composition of any one of them. Nor has he referred to any ruler or political event of his times, which can help us in fixing his date with some certainty. Thrice he has recorded the day and the nakṣatra of completing a particular portion of his epics, but unfortunately at none of these places, he mentions the year and hence, as will be shown below, these chronological data loose all significance. Under the circumstances we have to fall back upon the usual method of gleanng bits of information from Svayambhū's writings and from later references to him and trying to squeeze something out of them.

Svayambhū has mentioned some of his distinguished predecessors in the domain of literature. In the *Svayambhūcchandas* he quotes from no less than fifty-eight poets. But most of them become known to us for the first time. These are mere names to us and therefore practically of little use in determining Svayambhū's date. But the writers mentioned by Svayambhū in the introductions¹ to PC. and RC are important for this purpose. Well-known names like those of Bāna, Śrī-Harsa, Bhāmaḥa, Dandin, Ravisena figure there. Of these Ravisena, who is respectfully called *ācārya* by Svayambhū and whose *Paṁmacarita* served as the basis for his PC is the latest. Ravisena completed his work in the 1204th year after Mahāvira i.e. in 677-678 A.D.². This gives us the earlier limit of Svayambhū's time.

On the other hand, of the numerous authors that know and refer to Svayambhū or his works, Puspadanta is the earliest. In his *Mahāpurāna* he has mentioned Svayambhū twice. Firstly he appears in the company of Bhāravi, Bhāsa, Vyāsa, Kālidāsa, Caturmukha, Drona, Iśāna, Bāṇa—all of them distinguished predecessors of Puspadanta and considered at those times standard authors to be studied by those who wanted to be adepts in literature or aspired to be good poets.³ Second time he is aptly remembered⁴ (as an illustrious author of a Rāma epic in Apabhramśa) in the beginning of the section on Rāmāyaṇa (MP. 69-79). The *Mahāpurāna* was begun in 959-960 A.D.

Thus we get 677-960 A.D. as the limits within which Svayambhū flourished.

Let us see if this interval of about three centuries can be shortened.

First of all it should be understood that when Svayambhū talks of his having tackled the theme of Rāmāyaṇa through the favour of Ācārya Ravisena this does not necessarily mean that he was actually a disciple of the latter or that they were contemporaries. It may mean simply this that Ravisena's work supplied so far as the subject-matter was concerned the basis, plan and pattern for

(1) See PC 1. 2-3, Appendix I 57.

(2) Premi, 1942 386

(3) MP. 1 9 4-5

(4) MP. 69 1 7.

Svayambhū's PC. This is acknowledged by the latter¹ It should be also remembered that Raviseṇa was a staunch Digambara while Svayambhū was a Yāpanīya.

In this connection Premī emphasizes the fact that Svayambhū does not refer to Jinaseṇa, the author of the *Harivamśa* (784 A D) though he mentions many non-Jain authors. He considers it likely that the *Harivamśa* might have been composed later than PC. On this view Svayambhū can be assigned to the middle of the eighth century. But the value of *argumentum ex silentio* is mostly doubtful. So long as no fresh, decisive evidence is forthcoming to support this, Premī's suggestion remains just a likely inference.²

The Yuddhakāṇḍa of PC. is complete with the 77 Sandhī and the Uttarakāṇḍa begins with the 78 Sandhī. But due to some confusion we find at the end of the 78 Sandhī also a statement saying that the Yuddhakāṇḍa was completed on Monday the first day of the dark half of Jyestha³. Similarly at the end of the 92 Sandhī of RC that completes the Yuddhakāṇḍa, the date of completion is given as Wednesday, the third day⁴, Phālguna Nakṣatra, Śiva Yoga. We are also informed⁵ that it took Svayambhū six years, three months and eleven days to compose the 92 Sandhīs of RC. And then the date of beginning the Uttarakāṇḍa is given⁶ as Sunday the tenth day, Mūla Nakṣatra and 'the eleventh moon'. It should be noted that the year is not given at any of these three places. Now from a stanza⁷ at the beginning of the 100 Sandhī of RC (written, according to our interpretation, by Svayambhū) we gather that Svayambhū wrote PC and another work *Suddhaya-caru* before RC. Further, as shall be shown in Section 4, RC. was Svayambhū's last work and therefore the *Sri-pañcamīkahū* and the *Svayambhūcchandās* also were written before RC. Therefore the date given in PC should precede both the dates given in RC and there should be a gap of several years between the date in PC. and the first date in RC. There might have intervened a few months or more between the two dates in RC, for in the case of PC, we know that the composition was twice interrupted⁸.

A reference to Pillai's Ephemeris has given the following dates between 700 A D. and 850 A D, that can prove suitable within the limits of the above data.

Of the numerous dates corresponding to Wednesday, the third day, Phālguna Nakṣatra, and Sunday, the tenth day, Mūla Nakṣatra, which are given respectively for the completion of the Yuddhakāṇḍa of RC and the beginning of its Uttarakāṇḍa, only some five are such as have an interval of less than six years between them. The rest give a very high interval which does not appear reasonable.

(1) Cf the words *punu ārambhīya Rāma-kaha, Ārsu joeppinu*, PC I, 1b

(2) The first half of the Prāsaṣṭi stanza at the end of the 20 Sandhī (Appendix I 13) is quite corrupt and obscure and yet on the strength of its first word *dhurāvā* Sankrīyayan (1945, 23) thinks that Svayambhū flourished in 780-794 A D during the reign of the Rāṣṭrakūṭa king Dhruva Dhārāvārsa. But this is a mere guess.

(3) Appendix I, 18

(4) Appendix I, 60.

(5) Appendix I, 61

(6) Appendix I, 62

(7) Appendix I, 65

(8) See Section 5

Yuddhakāṇḍa of PC completed on Monday 1, dark half of Jyeshṭha. which fell on	Yuddhakāṇḍa of RC completed on Wednesday 3, Phālguna Nakṣatra, which fell on	Uttarakāṇḍa of RC. begun on Sunday 10, Mūla Nakṣatra, which fell on
1) May 31, 717	(i) Jan 15, 727 (3rd and 4th, Uttarā P, Māgha, Bahula).	Jan. 27, 732 (Māgha, Bahula)
	(ii) July 14, 728 (Pūrvā P, Śrāvana, Sūkla)	
2) May 27, 720	July 27, 735 (Uttarā P, Nija Śrāvana, Sūkla)	August 7, 740 Bhādrapada, Sūkla)
3) May 29, 747	July 28, 762 (Uttarā P, Adhika Bhādra°, Sūkla).	(i) Feb. 9, 766 (Mūla & Pūrvā-śādhā, Māgha, Bahula)
		(ii) August 9, 767 (Bhādrapada, Sūkla)
4) (i) May 21, 764 (1st & 2nd)	Jan. 17, 781 (Pūrvā P, Māgha, Bahula).	August 1, 784 (Śrāvana, Sūkla)
(ii) June 6, 768 (Adhika)		
(iii) June 12, 771.		

But all these considerations cannot lead us any further so long as more definite data do not become available to narrow down the range between 677 A.D. and 960 A.D.

Personal account of Svayambhūdeva¹

The trait of self-consciousness in some of the Apabhramśa poets has made them somewhat communicative, though in view of the general tradition of the ancient Indian writers to maintain as it were a religious taciturnity concerning themselves, it is to be expected that this communicativeness of theirs is far remote from supplying materials sufficient for sketching their life and literary activity. From the few details that lie scattered in the opening portions of PC and RC, in the Sandhi-endings of these two works and in their colophons composed by Svayambhū's son Tribhuvana² we can gather a few facts relating to Svayambhū and his family. Māuraeva (or Māruyaeva)³ and Paumiṇi (Padmini) were the parents of Svayambhū. One Māuraeva quoted at Sc IV 9 was possibly none else than Svayambhū's father and in that case Svayambhū's family can rightly feel proud of maintaining the literary tradition for three successive generations: Māuraeva followed and excelled by his son Svayambhū, who in his turn followed by his younger son Tribhuvana. This latter, out of fond-

- (1) Partial or fuller accounts of Svayambhū and his literary activity based on the same original sources that are utilized here will be found in Modi, 1935, Tippani, 3-4, 15, 23-24, 35-38, 1940, 157-178, Jain, 1935, Velankar, 1935, 18-29, 1936 69-71, 1946, 2-4, Premi, 1942, 370-395; Sankrityayan, 1945, 22-23, Premi's account is fuller and more connected than any other and it takes into consideration most of the previous writings
- (2) The stanzas are collected in Appendix I
- (3) In PC 1 2 10 we have Māruveva (P.), Māruyaveva (S), Māruveva (A), but the metre requires something like Māruyaeva. One of the colophon stanzas (Appendix I, 53) has Māura (A. Motara). SC IV 9 is given under the evṭion tātē a Māuraeva, Māruya can well be a metathetical substitute for the comparatively unfamiliar Māura.

ness, repeatedly tells us that acquiring proficiency in grammar and scriptures, he alone among the sons and numerous pupils of Svayambhū came forth, even though still young, to shoulder the burden of continuing and completing Svayambhū's literary work¹ Tribhuvana holds his father in the highest regard, refers to him as Svayambhūdeva, Kavirāja, Kavirāja-Cakravartin, Vidvān and Chandaścūdāman² ('crest-jewel of metrics' means?) and makes it a point not to mention his own name alone—unaccompanied by the patronymic. He calls himself Tribhuvana Svayambhū and not merely Tribhuvana. From his reference to himself as Svayambhū's younger son (*lahu-taṇṇao*, *lahu-angajāya*, *lahua-jāya*)³ it follows that Svayambhū must have more than one sons. He had at least two wives who were educated and cultured enough to be inspiring and helpful in his literary labours⁴. Of them Amiavvā (Sk Amrtāmbā)⁵ dictated to Svayambhū the Vidyādhara-kāṇḍa, while Āccamvā (a diminutive of *Āccamvā*, Sk *Ādityāmbā*)⁶, dictated Ayodhyā-kāṇḍa, the second book of PC. And though in describing himself Svayambhū gives us, perhaps of set purpose and in confirmation with the convention, a funny picture—extremely slim frame, flat nose, sparse teeth and elongated limbs⁷, when he makes an appreciative record of these services of his wives, he is far from sparing in compliments. Āccamvā was a veritable image of Ratnādevī, the consort of the Sun God and correspondingly what were the accomplishments and excellences of high-spirited Amiavvā remains for us shrouded in mystery owing to the tantalizing corruptness and obscurity of the relevant stanza⁸.

We have some ground to suspect that Svayambhū had also a third wife. In one of the colophon stanzas of PC Tribhuvana in order to emphasize his originality⁹ declares: All sons (*sua*) in general, like caged parrots (*sua*) learn just to repeat what is taught, the son of Kavirāja (i.e. Svayambhū's son Tribhuvana) on the other hand, was born of the pure womb of Suyavva (or Suyamvā), just as the Śruti (sacred knowledge) is produced from within the Śruti (scriptures). This meaning can be got out of the expressions *Suyavva su-gabbha-sambhūo* if taken as parano-mastically applying to Tribhuvana and *Śruti Suyamvā* would be more appropriate instead of *Suyavva* and when applying to Tribhuvana the words are to be taken as one single compound, *suyamvā-su-gabbha-sambhūo*. On this interpretation Suyavvā or Suyamvā would be Svayambhū's third wife and Tribhuvana's mother. Premi favours¹⁰ this interpretation. But the evidence appears rather slender for making that suggestion an established fact.

(1) Tribhuvana completed Svayambhū's three works PC, RC and the Sri-Parvata and himself composed a *Paumacariu*. He also enjoys the title *Mānīca*. (See Appendix I, 19, 37, 50, 66, 47, 45)

(2) Appendix I, 19, 21, 31, 33, 47, 84 (3) Appendix I, 25, 33, 27

(4) Appendix I, 13-17, 15

(5) Premi, 1942, 273 understands the name as *Sāmavā*. But Ms P inserts a half stanza between 27 and 28 which suggests *vā + Amiavvā*

(6) The line containing this name is metrically defective. Miss read *Āccamvā* which is to be corrected as *Āccamvā(vā)*māe

(7) Appendix I, 17

(7) PC 1 2 11

(8) Appendix I, 16

(9) Another colophon stanza (Appendix I, 45) too brings out this fondness of Tribhuvana. Therein he tells us, of his having composed a highly wonderful *Paumacariu* quite independently of the works of Caturmukha and Svayambhū

(11) Premi, 1942, 27

Unlike Puspadanta who was a highly sensitive and lonely spirit reminding us of Bhavabhūti, Svayambhū appears to have fully basked in the colourful sunshine of the family happiness, the affection of relatives, the adoration of pupils, the patronage of leading Jam magnates of his time and the appreciative admiration of the contemporary literary circles' and in this point he recalls to our mind Kālidāsa whose writings give us a similar impression. But Tribhuvana repeatedly draws our attention' to the fact that none of the sons and pupils of Svayambhū came forth to continue his literary tradition. As he puts it, others accept wealth as their paternal inheritance; he, on the other hand, inherited the poetic faculty and carried on the great literary traditions of his family.

PC was composed at the request and under the patronage of one Dhanañjaya', while during the composition of RC, Svayambhū was patronized by Dhavalaiya'. Tribhuvana wrote his supplement to PC under the patronage of Vandaiya'. Who was his patron when he completed RC. is not stated, but it is probable that Dhavalaiya extended his patronage to Tribhuvana also for that purpose. Whether there was any relationship between these Dhanañjaya, Dhavalaiya and Vandaiya we simply do not know. From the similarity of the phonetic pattern of the last two of these names with that of the names like Ammayya, Dañgaiya, Santaiya and Silaiya mentioned by Puspadanta' and from the -avvā- ending feminine proper names mentioned by Svayambhū (Amliavvā, Svayambhū's wife) and Puspadanta' (Kundavvā, the mother of Puspadanta's patron Nanna) we can safely infer that these two flourished in the same region. Further in view of the fact that avve, abbe are Kannada words meaning 'mother' 'woman', that masculine proper names ending in -aiya and feminine proper names ending in -bbe, -avvā were common in old Kannada, and that Puspadanta lived and wrote at Mānya-kheṭa modern Malkhed in Hyderabad State, we can assume that Svayambhū carried on his literary activity staying in a Kannaḍa-speaking territory. It is true that we have no direct statement from the poet relating to his domicile. But the above inference finds indirect support from the following facts:

(1) In a simile in RC the five Pāṇḍavas, Draupadī and

- (1) Appendix I, 1-5, 13-15, 49, Puspadanta refers to Svayambhū as 'surrounded by thousands of friends and relatives' (Mahāparāna, 69/1/7). At PC. 1 3 86, according to the reading *ruyadvōvutu* in P, S and the gloss thereon in P. Svayambhū undertook to compose PC at the instance of some merchant-prince (*śūrasreṣṭhī*).
- (2) Appendix I, 46, 49, 68, 84 (3) Appendix I, 7, 8, 9 etc
(4) Appendix I, 88, 66, 68 etc (5) Appendix I, 20, 25 etc
- (6) *Mahāparāna*, 1 4 7a, 102 13 7, *Nāyakaśāstrasūtra* 1 3 12, from the Kannada inscriptions of the 8th-10th cent. of Atavarmanayama, Kannayama, Kolgaivarayya, Govannayama, Govundayama, Chavayya, Devayama etc (Gai, 1946, 230) and Charengayya, Chavundayya, Vaidheyayya etc. (Narasimhaiah, 1923, Inscription Nos 4, 36, 42).
- (7) *Nāyakaśāstrasūtra*, 112, stanza 2
- (8) Kittel gives *avve* 'A mother, used also as a title of respect and love, 2 a grandmother, 3 any elderly woman' and *abbe* 'mother'
- (9) *Kāl-abbe* *Kāṭṭi-chbe* *Nāgabbe* are attested from the Kannada inscriptions of the 8th-10th century (Gai, 1946, 24) and *Gummati-avve* (C 700 A.D.), *Savaybbe* *Vōnabbe* (C 950 A.D.) and numerous others from old Kannada inscriptions (Narasimhaiah, 1923, inscriptions Nos 112, 133, 68) -*abbe* is a later development of *avve*, the change of *v* to *b* was in a transitional stage in the 9th century A.D. (Gai, 1946, 16)

Kuntā are significantly compared to the seven mouths of the Godāvāri

Samcallai satta-ī puravaraḥo

Goyāvāri-muham va sāyaraḥo RC. 21 18 5

"All the seven started towards the best of the cities, like the seven mouths of the Godāvāri going towards the ocean"

This simile cannot easily strike one who is not a South-erner

- (2) At PC. 78 4 6 the months of the year are referred to as
Phagguṇa-avasāṇa caitta-pamuha
'Beginning with Caitra and ending with Phālguna'
This suggests a region where the Caitrādī year was current
- (3) Yāpanīya Saṅgha, the Jain schism to which Svayambhū belonged flourished in the South and especially in the Karnāṭaka region
- (4) The graphic description of the Godāvāri and the Narmadā in Svayambhū's epics bear an unmistakable stamp of the first-hand observation

But then how to account for the adoption of Ap as a literary medium in the Kannaḍa-speaking area? It appears that Svayambhū might be only an immigrant into Karnāṭaka from some northern region like Berar. From the history of the Rāstrakūtas, we gather that from the seventh century onwards there was a close political and cultural intercourse between Berar and Karnāṭaka. The main line of the Rāstrakūtas ruled at Mānyakheta, modern Malkhed in Hyderabad. But the ancestors of Dantidurga, the first Rāstrakūta king of note were ruling somewhere in Berar and are supposed to be connected with the Rāstrakūta king Nannarāja Yudhāsura, who was ruling at Elichpur in Berar in the middle of the 7th Century A D¹. But Altekar thinks, 'Dantidurga and his ancestors were not natives of Berar. Canarese was their mother-tongue'. Hence he conjectures that 'there may, quite possibly, have been a Rathi family holding local sway at Lātūr (=Lattalūra) in Bidar District of Hyderabad State. This family may have later migrated to Elichpur or some other place nearby in Berar, where Nannarāja was ruling in 631-632 A D²'.

This clearly shows close political relations between Berar and the Kannaḍa territory continuing for centuries.

Similarly close cultural ties between the two regions can be surmised from what we know about Puṣpadanta, another great Apabhraṁśa poet. Puṣpadanta composed his Apabhraṁśa Purāna at Mānyakheta under the patronage of the Rāstrakūta minister Bharata in 959-965. It is very likely that Svayambhū's case also was analogous. He and his patrons, though residing in a Kannaḍa-speaking region might have originally hailed from Berar. Only some such assumption can explain the apparent incongruity of a western literary dialect being employed by persons residing in Southern India where Dravidian tongues were current.

We know it full well that apart from possessing inborn talent (pratibhā) the poet in ancient India was required to study hard (vyutpatti) and undergo a rigorous course of training (amanda-

(1) Altekar, 1934 11

(2) P. 11, 2'

abhiyoga) Real poets were required to be miniature pundits Hence it is no wonder to find a good amount of learning and erudition in a poet of Svayambhū's eminence His works and reputation both show that he occupied a lofty position as a poet as well as a scholar. Attention has been already drawn to the big titles like Kāvīrāja, Chandaścūdāmanī etc, enjoyed by Svayambhū His reference to 'five spics', to Bāṇa and Harṣa, to Bhāmaha and Daṇḍin, to Bharata, Pūṅgala and Indragomin is indicative of his familiarity with various disciplines like Rhetorics, Metrics, Dramaturgy, Music and Grammar as also with the Sk. Kāvya and Nāṭaka Citations from about three scores of Pk and Ap. poets in his *Svayambhūcchandās* provide a concrete evidence of his comprehensive and critical knowledge of both these literatures. It is therefore quite natural that numerous later poets and authors have paid glowing tributes to Svayambhū

The Ṭippana on MP 1 9 5 gives a note on Svayambhū as *pāṇthāḍi-baddha-Rāmāyana-kartā Apāṭisamghīyah*. From this reference we understand that Svayambhū belonged to the Yāpaniya sect Premi¹ and Upadhye² have collected together various literary and inscriptional references to the Yāpaniya sect and have brought forth its importance, mostly in the South in and about the Karṇāṭaka region, as a Jain schism worthy of being mentioned alongside the Svetāmbara and the Digambara sects It shared some tenets and beliefs characteristic of either

In this case also we do not have any direct or indirect statement from Svayambhū But in one point, I think, this can be supported from his voluminous epics. The Yāpaniya sect was comparatively tolerant of other religious beliefs and held that not absolutely giving up all possessions (*sagrāntha*) and allegiance to a non-Jain denomination did not disqualify one from attaining salvation. Such a catholic outlook on religious matters is found to be characteristic of Svayambhū from what we gather from several passages occurring in his three extant works

The following passage is taken from the *Rīṭhanemicarīu*, the occasion being the last moments of Abhimanyu on the battle-grounds.

तदहं एवम चवन्तएण, सो सुमरिउ देउ मरन्तएण ॥
 जो सन्वहं देवहं अणलउ, तइलोक्क-सिहरे जसु बाबेउउ ॥
 जे अटठ वि कम्मइ पिण्जिबई, जे पन्नेन्दियई परण्जियई ॥
 जं धरिवि महारिसि मोक्खु नय, जसु तणएँ धम्मं पिय खीक-दय ॥
 जे णसिउ जाइ-बरा-मरण, सो सव्वहं तिहयणहोँ जेँ सरणु ॥
 जो बहइ थिरु-वण परमं छवि, बसु सोउ (वि)ओउ विणामु णवि ॥
 जो णा इल णउँसउ गइव तिय, म पयट्ट एक्क-वि जामु किय ॥
 जो पिक्कलु सन्तु पराहिरह ॥
 णारयणु दिणयउ वइसवणु, सिउ वरुणु हुवासणु ससि पवणु ॥
 जो होउ सु होउ वुणन्तु विउ, एक्कन्तं करिपिणु कालु किउ ॥

—*Rīṭhanemicarīu* 55 30 1-10

While speaking thus, Abhimanyu, who was dying called to his mind that deity, who is foremost among all, whose abode is on the

(1) Premi, 1942, 41-60

(2) Upadhye, 1833, 224-231

(3) para-Ṭippaṇa sa-grānṭhānām mokṣam ca

(4) cf. Sagar's preface to *Ajita* in Vimalasūri's *Paumacariya*.

ṛiṭha' tumam Bāmbhāno, Tiloyano, Saṅkaro, Savambuddho
 Nārāyaṇo, Ananto, Tiloyā-pujārīho Aruhī V. 122

is
to
the
after
there
v and
as can be
or great
the Purāna
a monster
is case also
in a Kān
from Bhar
incorporating
resembling
of whom I have
a story based
on (amanda)

top of the three worlds, who has conquered all the eight (types of) Karmas, who has conquered all the five senses, relying on whom as the support great sages attained salvation, in whose religion kindness towards the living has (the chief) place, who has done away with birth, old age and death, who is the refuge of all the three worlds, who possesses the highest spotless lustre, who is free from sorrow and destruction, who is neither male, nor eunuch, nor female (?) who does not partake in any activity, who is indivisible, continually existing and the highest of the high, who is Nārāyaṇa, Sun, Vaiśravaṇa, Śiva, Varuṇa, Fire, Moon, Wind; whoever he may be, Abhimanju was there praying to that deity, and concentrating (on him) (?), he succumbed to death'

Here it is clear that once we are agreed upon the real nature of the Supreme Deity, Svayambhū has no partiality for giving it any specific name, call it Nārāyaṇa or Śiva or Wind or whatever you like

A passage similar in spirit to the above can be cited from PC :

क्रिय वन्द्य सुहृन्नामियहो, भावे चन्दप्पहन्नामियहो ॥
 'जय तुहें मड तुहें गड तुहें सरणु, तुहें माय बापु तहें वन्दु-जणु ॥
 तुहें परम-पवखु परमति-हरु, तुहें सब्बहु परतुं पराहिपरु ॥
 तुहें वंसणे पाणे चरिते थिउ, तुहें सबल-जुरासुरेहिं णमिउ ॥
 सिद्धन्ते मत्ते तुहें वायरणे, सज्जाएँ ज्ञाणे तुहें तवचरणे ॥
 ॥ धत्ता ॥

अरहन्तु बुद्ध तुहें हरि हरु वि, तुहें कण्णाण-तमोह-रिउ ।
 तुहें सुहमु गिरञ्जणु पन्म-पउ, तुहें रवि वम्मु मयम्मु सिउ ॥

PC 43 19 4-9

"(Rāma) bowed down with devotion to Lord Candraprabha who helps others attain the blessed state (and recited a hymn) 'You are the thought-principle, you are the goal and the refuge, you are mother, father, kinsmen (to me), you are the highest partisan; you are the destroyer of the greatest grief, you are the highest of the high; it is you who are found in Darśana, Jñāna and Caritra; you are bowed down to by all the gods and demons, you are in the scriptures, in Mantras and in grammar, in religious studies and meditation, and in the practice of austerities, you are the Arhat, the Buddha, Hari, as also Hara; you are the enemy of the mass of darkness in the form of ignorance, you are subtle, passionless and the highest abode, you are the Sun, Brahman, Svayambhū and Śiva.'"

The third passage is in the *Svayambhūcchandas*. It is given there anonymously as an illustration of the Adillā that can begin a Sandhi. As shown later on it is very likely that the passage is from Svayambhū's pen. It is as follows:-

अक-मलास-विल्लु अडरुसउ,
 वम्मिअ(उ) एम एँ(जे'म ?) महुअर त्सउ ।
 बुद्धाडन्व वम्ह हरि सकर,
 जे मेराउ देउ हरिसकर ॥ SC. VIII 39

'Let the pious feel satisfaction in the same manner as a bee (going in search of flower juice indifferently to all the trees alike) the Arka, Palāśa, Bilva and Aṭarūsa. Let the Buddha, Aditya, Brahman, Hari and Śaṅkara, causing delight give... (?)' (the last line is a bit obscure)

These three passages breathe an air of toleration which pre-

sents a welcome contrast to narrow sectarianism that is otherwise characteristic of religious writers.

From another direction too we can demonstrate this attitude of Svayambhū to regard as one the Supreme Deity conceived in different religious systems, it being attributable to the broad outlook characteristic of the Yāpanīya belief.

As is shown in Section 5 below, Svayambhū, while composing the *Paumacarīu* had closely followed Raviṣeṇa's *Paḍmacarīta*. It is quite natural and obvious that for various reasons he had to make numerous alterations—additions, omissions, expansions and abridgements. In this connection it is very significant that all the purposely and bitterly anti-Brahmanical passages that are found in Raviṣeṇa's work (and ultimately, most of them, in some form or other, in Vimalasūri's *Paumacarīya*) are either completely omitted by Svayambhū or skipped over with a passing reference. The first of such conspicuous omissions is the disparaging topic of the origin of the Brahman caste (Raviṣeṇa, IV 85-131: 'āvṛjātinām samudbhavaḥ', Vimalasūri, IV 64-87 'māhanābhūjīro') Svayambhū is quite silent about it. Secondly in the Upākhyāna (side-episode) of Harisena the dispute relating to the processions of the Brahma-ratha and the Jina-ratha, calculated to convey the superiority of Jainism over Brahmanism (Raviṣeṇa, VIII 286-293, 397-398; Vimalasūri, VIII 147-151; 207-208) is vaguely referred to in PC. by just a single line *mahū-ṛaha-kāraṇe, jāṇevī jaṇṇi-dulckhā* (PC. 11 2 2). The third such omission is the topic of the destruction of Marutta's sacrifice and origin of sacrifice (*Marutta-yaṇā-dhvaṃsana*) which occupies the whole of Canto XI in Raviṣeṇa and Vimalasūri. This is summarily and colourlessly dismissed by Svayambhū in barely eight words: *jāgu paṇāsevi, ru tāsevi* 15 8 9 *b* and *Ñārau dhirevi, Maru vasi-karevi* 15 9 1 *a*.

It is true that Svayambhū's main interest lies in directly relating the narrative and hence he is generally inclined to omit, drastically abridge or make just a passing reference to all those topics and side-episodes which have little direct bearing on the principal narrative or which have an utterly didactic, descriptive or digressive aim. Yet any one who considers the respective attitudes of Raviṣeṇa and Svayambhū in this matter as reflected in the *Paḍmacarīta* and the *Paumacarīu* would not fail to see the glaring contrast presented by the staunchly denouncing, refuting and dogmatic spirit of some of the passages of the former work and regular eschewing of all such references in the latter, and consequently attach to it particular significance, as is done here.

4 SVAYAMBHŪ'S LITERARY ACTIVITY

Several works—some of them preserved, others known in name only—have been ascribed to Svayambhū.

The Extant Works

At present only three works of Svayambhū are extant in the MS or printed form. Two Purānas, viz., *Paumacarīu* or *Rāmāyāṇa-purāna* and *Rūṭhaṇemīcarīu* or *Harivāṃsapurāṇa* and a manual of Prakrit and Apabhraṃśa metres called *Svayambhūcchandas*

(1) For previous accounts of Svayambhū's literary activity, see the sources mentioned in n 1 p. 9

The Paūmacariu.

This is described in Section 5.

The Ritthanemicariu

The *Ritthanemicariu* (*Aṣṭānemi-caritam*) or *Harivaṃśa-purāṇa* is the most voluminous of Svayambhū's works. Its extent is given as 18,000 Granthāgras. It has 1,937 Kaṣṭavakas¹. Its 112 Sandhis are distributed over four Books or Kāṇḍas as follows: Jāyava-kāṇḍa (Yādava-kāṇḍa), 13 Sandhis, Kuru-Kāṇḍa, 19 Sandhis, Jujjha-kāṇḍa (Yuddha-kāṇḍa), 60 Sandhis, Uttara-kāṇḍa, 20 Sandhis. Its external form and structure closely resemble those of PC. As the latter is a Rāma-epic, the *Ritthanemi-caru* is a Kṛṣṇa-epic. It deals with the life-story of the twenty-second Tirthaṅkara Aristanemi and the narrative of Kṛṣṇa and the Pāṇḍavas in its Jan version. The life-story of Rāma and that of Kṛṣṇa along with the Pāṇḍavas appear to have been very popular religious themes, and besides Svayambhū several Sanskrit, Prakrit and Apabhraṃśa poets, before and during his times, became interested in them, employing their literary talent in composing epics on one or both of the sacred themes. This is to be largely inferred from literary allusions and citations in other works, since only a few of such epics have survived to our days. The available information on this point can be tabulated as under.

Author	Theme	Work	Language
Vimalasūri (1st or 3rd Cent)	Rāmāyana	<i>Paumacarīya</i> ²	Prakrit
Kittihara ³ (Kirtidhara)	Harivaṃśa ⁴ Rāmāyana	—	Prakrit or Apabhraṃśa
Anuttaravāya ⁵ or Anuttaravāgmin Raviṣena (677-8 A D)	" "	" . <i>Padmacarīta</i>	" Sanskrit

(1) Jan, 1935, 70

(2) Appendix I, st 59.

(3) Jacobi, 1914.

(4) Uddyotanaśūri in his *Kuvalayamālā* (778-779) refers paranomastically to Vimalasūri as the first author of *Harivaṃśa*
*buhayana-sahasra-dāyam Harivaṃśapatti-kārayam padhamaṅg
vandāmi vandīyam pi hu Harivaṃśam ceva Vimalapāyam* ||

See Premī, 1942, 571-572

(5) See PC 1 2 8, which is taken from Raviṣena. The latter in the introduction to his *Padmacarīta*, while giving the tradition says that the sacred theme of the Rāma-narrative was handed down to Kīrti and from Kīrti, to Anuttaravāgmin, the written work of the latter was seen by Raviṣena and hence his present attempt (viz *Padmacarīta*)*Prabhavam kramatah kīrtim tato'nuttaravāgminam |**likhitam tasya sampṛēpya Raver yatno'yam udyatah ||**Padmacarīta* I 42

Now we know that Raviṣena's *Padmacarīta* is hardly anything more than an elaborated Sanskrit recast of Vimalasūri's *Paumacarīya* (cf Premī, '*Padmacarīta* Aur *Paumacarīya*' (1942, 272-292)). On this account can we identify Anuttaravāgmin with Vimalasūri? But the latter does not say that he has inherited the tradition from any Kīrti or Kirtidhara. He seems to be the pioneer in composing a Rāma epic, as well as a Kṛṣṇa epic, for the latter we have got the above quoted authority of Uddyotana

Viaddha ² (Vidagdha)	Harivaṁśo	—	Prakrit
Bhadda (Bhadra) ² and/or	”	—	Āpabhraṁśa
Dantibhadda (Dan- tibhaddra) and/or			
Bhaddāsa (Bhad- rāśva)	Kṛṣṇabāla- rita	—	
Goinda (Govinda) ²		—	Āpabhraṁśa
Ṇāgaha ⁴	Rāmāyana	—	Prakrit
Caūmuha (Caṭur- mukha) ⁴	”	—	Āpabhraṁśa

- (1) See *Svayambhūcchandas* III 17:

Vattaṁ Viaddhasa—

śava-viggaha-neārā, patā Kand(?nā) Ajjunā Kaṇṭam |
dharī tēna te devī eṁ tammanam jūnaṁ ||

Here *b* mentions Arjuna, Karna and possibly Kṛṣṇa.

- (2) See Appendix I, st 1, 2 and 3, wherein the Go-grahana and Matsya-vedha episodes are mentioned

- (3) *Svayambhūcchandas* IV 23, 24, 26 cited under Goinda's name relate to the loves of Kṛṣṇa, Rādhā and Gopis. The poem must have been composed throughout in the Mātrā or Raddā metre like Haribhadra's *Ṇemināhacariu*.

- (4) *Svayambhūcchandas* I 34 cites an illustration under the name of Ṇāgaha, where *d* reads *dhūam pavamamāna rakksasēna-sēnaṁ* 'the army of the Lord of the Rāksasas rushed on to the Monkeys'

- (5) Premi, op cit. p 372, footnote 2, thinks that *Svayambhūcchandas* IV 2, VI 83, 86 and 112, cited under the name of Caūmuha pertain to the theme of Rāmāyana and hence they establish Caūmuha as the author of a *Paṭma-cariu* also. But the passages have no unquestionable reference to the Rāmāyana narrative. IV 2 (a) pertains to the Harivaṁśa-narrative; 2 (b) is *ko māhu jvatahuṁ nē dhonu* 'who, while I am alive, can take away the bow?' 2 (c) is *na-nāma-pāsahā surahā sāśahā* 'from Gods announcing their own names', VI 86 is *vai uggau tāma, jēna naha-angana nandiau | nam vai-raha-cakka, āsai arune(m) chaddau ||* 'Then rose the moon, whereby the expanse of the sky was adorned (She appeared) as if Aruna had left behind, a wheel of the Sun-chariot'; VI 112 is *doha na kiya ahisesau vipihasamubhha-cin(nāh) am | vaḍḍhasamarāvesum, valum ve-ri sannaddha* '(a is obscure—but has no reference to a Rāma-story, the rest of the stanza means) 'Both the armies, with various ensigns raised and with (their) martial spirit enhanced, became equipped'. These passages contain no such details as would assign them to a work on the theme of the Rāmāyana. The remaining passage VI 83 is given by the editor of the *Svayambhūcchandas* with an emendation. It reads *naṁ pararu palāsu, vana-samecāma phullā |*

te coddaha lakkaṇaṁ (ṇi)misaddheṁ sara-sallā |.

Velankar has not advanced any reasons for adding *ni* before *misaddheṁ*. The emendation is unacceptable as it violates the metre and as such defeats the very purpose for which the stanza was cited. For it is cited to illustrate the metre Koilarāncholi having the measure 10/13 (SC. VI 82). But the stanza as emended by Velankar scans 11/13 in its latter half. This shows that the emendation by bringing in an additional mora spoils the metre. The latter half therefore should be read as in the original, *te coddaha lakkaṇa, ṇmisaddheṁ sara-sallā ||*. The stanza in its present form presents grammatical difficulties. But the general sense and especially the sense of the latter half is quite clear, 'Those fourteen lakhs were within a trice pierced

Caumuha	Harivamśa ¹	---	Apabhraṃśa
Jinasena (783-84)	Harivamśa ²	<i>Harivamśa-</i>	Sanskrit
	Rāmāyaṇa	<i>purāṇa</i>	
Guṇabhadra (c. 850)	and	<i>Uttarapurāṇa</i>	„
	Harivamśa		

Among the Apabhraṃśa poets there was a general practice of inserting their *nāmamudrā* in the concluding stanza of each section of their poems. Svayambhū too follows it. But in the *Ritthanemicarū* we find not one but three different such *nāmamudrās* those of Svayambhū, Tribhuvana Svayambhū and Yaśah-kīrti (Jasakitti). Upto 99 Sandhi we regularly find the name of Svayambhū inserted in the closing Ghattā of the last Kaḍavaka of each Sandhi. Even some valuable details relating to the composition of the *Ritthanemicarū* are given in the colophon of the 92 Sandhi³. Over and above stating the extent in Sandhis of each of the three Kāṇdas composed so far, the date of completing the Yudhakāṇḍa and that of beginning the Uttarakāṇḍa, we are told that it took Svayambhū six years, three months and eleven days in all in composing the ninety-two Sandhis of the *Ritthanemicarū*. The colophon of the 99 Sandhi states 'Finished Sandhi ninety-ninth, called "The Description of the Samavasaraṇa" in the *Ritthanemicarū* composed by Svayambhū, the best among Poet-laureates'. On the other hand colophon of the 100 Sandhi says: 'Finished Sandhi hundredth, called "Samavasaraṇa," in the *Ritthanemicarū* (in the portion) that escaped Svayambhū and that was completed by Mahākavi Tribhuvana Svayambhū'. And similarly we find the name of Tribhuvana Svayambhū along with that of Svayambhū at the end of Sandhis 101-104. Further, in the Ghattās of the last Kaḍavaka of 105 and 106 Sandhis we find the *nāmamudrās* of Svayambhū and one Jasakitti or Jasukitti (Yaśah-

with arrows. They appeared (with their bloody wounds) like Palāśas blooming in a forest.

Thus none of the stanzas mentioned by Premī, has any definite reference to the Rāma-story. But on the grounds (1) that Puspādanta at the beginning of the episode of Rāma in his *Mahāpurāṇa* significantly pays tributes to Caturmukha and Svayambhū and (2) that the Prāsasti stanzas found in the beginning of Svayambhū's *Paumacarīu* praise Caumuha, it is plausible to ascribe a *Paumacarīu* to Caturmukha.

1 This is to be assumed on the following grounds.

- (a) Dhavala (c. 11th cent.) in his *Harivamśa-purāṇa* refers to a narrative of Hari and the Pāṇḍavas composed by Caumuha
Harī-Paṇḍarāṇa kahā Caumuha-vāseḥum bhūṣiyam janhā |
taha vṛcayāmi loya-pṛyā jena na nasei dāsanam paṇam ||
(quoted by Premī 1942, 372, note 2)
- (b) Appendix I, st. 3 praises the Gograhana episode of Caturmukha which is obviously the cattle-lifting attempted by Duryodhana and party, when the Pāṇḍavas were completing their stay at Virāṭa.
- (c) *Svayambhūcandas* IV 2 (a) cited as from Caumuha mentions Arjuna.

(2) MDJG, 32, 33

(3) Appendix I, st. 59-62. Stanza 63 is a Sanskrit subhāṣita and it is not clear how it got in here. But similar out of place Sanskrit stanzas are found elsewhere too in the Prāsasti stanzas found in Svayambhū's works. Cf. the Rudrāṣṭaka of Iśānaśayana interpolated in the opening Prāsasti stanzas of PC and two Sanskrit stanzas (Appendix I, st. 51, 52) from Raviseṇa's *Paumacarīa* found in the colophon of PC.

(4) Appendix I, st. 64

(6) Appendix I, st. 69, 71

(7) Premī, 1942, 379 and Jain, 1935, 72, do not give 105. They missed it apparently because the *nāmamudrā* occurs in the first half of the Ghattā of the last Kaḍavaka of 105 Sandhi.

(5) Appendix I, st. 66

(kīrti) together in one stanza. In the colophons' of these Sandhis Svayambhū alone is mentioned; Tribhuvana Svayambhū is not included. Lastly Sandhis 107-112 contain', somewhere in the body of the last Kaḍavaka, in the Ghattā of the last Kaḍavaka or in the colophon—in one or several of these places—the *nāmamudrās* or names of all the three: Svayambhū, Tribhuvana Svayambhū and Yaśahkīrti. These facts suggest that Tribhuvana Svayambhū and Yaśahkīrti also had their hands in the composition of Sandhis 100-112. This is made clear by the colophons of Sandhis 100-104, 107-112 and by the colophon of the whole work'. Tribhuvana Svayambhū' and Yaśahkīrti' both praise the effort of 'rescuing' the incomplete or partly lost literary works of others as a magnanimous effort. In the colophon after the 112. Sandhi the following information is given': This well-known Bhārata-purāṇa containing Harivaṁśa and the life history of Nemi was composed in the Paddhādī metre by Svayambhū. Whatever gap (*suṣṇam*) was left in his work was filled up after the poet's death by his son Tribhuvana Svayambhū. Whatever was left out even after Tribhuvana's supplementation was 'rescued' (*uddhariu*) i.e. made good by Yaśahkīrti in accordance with the tradition of the *Harivaṁśa* and at the instance of his Guru Sri-Guṇakīrti. At the invitation (?) of Sarahasena (?) Śreṣṭhi. Yaśahkīrti came to Kumara-ṇayari (Kumāra-nagari) and recited (this Purāṇa) before the Śrāvakas in the Paṇiyāra Jain temple near Gopagiri (Gwalior)

The requisite information regarding this Yaśahkīrti can be gathered from the beginning portions and colophons of his two works'. Yaśahkīrti Bhatṭāraka belonged to the Kāsthā Saṁgha, Māthura Anvaya and Puskara Gaṇa. He to the Kāsthā Saṁgha, Māthura Anvaya and Puskara Gaṇa He was a pontiff at Gwalior. He flourished in the first half of the 15th century during the reign of the Tomara king Kirtisimha. His successors were Malayakīrti and Gunabhadra Paṇḍita Rāidhu', who composed numerous Apabhraṁśa works like *Padma-purāṇa* (or *Balabhadrapurāṇa*), *Nemipurāṇa*, *Pāśvacarita*, *Vardhamānacarita*, *Dhanakumāracarita*, etc. was a contemporary and a co-disciple of Yaśahkīrti. Mss. of two Apabhraṁśa works of Yaśahkīrti are known to exist. The *Pāṇḍavapurāṇa*' a fairly extensive work in 34 sargas was composed by him in 1440 A.D.' for a layman called Hemarāja, while the *Candappahacariu* in 11 Sandhis was written at the request of a pious Jain called Siddhapāla.

Now two questions arise. First, what were the contributions

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- (1) Appendix I, st. 70, 72 Premī, 1942, 379 is not correct when he says that 'all the Sandhis from 100-112 mention Tribhuvana in their colophons'.
 - (2) Appendix I, st 73-88 Premī and Jain again do not include here the 107. Sandhi because they missed the *nāmamudrā* that occurs in the 2. line before the Ghattā of the last Kaḍavaka.
 - (3) Appendix I, passage No 87, lines 6-20
 - (4) Appendix I, st. 68, 84.
 - (5) Appendix I, st. 81.
 - (6) This colophon is considered below
 - (7) Kasīval, 1950, 98-99, 122-127, Premī, 1912, 380 footnote 6
 - (8) Kasīval, 1950, 105-116
 - (9) *īya Pāṇḍapurāṇe siri Guṇakīrti-sūta-muṇi-Jaśakīrti viraṇya(e) sūhu-Vihā. putta-Hemarāja-ṇamānuk caṭṭisamo eḡyo samatto, iti Pāṇḍapurāṇaṁ samāptam |*
Kasīval, 1950, 125.
 - (10) *vikrama rāyāho viraḡya(e) kālāe mahi-sūyara-gaha-rata-anālae |*
Kasīval, 1950, 125.

of Tribhuvana Svayambhū and Yaśahkīrti in the composition of those Sandhis of the *Rīṭhanemīcariu* which bear their *nāmamud-rās*? Second, why it was found necessary, not by one, but by two authors after Svayambhū—one of them was no other than his own son—to supplement the work written by him?

It appears that Svayambhū had nothing to do with the composition of 100-112 Sandhis. And what were the respective shares of Tribhuvana and Yaśahkīrti can be decided only by a close study of the text and other relevant sources. But this much is certain that the last Kaṭavaka of the 112 Sandhī of RC giving the colophon of the complete work was written by Yaśahkīrti. Several of its lines are found word for word in his *Pāṇḍavapurāṇa*.

The question as to why others felt it necessary to supplement Svayambhū's *Rīṭhanemīcariu* is taken up below under Section 5, because the question of multiple authorship is connected with the *Pāumacariu* also.

The work is generally called *Rīṭhanemī-cariu*. In the colophon of 109. Sandhi it is called *Rīṭhanemī-purāna*. In the colophon of the whole work (written by Yaśahkīrti) the work is referred to in view of its theme, as *Bhāraha-purāna*, *Nemīcariya* and *Harivamsa*. Svayambhū himself refers to the theme of RC. as *Harivamsa*.

The Svayambhūcchandās

The *Svayambhūcchandās* (SC.) has been published by Velankar from the only known Ms in the Baroda Oriental Institute. It is a comparatively modest manual of Prakṛt and Apabhraṃśa metres. The work is planned in eight chapters, the first three dealing with the Pk section, the remaining comprising the Ap section. The first twenty-two folios of the Ms of SC. are lost. Thus the text of SC. that is available to us is incomplete.

Its Authorship

Svayambhū's authorship of this work is settled by the title *Svayambhūcchandās*, 'Svayambhū's metrics' mentioned in the concluding stanza of each chapter. That this Svayambhū is identical with the author of PC is clear from the numerous citations from the latter work found in SC. It is Svayambhū's practice to cite illustrations from the Ap literature known to him and in all the cases he gives such illustrations, the name of the original author is also mentioned. But besides these, there are many illustrations cited without any name. Several of these anonymous illustra-

- (1) Lines 1-7 are the same as given from the last portion of the *Pāṇḍavapurāṇa*. Kāśīval, 1950, 124. Only instead of *nuṣe sayambhīm mahī-vitthāru* there is *muṣi-Jasakatti(1) mahī vitthāru*. Further line 16 repeats the same thing partly in other words, while lines 17-19 and 21 are identical with those in the *Pāṇḍavapurāṇa* (ibid, 123).
- (2) At least three Mss of the *Rīṭhanemīcariu* have been reported by Premī (1942, 376 footnotes 2-3). One from the Government MS collection at the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona (No 1117 of 1891-1895), another from the Ailak Pannālā Sarasvatībhavan, Bombay and the third from the Godikā temple collection at Sāmgāner.
- (3) Appendix I, passage 87, line 1.
- (4) Appendix I, passage 57, line 2, 13.
- (5) Velankar, 1935, 1936.
- (6) The title appears to have been coined by Svayambhū on the model of the *Jayadevacchandās* of Jayadeva (Velankar, 1949, 1-40) cf also the *Chandās-śekhara* of Rājāśekhara Kavi.

tions can be traced' to PC. The conclusion is obvious that probably all the anonymous illustrations in SC. are taken from Svayambhū's own works. In their case, the source being quite obviously understood, he saw no propriety in attaching his name. This clearly proves common authorship for SC. and PC. Citing the stanza 'Śrī-Harṣo nipuṇaḥ kavīḥ' etc in SC. (I 144 a) and the reference² to Śrī-Harṣa in RC. as making a present of *nipuṇatva* to Svayambhū supports the same conclusion³. This invalidates several inferences of Velankar regarding Svayambhū and SC.

SC. is not very ambitious. Its expressed aim is to give in a nutshell the essential features of Pk and Ap. prosody. In the closing stanza of each chapter the work is described as *pañcāṅga-sāra-hua* 'the substance of the five Gaṇas'. The concluding stanza of Ch III states: *pāna-sāro pārsamatto* 'the choice matter of the Prakrit prosody has been treated'. The same remark is repeated at the opening of Ch V.

Its Prakrit Section

The Prakrit section of SC presents several surprises for us. Though it is called *Prākṛtasāra* it does not treat in its available portion any of the genuine Pk. *Mātrāvṛttas*⁴. What is given in the Pk. section are the well-known Akṣaravṛttas of the Sanskrit prosody with their Sama (from the Uktā to the Utkṛti class, the Śeṣa-vṛttas and the Daṇḍakas), Ardhasama and Visama divisions. In the fragment of SC preserved to us there is nothing corresponding to the fourth chapter of Hemacandra's *Chandonuśāsana* describing the Aryā, Galitaka, Khañjaka and Śiṛṣaka class of Pk. metres. What is still stranger, these so-called Pk. metres are defined as if they were *Mātrāvṛttas*. They are defined, not by using the well-known Akṣaragaṇas (*ya, ra, ta, etc*), but by using a special terminology of *Mātrāgaṇas*, such as *ta, tāra, etc.*, for a Tri-mātra, *ca, cagaṇa, cāmsa* for a Caturmātra and so on, with the particularization of the type of the Gaṇa as required.

Moreover, as noted previously, Svayambhū, unlike Hemacandra, does not compose his own illustrations to support the metrical rules and definitions in SC. He prefers to illustrate from the then available Pk and Ap literatures and in many a case the name of the author also is prefixed to the stanza cited. Thereby we come to know of a large number of Pk and Ap. poets almost all of whom were so far quite unknown to us. It also gives us a glimpse of the riches of Pk. and Ap. literature cultivated in and before Svayambhū's time.

Its Apabhraṃśa Section

The Ap. section of SC. is important from several viewpoints. The sources for the study of Ap. prosody are considerably few and their usefulness is further diminished by their sketchy, incomplete or indiscriminately eclectic character. So far Hemacandra's

(1) Modī, 1940, 172, Prem, 1942, 383-384. This matter is dealt with further below.

(2) 'Śrī-Harṣem niya-ṅṅunattanau'. Appendix I, passage 57, line 9 a.

(3) Premī, 1942, 384.

(4) Summary of the contents, importance and other information concerning SC. will be found in the abovementioned articles of Velankar and in Premī, 1942. Velankar reproduces some of this information in the introduction to his edition of Rājaśekhara's *Chandaśekhara*, 1916, 1-14.

Chandonuśāsana was the only work to which we glanced with some hope of getting light on all sorts of metrical problems of Ap. And we know well how often it failed us. Under the circumstances, a pre-Hemacandra work on Ap metres from the pen, not of a mere theoretician, but of an epic poet recognised as Kaviṛāja and Mahākavi, deserves, in spite of its briefness, to be welcomed. And in view of its value as an early authentic source, a short analysis of the Ap section of SC. will not be here out of place.

Analysis of the contents of SC. IV-VIII

- Ch IV. Utsāhādi (Treatment of the Utsāha and other Metres):
- A Introductory (1-4)
Introductory stanza (1), metrical value of the Bindu and of e and o in certain positions (2-4).
- B. The Mātrā-prakarāṇa (5-28).
Utsāha (5-6), Duvahaa (Dvipathaka i.e., Dohā) with its varieties (7-13), Mātrā with its varieties (14-28)
- C The Vadanaka-prakarāṇa (29-32).
Vadanaka with its varieties (29-32)
- D. Miscellaneous (33-42).
Another application of the name *Vadanaka* (33); Prahe-likā (34); Hridayālikā (35); Dhavala (36-39); Mangala (40-41); the concluding stanza (42).
- Ch V The Ṣatpada-jāti
Three varieties of the Dhruvaka (1); quantity of the pāda-ending syllable (2); definition of the Ṣatpada Dhruvaka (3), its varieties. Ṣatpada Jāti (4-5), S Upajāti (6-7) and S Avajāti (8-9), total of these varieties (10), the concluding stanza (11).
- Ch V Catuspadis and Dvipadis
- A The Antarasamā Catuspadī (1-148).
Types of the Catuspadī (1), 110 Antarasamā Catuspadis beginning with the Campakakusumā and ending with the Śaśībumbaka described (2-148)
- B The mixed type of the Catuspadī (149-150)
- C The Ardhasamā Catuspadī (151-152)
- D The Sarvasamā Catuspadī (153-161).
- E The Dvipadī (162-203)
The concluding stanza (204).
- Ch. VII The Shorter Dvipadis.
Their province and general character (1-2), 10 such Dvipadis defined (3-12), the concluding stanza (13)
- Ch. VIII The Sandhi-bandha and the Rāsā-bandha
- A Some common Ap. metres (1-6)
Utthakka (1-2), Madanāvatāra (3-4), Dhruvaka (5-6)
- B The Sandhi-bandha (7-45)
The Chhaḍḍaniā and other structural units (7); seven Chhaḍḍaniās (8-23), three Ghattās (24-29). The terms Padḍhadiā, Pada, Yamaka, Kadavaka, Sandhi, etc explained (30-35) and illustrated (36-45).

(1) In the past few years Velankar has brought to light several works of Pk prosody like the *Vṛttajātisamuccaya* of Virahāṅka, *Kavidarpaṇa*, *Gāthālakṣana* of Nanditādhyā, *Chandahkosa* of Ratnaśekhara and *Chandaśekhara* of Rājaśekhara. But none of these works even comes near to doing full justice to their subject.

- C. The varieties of Tāla (46-47).
 D. Some structural terms (48).
 E. The Rāsā-bandha (49-52).
 The concluding stanza (53).

Citations in SC.

As stated above, to illustrate the metres defined Svayambhū has given more than 213 citations—most of them consist of a single stanza—from the current Pk. and Ap. poetry. Of these 132 are found in the preserved portion of the Pk. section, 81 in the Ap. section. Most of the citations are given under their author's name and in this manner fifty-eight writers are quoted: forty-eight for the Pk section, seven for the Ap section and three for both. Caturmukha, Dhūrta, Māuradeva, Dhanadeva, Āryadeva, Chaiḷa, Govinda, Śuddhaśīla, Jīnadāsa and Vidagdha appear in the Ap. section.

But besides the illustrations cited along with their author's name, there are fifty citations, all in the Ap. section, which are given without any author's name pre-faced to them. The problem of these anonymous citations has been solved by Modī¹ and Premī² by identifying several of them from Svayambhū's PC. They have shown that

SC.	V	9	=	PC.	14	7	9
	VI	42	=	"	65	1	1
"	VI	71	=	"	77	1	1
"	VI	74	=	"	77	13	13
"	VIII	27	=	"	5	1	1

A further examination of PC. has enabled me to make the following identifications:

SC.	V	5	=	PC.	3	3	11
"	VIII	4	=	"	24	2	1-2
"	"	6	=	"	33	3	9
"	"	17	=	"	3	1	1
"	"	21	=	"	31	1	1
"	"	25	=	"	41	1	1

From this it follows that whenever Svayambhū has selected the illustrations from his own works, he has given them anonymously. Hence it is reasonable to conclude that most of the nameless illustrative stanzas in SC belong to Svayambhū—most of them, and not possibly all, because the text of SC. is based on a single defective Ms. that is unreliable in several matters. For instance the ascriptions of SC I 6 to Vijjā and of SC. I 78 to Śuddhakai are disputed by the marginal gloss to SC. which gives instead the names of Divāara and Nūṇa respectively. Still more significant is the fact that at least in one case we are in a position to prove that the Ms. of SC. makes a wrong ascription. SC VI 71 is reproduced from PC (77 I 1). But that illustration is given in SC. under the name of Caumuha.³ Hence so long as we have not got a satisfactory text of SC. based on sufficient Ms. material we should be cautious in drawing conclusions from the available text of SC. Nevertheless, we are within reasonable limits when we say that most of the anonymous citations in SC are taken from Svayambhū's own works. It is likely that some of them did not belong to any particular work, but were composed by Svayambhū just to illustrate his definitions.

(1) Modī, 1940, 172.

(2) Premī, 1942, 383.

(3) *Caumuha* is a recurrent misprint in the printed text of SC.

All the citations in SC that could be identified have been traced to PC alone. Several of the anonymous stanzas have reference to the Mahābhārata theme¹ and therefore, taking for guidance the context and the metre of these Harivamśa citations in SC, I casually examined RC, but could not identify a single citation. And that is natural because it is quite probable that RC was Svayambhū's last work (see the next section). This also creates one more problem for us, what must have been the source of these anonymous citations having reference to the Harivamśa theme?

The Pk section of SC in this matter presents a contrast to its Ap section. Therein all the illustrations are taken from other poets. There is not one anonymous citation. Svayambhū's literary activity seems to have been exclusively confined to Ap.

The lost portion of SC

Velankar thinks that the lost portion of SC, consisting of folios 1 to 22 just dealt with the metres containing from 1 to 13 syllables in each line. The Prakrit metres proper are left, according to him, untouched by Svayambhū. He observes: "Another strange thing about Svayambhū is that not only does he treat the ordinary Samskrita metres as the Prākṛta ones, regarding them as the Mātrāvṛttas and defining them as such, but he totally neglects the proper Prākṛta metres discussed at great length by Hemacandra in his *Chandonuśāsana*, p 28b and the following, and by Virahāṅka in his *Vṛttajāṭisamuccaya* Chs III-IV". Again in his introductory remarks to the edition of Rājasekhara Kavī's *Chandaśekhara*² he says, "unlike Svayambhū, however, they (*Prākṛta Paṅgala* and *Chandaḥkośa*) define the Gāthā and its derivatives from the Prākṛta metres."

Now it would be strange that though SC claimed to contain all that was important in Pk and Ap prosody, it did not treat the genuine Pk metres. And in that case the imposing title *Chandaś-cūdāmani* 'the crest-jewel (?) of metrics' attached to Svayambhū by Tribhuvana would appear more of an expression of filial affection than a proper appraisal of Svayambhū's achievements in the field of Pk metrics. It would be, moreover, inexplicable why Svayambhū did not treat those popular and well-known Pk metres (commonly used in Ap also) when he admiringly mentions by their names some of them³, when he actually employs in his epics some of them⁴ and when he himself has written a work on Pk and Ap prosody.

The question, therefore, naturally arises: Is the assumption

(1) See for example, SC VI 45, 58, 98, 102, 152, VIII 2, 9. Premī, 1942, 383 adumbrates the possibility of tracing some of these to RC.

(2) Velankar, 1935, 23

(3) Velankar, 1946, 4

(4) Cakkalāheṃ Kulaheṃ Khandhaeṃ,
Pavanuddhva-Rāsāluddhaeṃ |
Mañjariya-Vilāsini-Nakkrudeṃ,
suha-chandehem saddehem Khadahaḍeṃ | PC 23 1 6-7

Of these Cakkalā and Kula are defined at SC VIII 48, Khandhaya (Skandhaka) at Ch IV 5, Pavanoddhuta at Ch IV 84, Khadahadaya at *Vṛttajāṭisamuccaya* (Velankar, 1929, IV 73-74)

(5) Helā-dvipadī is used in PC 17 and 25 Sandhu, Mañjari in PC 18, and 45 Sandhu, Dvipadī in PC 13 Sandhu, Sālabhanṅkā in PC 46 Sandhu and Vilāsini in PC 17, 12, 46, 2. Most of these are used as Kadavaka-commencing stanzas. For their use in MP see Section 7.

plausible that the lost portion of SC. contained only the wanting Varnavṛttas from the Uktā to Atijagatī division along with some introductory matter and nothing else? Let us examine it.

As unfortunately the stanzas are not numbered in the Ms, we have to take resort to inference. Each side of the folios of the Ms. of SC contains about 8 lines with 42 letters to each line on an average. This gives us a round figure of 330 to 340 letters per side. Now the first few folios contain on an average four metres of the length of the Atijagatī or Śakvari class with their definitions and illustrations. On the basis of these data we can form a rough estimate as to how many metres on an average were contained by each side of the folios. Some calculation done with the help of the above data shows that about six metres having from 8 to 12 syllables per line along with their definitions and illustrations can be contained by each side of the folio. To form an idea as to how many folios could possibly have been occupied by the treatment of these metres, we should know their number according to Svayambhū.

The extant portion of the Varnavṛttas treated by Svayambhū can favourably compare in its extent with the corresponding portion of the *Kavidarpaṇa* or the *Vṛttaratnākara*. The latter of these two works treats a slightly smaller number of metres. On the other hand, Hemacandra's *Chandonuśāsana* is elaborate. Thus *Svayambhūcchandas* in this matter stands midway between the *Kavidarpaṇa* and the *Chandonuśāsana*, somewhat nearer to the former than the latter.

Now among the missing Varnavṛttas those having from 1 to 7 letters per line could not have occupied more than one side altogether. Corresponding to the remaining classes upto to the Rucirā variety of the Atijagatī class, the *Kavidarpaṇa* has 47 metres, the *Vṛttaratnākara* has 59. Accordingly SC could not have treated more than 90 or 100 metres at the most. Counting six metres per side the space occupied by these metres would come to about 16 sides or 8 folios. Taking into consideration the space devoted to the introductory matter and to the treatment of the metres containing from 1 to 7 letters per line, we can quite reasonably conclude that the treatment of the missing Varnavṛttas from the Uktā to the Praharsinī or the Mattamayūra variety of the Atijagatī class, could not have occupied a space of more than nine or ten folios of SC.

This conclusion is supported by another consideration too. In any treatment of the Varnavṛttas the space occupied by the first 13 classes of metres cannot be possibly more than about half of the space occupied by the rest of the classes down to the Utkṛti, along with the Daṇḍakas, the Ardhasama Vṛttas and the Visama Vṛttas. Now this latter portion in SC occupies 22 folios (from 23 to 44). Hence the missing Varnavṛttas could not have occupied 10 or 11 folios at the most.

If the missing Varnavṛttas were contained in ten of the missing folios only, what were the remaining twelve folios devoted to? Let us consider the matter. The Āryā, Galitaka and Khaṇḍjaka Prakaraṇas of the fourth chapter of the *Chandonuśāsana* deal with some 85 different metres. Making allowance for the greater elaboration and the compilatory character of the *Chandonuśāsana*, we can assume that the corresponding number of the metres of these classes, if treated by Svayambhū, would be in the vicinity of 70. Counting even as three metres per side on an average, these 70 metres can

occupy a space of some 24 sides or 12 folios. Thus of the missing 22 folios of SC, about 10 dealt with from the Uktā to the Jagatī and part of the Atijagatī classes of the Varnavrttas, while the twelve folios preceding them could have well contained the metres of the Āryā, Galitaka and Khānjaka classes.

Fortunately there are some positive indications¹ to believe that Svayambhū did treat the genuine Pk metres. In the commentary² on the fourth stanza (īśiśi cumbāim etc.) Act I of the *Abhijñāna-śākuntala*, Rāghavabhatta, while explaining the metre of the stanza makes the following remarks:

iyam ca Gītiḥ Tallakṣaṇaṁ Śambhu-—'cāccaravadha-addhe udāsthaddhammi na viśame masta guru sattaddha Gū-addhe' Atra pūrvārdhe pūrvayor imkāra-himkārayor laghutvam jñeyam tad uktaṁ tatraiva—'iha ārābindu-juāe osuddhā-pā vasānaṁ milahu' itī

Here two quotations are given by Rāghavabhatta. The first is hopelessly corrupt. Excepting the last two syllables *Gū* all the rest of the text of that quotation is printed in one mass without any word division in the original. It is not possible to make out from this the original wording or sense, but it is given with the express statement that this is a definition of the metre *Gīti* quoted from one Śambhu. The second quotation too is somewhat corrupt. Its correct form is as under:

īha(1)-ārā bindu-juā, e-o suddhā paāvasānammi lahu

In the commentary on *Śākuntala* V 16 also occurs, 'e-o suddhā paāvasānammi lahu'. These latter two quotations are given to support the metrically short character of final *m* and *him* in a Pk. metre. It is clearly stated that the second quotation in the commentary on *Śākuntala* I 4 is taken from the same source (*tatraiva*) as the first i.e., from Śambhu according to the text as we have it. Now this second citation is obviously taken from the *Svayambhūcchandas* of Svayambhū wherein IV 2 reads:

ī-hi-ārā bindu-juā paāvasānammi jaha huvanti lahu |
taha tāttha-v' chanda-vasā kāavvā u-hu-ārā ||

and further IV 3 reads

bmni-vi e-o suddhā paāvasānammi jaha huvanti lahu || etc.

Rāghavabhatta has apparently combined SC IV 2 and 3 in his citation. But there does not appear any reasonable doubt as to Rāghavabhatta's source. Two results follow from this first, although the name of the authority is given as Śambhu, it is but a corruption of the correct name Svayambhū, second, Svayambhū had also to his credit the treatment of at least the Āryā class of Prakrit metres.

Svayambhū and *Svayambhūcchandas* have been quoted by two other late metricians also in the incorrect forms *Śambhu* and *SC ihhu bandā*. Nārāyanabhatta in his commentary (1544 A D) on Kedarābhatta's *Vaśatvānākara* mentions *Śambhu*cchandas along with the *Prākṛtapaṅgala* and *Cūdāmanī* as his sources for the information he supplies regarding Prakrit metres'. His words are: Prākṛtādi-u piyāyah paridrśāmi chandānsī Prākṛtapaṅgala-

1. Deussen, H.C. 'Svayambhū and the Prakrit Metres', BV n.s. 8, 9-10, Sept.-Oct. 1916, 177-178. The view expressed in that note has been revised here on discovery of fresh evidence.

2. Ed. by H. C. Deussen and Parāśara edition of the '*Śākuntala*', Bombay 1899.

3. The author has had examined the above three works, in the portions referred to, in the original MSS. from the *Prākṛtapaṅgala*.

Śambhucchandasa- Cūdāmanyādi-grantha- paryālocanayā vyutpitsuvyutpatty-arthañ asmābhir ucyante

Similarly the *Chandomañjarī* of Gangādasa Kavi thrice quotes Śambhu. The metres Bhujagaśisubhrtā, Mañjubhāsinī and Rsabhagajavilasita are given by Śambhu, according to Gangādasa Kavi, under the respective names of Bhujagaśisusrtā, Sunandini and Gajaturagavilasita. If we refer to SC, we find that the first of these three metres could have been in that portion of SC which is lost and hence we are not in a position to ascertain what was the name given by Svayambhū to the Bhujagaśisubhrtā. The Mañjubhāsinī is given as *Nandinī* by Svayambhū (SC I 3-4; which designation is very near to *Sunandini*, and the Rsabhagajavilasita is given as *Gaavaravilasita* (i.e. *Gajavaravilasitaka*) at SC I 47-48, which is comparable to *Gajaturagavilasita* cited by Gangādasa Kavi. This makes it probable that the authority quoted by the latter under the name *Śambhu* is nobody else than Svayambhū, the author of SC. It is like that both Nārāyanabhāṭṭa and Gangādasa Kavi knew SC. at second hand. Moreover by their time the names of ancient metrical authorities like Svayambhū had become half-legendary and nobody bothered much about their correct form. Under the circumstances, Svayambhū is transformed into Śambhu and Sevala or Saitava (whose opinion on Yati is quoted by Svayambhū, who is known as an ancient metrical authority to Hemacandra and the *Kavidarpaṇa* and whose opinion on the name of the metre commonly known as *Vasantatilakā* is quoted by most of the Sanskrit metricians) undergoes metamorphosis as Śveta. Hence it is not difficult to explain how *Svayambhū* was cited as *Śambhu* by Rāghavabhāṭṭa, Nārāyanabhāṭṭa and Gangādasa Kavi.

All these considerations lead us to believe that the lost portion of SC. contained a section on pure Prakrit metres dealing with the Āryā, Galitaka, Khañjaka etc that preceded the section on the Varṇavrttas.

The Chandaśśekhara and SC

Velankar has published the fifth chapter of the *Chandaśśekhara* of Rājaśekhara Kavi, who most probably flourished in the first quarter of the eleventh century. This is the only available portion of the text, the portion of the Ms. dealing with the Sk and Pk metres being at present untraceable. If we compare this fifth chapter of the *Chandaśśekhara* with SC. IV-VIII, we can see at the first glance that the former is little more than a Sk translation of SC IV-VIII. The slight difference in the arrangement, order of treatment and names of the metres indicates that Rājaśekhara Kavi had occasionally consulted other sources also. The earlier portion being lost, we do not know if Rājaśekhara Kavi admitted his debt to Svayambhū. That portion could have also thrown some indirect light on the real Pk metres of SC.

The minor details with regards to which *Chandaśśekhara* deviates from SC are shared by the *Chandonuśāsana* also. This shows that Hemacandra has used both, SC as well as the *Chandaśśekhara*.

(1) Parab 1902 108, 114, 119

(2) See the following quotation from the *Chandopozinda* of his Guru Bhatta Puruṣottama given by Gangādasa Kavi Śveta-Māndavya-mukhyāstu necchantmunayo yatiñ Chandomañjarī p 105

(3) Velankar, 1946, 1-14

The Lost Works

The *Suddhayacariya*.

The colophon stanza¹ at the beginning of the 100 Sandhi of RC. is, according to our interpretation, from Svayambhū's pen. It mentions *Suddhayacariya* and *Paumacariya* as the two works written by Svayambhū before the *Ratthanemīcaru*. Premī suggests² that *Suddhayacariu* is a scribal error for *Suvvayacariu* and this latter is nothing but a qualification of *Paūmacariu* mentioned just before in the same line, because Padma and Laksmana according to the Jain mythology flourished during the Tirtha of Muni Suvrata. But the force of *ca* in the words *suddhayacariyam ca* of the stanza in question makes this interpretation untenable. Two, not one, works are clearly intended. Now we actually know, of course in name only, of a later composition, possibly in Apabhramśa, called *Suddhaya-vīra-kahā* written by one Mahākavi Devadatta³, who is significantly compared by his son Vīra with Svayambhū and Puspadanta. Thus there is nothing against our believing that Svayambhū composed the poem called *Suddhayacariya*. This poem was probably in Apabhramśa, since we do not know of any Pk work by Svayambhū and the absence in SC of quotations from his own works is not without some meaning.

The *Siri-Paṅcamīkahā*.

In one⁴ of the Prāsaṣṭi stanzas discussed below Tribhuvana declares that he had composed the highly wonderful *Paṅcamīcaru* without having tasted (i.e. independently of) the matter or style of Caturmukha or Svayambhū. In another place⁵ he says: "Had Tribhuvana Svayambhū not been the younger son of 'the crest-jewel of metrics' (? i.e. Svayambhū) who would have 'repaired' (*samāreu*, i.e. redacted) *Siri-Paṅcamī* the poem composed in the Paddhaḍā?"

These remarks imply that not only Tribhuvana himself had written a *Paṅcamīcaru*, but Svayambhū also had composed a poem in the Paddhaḍā metres called *Siri-paṅcamī-kahā*, dealing with the mātmya of the Jñānanañca⁶ or Śrutapaṅcamī similar to, say, the *Bhavisattakaha* of Dhanapāla.

Due to reasons unknown to us this poem was considered incomplete or defective in some way by Tribhuvana and hence he worked it over.

Other works.

In the very beginning of PC, while introducing himself, Svayambhū calls himself *Kavirīja*⁷. This shows that at the time

(1) Appendix II, stanza 65, For its discussion see Section 5

(2) Premī, 1942 378 footnote

(3) "(वीर) कविने अपने पिता महाकवि देवदत्तकी चार कृतियोंका उल्लेख किया है। इनमेंसे प्रथम 'वरागचरित' तो पड़डियावंध कहा गया है, शेष 'मुद्दयवीर कहा', 'सा (?) नितचच्चरिया' और 'अवादेवीरास' भी अपभ्रंशकी रचनाए हो सकती हैं। एक अधिके आदिपद्यमें कविने कहा है कि जब स्वयंभूका जन्म हुआ तब एक कवि हुए, पुपदन्तके होने में दो और देवदत्तके होने से तीन।" Jain 1946, 120

(4) Appendix I, stanza 45.

(5) Appendix I stanza 47

(6) *brāhmic avagāhye* *kaṛṇam* PC 1 2 96

of composing PC. Svayambhū had already earned the title of *Kavirāja*. Such an eminent literary status could be won only when one has got several important poetical works to his credit. So before PC, Svayambhū must have composed at least two, possibly more, poetical works. Were the *Sri-pañcamī-kahā* and the *Suddhaya-carīya* written before PC? We have no means to ascertain this or to decide whether there was any other work or works of Svayambhū over and above these two written before PC.

The Praśasti stanza 4 given in Appendix I, tells us that the intoxicated elephant in the form of Apabhraṃśa roams at will only so long as the goad in the form of Svayambhū's grammar does not strike on its head. Further stanza 5 given there states: Victorious be the Svayambhū-lion, having correct words as his terrible fangs, fierce to look at on account of claws in the form of metres and figures, and having grammar as his wealth of main. On the strength of these stanzas Jain and Premi suppose¹ that Svayambhū had also written a grammar, possibly an Apabhraṃśa grammar. Jain is even inclined to credit him with the authorship of a work on rhetorics and another on lexicography. But the references are too general and vague to permit even any tentative conclusions in this matter. They may be nothing more than tributes paid to Svayambhū for his proficiency in various śāstras like Vyākaraṇa, Alankāra, Kośa etc., that is evident from his poetic works. Tribhuvana describes² himself also metaphorically as a choice bull (*dhavala*) having grammar as his strong shoulders, scriptures as limbs, logic as his terrible feet and carrying the load of poetry to the Jina-Tīrtha.

The other references to Svayambhū's grammar and rhetorics pointed out by Jain are admittedly of a mythological or doubtful character and hence without any probative value.

Svayambhū's achievements.

Svayambhū should be counted among those fortunate writers who achieved during their life-time recognition and literary fame that was amplified by subsequent generations. He was well-known as Kavirāja during his times and his son Tribhuvana never tires of speaking in glowing terms about his father. The Praśasti stanzas found in the beginning and end of some MSS of PC., are most probably by Tribhuvana and they obviously give expression to the contemporary literary appraisal of Svayambhū. His name was spoken along with Caturmukha and Bhadra (or Dantibhandra), celebrated names in the field of Apabhraṃśa letters. He is even said to have excelled them. Especially Svayambhū's description of water-sports (*jalakridā*) in PC (Śandhi 14) was acknowledged as a masterpiece worth mentioning along side the *Gograha-kathā* of Caturmukha and the *Matsyavedha* of Bhadra. Whether you talk of the beauty of ideas or of expressions, whether you weigh knowledge of rhetorics, proficiency in Ap. grammar or skill in handling varied metres, Svayambhū is recognised as an all-round master³.

That the encomiums showered upon his father by Tribhuvana were not merely an expression of filial affection is borne out by the appreciations of many later poets and authors who are never sparing in their praise of Svayambhū. Puspadanta, who along with Caturmukha and Svayambhū constitutes the big trio of Apabhraṃśa

(1) Jan, 1936, 74-75 1946, 113. Premi, 19:2, 385-86.

(2) Appendix I, stanza 34.

(3) Appendix I stanzas 1-6.

poetry, mentions¹ him besides Caturmukha, Harsa and Bāna and speaks reverently of him as a great Ācārya surrounded by thousands of friends and relatives² Hariṣena in his *Dhammaparīkṣhā* (A D 987) raises Svayambhū to the pedestal of a god and praises his knowledge of mundane and supramundane narratives Kanakāmara, the author of *Karakanducarū* (11th century) remembers⁴ him as one possessing a comprehensive mind (*visālitu*) Hemacandra (1089-1172) considers⁵ him as an important metrical authority like Bharata, Kāśyapa, Pingala, Saitava, and Jayadeva and borrows several passages verbatim from the *Svayambhūcchandās* Several other poets and writers who refer to Svayambhū as a great poet and an authority are mentioned below

Author	Work	Date
Nayanandi ⁶	Sayalavīhivihāna (in Ap)	11th Cent.
Vira ⁷	Jambūsāmīcarū („)	1020 A D
Śricandra ⁸	Rayanakarandū („)	1064 A D
—	Kavidarpanachandovṛtti ⁹	13th Cent
Dhanapāla ¹⁰	Bāhubalīcarū (in Ap)	1398 A D
Śimhasena alias Raidhu ¹¹	Mehesaracarū („)	15th Cent
Nārāyanabhāta	Com on Vṛttaratnākara ¹²	1544 A D
Cintāmanimīśra	Vāñmayaviveka ¹³	16th Cent
Rāghavabhāta	Com on Śākuntala	
Gangādāsakavi	Chandomañjarī ¹⁴	

Among the later writers, Rājasekhara Kavī appears to be the most indebted to Svayambhū For, as pointed out earlier (pp 46-47) the Ap section of his *Chandaśśekhara* is but a Sanskrit recast

- (1) Caumuhu Sayambhu Sira-Harsu Donu
n'āloiu kai Isānu Vānu/ *Mahāpurāna* 1 1 5
- (2) Kairāu sayambhu mahāyariu
so sayana-sahāśaham pariariu/ *Mahāpurāna* 69 1 7
Is this an echo of Svayambhu's own words
kai atthi aneya bhaya-bhāriya je suyana-sahāśehim-āyariya/ (PC 23 1 5)⁹
In the gloss on the word Sayambhu in the above line cited from the
Mahāpurāna is quoted *dihara-samāsa-pātam*, etc, the second introductory stanza of PC Tribuvana too gives us to understand that Svayambhū had numerous pupils
- (3) Caumuhu kavva-virayanū Savambhu vi,
Pupphayantu annānu niṣumbhivi/
jo sayambhu so deu pāhānau,
aṅṅ kaha-loyāloya-viyānau/
Kashval, 1950, 108, Premi, 1942, 371, n 4
- (4) *Jain, Karakanducarū* 1934
- (5) *Chandonuśāsana*, p 14 a, 16 *Rambheti Svayambhūh* For the borrowings see further below
- (6) Bhammaha Bhārahū Bharahu vi mahantu,
Caumuhu Sayambhu kai Pupphayantu/Kashval, 1950 287
- (7) rasa-bhāvahim rañjiya viusa-janu,
so muyavi Sayambhu annu kavānu/*Jain*, 1935, 75, Kashval, 1950, 100
- (8) Caumuhu caumuhu va pesiddu bhāi,
kārāya-Savambhu sayambhu nāi/
taha Pupphayantu nimmukka-dāsu,
vannijjai kum suyaeva-kosu//Kashval, 1950, 165
- (9) Velankar, *Kavidarpanam*, 61, it quotes SC I 144
- (10) vara Paumacariu kiu sukai-seḍhu
iva avara jāya dhara-valaya-vidhu/
Caumuhu Donu Sayambhu-kai,
Pupphayantu punu Viru bhanu//Kashval 1950, 142
- (11) *Jain* 1935, 75
- (12) Parab, 1902, 68
- (13) Kar, 2, 299
- (14) Parab, 1902, 108, 114, 119

of the first four out of the five chapters in SC. dealing with the Apabhramśa metres Puṣpadanta, Dhanapāla, Rājasekhara and Hemacandra are typical of the poets and writers that are more or less influenced by Svayambhū's works.

And because of his high achievements in the domain of Apabhramśa literature, it was but natural that Svayambhū exercised considerable influence over the subsequent literary efforts in Apabhramśa. Especially for the epic poets coming after Svayambhū, it was not quite easy to compose with a mind freed completely from the impressions of Svayambhū's voluminous epics. These considerations are clearly borne out by the close similarity of several passages from the *Paumacariu* on one hand and the *Mahāpurāna* of Puṣpadanta and the *Bhavisattakaha* of Dhanapāla on the other.

Svayambhū and Puṣpadanta

For a poet of Puṣpadanta's literary talent and learning it would not require much effort to shake off the influence of his renowned predecessors in Apabhramśa poetry. The form, however, of the Apabhramśa epic, appears to have become by his time considerably stereotyped and the Purānic material which served for the subject-matter of the religious Apabhramśa epics hardly ever permitted variation of even small details. The picture was completed by the fact that Apabhramśa poetic diction was becoming increasingly conventionalized. This tended to fix up a somewhat rigid norm for language and style, though sporadic influx from the spoken vernaculars exerted to some extent a rejuvenating influence. These considerations would account for numerous verbal borrowings on the part of Puṣpadanta from Svayambhū's *Paumacariu*. These are found mostly in the beginning portion of the *Mahāpurāna* since that portion along with the section dealing with the Rāmāyana (Sandhis 69-79) share common subject-matter with the *Paumacariu*. Of course I have not examined the whole of the *Mahāpurāna* from this point of view and we cannot rule out the probability of finding traces of Svayambhū's influence in other parts also of that work. Nevertheless, it is likely to be negligible on account of difference in subject-matters.

The parallelisms in wording, matter, rhyming, etc. between PC (and other works of Svayambhū) and the *Mahāpurāna* are given below:

PC.	MP.
१. तिहुदण-लगण-खम्भु । १ १ १	१. जग-लगण-खम्भु । ३ ६ १४ लगण-खम्भु । ५ १९ ६
२. जहिँ दक्खा-मण्डव परिउलन्ति, पुणु पन्थिय रस-सलिलड्डे पियन्ति ॥ १ ४ ८	२. जहिँ दक्खा-मण्डव-यलि मुयन्ति, पहिँ पन्थिय दक्खा-रसु पियन्ति ॥ ८ १२ १२
३. तहिँ त पट्टणु रायगिहु, घण-कणय-समिद्ध ॥ ण पिहिँविणँ णव-जोव्वणएँ, सिरँ सेहुर आड्डव ॥ १ ४ ९	३. तहिँ . . . णयह रायगिहु रिद्ध ॥ कुलमहिँहर-यणहारिणँ, वसुमड-णारिणँ, भूसणु णँ आड्डव ॥ १ १२ १२-१३

(1) Compare Vaidya's remarks on this point in *Mahāpurāna* of puṣpadanta, Vol II, 1940, Introduction, 11, 21

- ४ हसड व मुत्ताङ्गल-ववल-दन्तु । १ ५ १ ४. ण मुत्तावलि-दन्तहिं हसन्ति । etc.
etc २० ६ ८
- ५ अणुहरड पुणु वि जड सो ज्जे तासु । १ ६ ८ ५ तासु सरिच्छड ७ जि भणिज्जड ।
२८ १३ ५
- ६ चउसट्ठि-वामरुद्धामाणु । १ ७ ५ ६ चउसट्ठि-वमर-विग्गिज्जमाणु । १० ७ ४
- ७ देवाविय लहु आणन्द-भेरि । १ ८ ३ ७ देवाविय लहु आणन्द-भेरि । १० ६ १६
- ८ दिट्ठु भडारउ वीर-जिणु,
किहु आसण-संठिउ ।
तिहुअण-मत्थएँ सुह-णिलएँ
णं मोक्खु परिट्ठिउ ॥ १ ८ १३ ८ संठिउ मन्दर-सिद्धिग ।
जिणु सामय-सोकखु,
णावडु मोक्खु, णिउ तेलोक्कहु सीसे ।
३ १३ ९-१०
- ९ माणववेसे आइउ देविउ,
ससिवयणउ कन्दोट-दलच्छिउ,
सम्परिवारउ दुवकउ तेत्तहएँ,
सा मग्गुवि भडारो जेतहएँ ॥
१ १४ १-३ ९. छण-ससि मुहि । ३ १ ७
इन्दीवर-दीहर-णी नयउ । ३ १ १०
एयउ अण्णाउ, सुर-कण्णाउ,
घरिचि णि कामिणि-वेसु ॥
आयाउ, सिरिमग्गविहि पासु ॥
३ २ ९-१०
१०. का वि विणोउ कि पि उप्पायड,
पडइ पणचचड गायड वायड ॥ १ १४ ८ १०. क वि णच्चइ गायड महर-सर,
क वि पारम्भड विणोउ अवर ॥ ३ ४ ३
- ११ समुज्जलु दप्पणु ढोवड । १ १४ ९ ११. चेलिउ उज्जलु ढोयड । ३ ४ ७
१२. का वि कि पि अक्खाणउ अक्खड ।
१ १४ ७ १२ अक्खाणउं का वि कि पि कट्ट । ३ ४ ५
- १३ पहु-पडगाणएँ वसु-हार वरिट्ठी ।
१ १४ ९ १३ घर-प्रडगाणि वसु-हार वरिट्ठी ।
९ ११ ३
- १४ जिण-सूर समुट्ठिउ नेय-पिण्ड,
कोहन्तु भव्व-अण-कमल-सण्डु ॥
मोहन्वार-विणास-यर,
केवल-किरणायर ।
उडउ भडारउ रिसेह-जिणु
सइ भवण-दिवाय ॥ १ १६ ८-९ १४ खर-किरणु,
तं मोहन्वार-विणास-यर,
भव्व-यण-गल्लिण-वण-दिवमयर ॥
३ ६ ६-७
जण-तम णिण्णामु । ३ ८ ९
उडउ जिणाहि-व-वन्तु । ३ ८ १०
- १५ कण्ण-वमर-उड्डाविय-छप्पएँ । २ १ ७ १५ कण्ण-वमर-विणिवारिय-भिग्गो ॥
३ ९ ११
- कण्ण-वमर-हय-भहुयरउ । ३ ६ १
१६. लहु सक्केय-णयरि किय जक्खं,
परियञ्चिय ति-वार सट्टसक्खं ॥ २ २ ५ १६ अउज्ज, परियञ्चेवि ति-वार,
भगड सुदिन्दु ॥ ३ १० १७-१८
- १७ थोत्तइं पारद्वइं । २ ४ ६ १७ थोत्तइं पारद्वइं । ३ १८ ४
- १८ कुडल-जुअन्तु हाति आइज्जड ।
सेहुरु सीसे हार वच्छत्थले,
करे कडकण कडिसुत्तउ कडि-यले ॥
२ ६ ३-४ १८ कण्णहिं बुण्डलाइं आइद्वइं ।
करि कडकणु गलि हार विलम्बिउ
सिरि सेहुरु,
कडियलि, वडउ कडिसुत्तउ ॥
७ २१ १४-१६
१९. अरुहु वत्तु पुणु क्हो उवमिज्जहि । २ ६ ९ १९ कन्दप्यु जि पुणु कहु उवमिज्जड । ५ १७ ३
मिञ्चु वत्तु पुणु क्हो उवमिज्जड । ११ १० ८
२०. दुव्वल ढोरइं पडके व खुत्तइं । २ ७ ३ २० जर कसरा इव कहुवि खुत्तइं ।
दुव्वल-ढोरिव पडके,
पडिय ण उट्ठिवि सक्कड । RC. 1 7 Ghattā ७ २० ३

- २१ भुक्खा-मारे । २ ८ २
२२. पुण्णाउस कोविकय गीलञ्जण । २ ९ ५
- २३ तं जि हूउ वडरायहो कारणु । २ १० ३
- २४ चार देव जं सई उम्मोहिउ । २ १० ४
- २५ उवहिहिं णव-णव-कोडाकोडिउ,
णट्ठउ घम्मु सत्थु परिवाडिउ ॥
णट्ठइ दंसण-णाण-चरित्तइ,
दाण-झाण-संजम-सम्मत्तइ ॥
पञ्च महव्वय पञ्चाणुव्वय,
तिण्णि गुणव्वय चउ सिक्खावय ॥
२ १० ५-७
- २६ घोर-वीर-त्तव-चरणे । २ १२ ५
- २७ हो हो केण विट्ठु परमप्पउ । २ १२ ६
२८. जलइ म डोहहो फलइ म तोडहो ।
२ १३ ४
- २९ अण्हइ देसु विहञ्जे वि दिण्णउ,
अम्हहु कि पहु णिहाखिण्णउ ॥ २ १४ २
- ३० तहिं अवसरे,
महि-विहरन्तहो तिहुअण-णाहो ॥ २ १६ १
- ३१ 'धाहु' भणन्तु । २ १६ ११
- ३२ अक्खय-दाणु भणे वि सेयसहो,
अक्खय-तइय णाउं किउ दिवसहो ॥ २ १७ ८
३३. अइपसण्ण-मुहयन्वहो । ३ २ ११
३४. दह धय पउम-मोर-पञ्चाणण,
गग्ग-भाराल वसह-वरधारण ॥
एक्केक्कए धए अहिणव-ञ्जायहू,
सउ अट्ठोत्तर चित्त-पडायहू ॥ ३ ४ ५-७
- ३५ तं समसरणु परिट्ठिउ जावहिं,
अमर-राउ संचरिलउ तावहिं ॥ ३ ४ ८
अमर-राउ संचरिलउ जावेहिं,
धणए किउ कञ्चणमउ तावेहिं,
पट्ठणु ॥ २ २ १-२
- ३६ परिवड्ढिउ । ३ ६ १
- ३७ वीयउ मन्दर णाउं समुट्ठिउ । ३ ६
- ३८ ताव विणिग्गय दिव्व झुणि । ३ ११ १
- ३९ जो ज मग्गइ तं ततो देइ । ३ १२ ५
४०. सट्ठिहिं वरिस-सहासहिं,
भरहु अउज्ज पईसरइ ।
णव-णिसिय-धारउ,
चक्करयणु ण पईसरइ ॥ ४ १
- ४१ पडसरइ ण पट्ठणे चक्करयणु,
जिह अबुद्धभन्तरे मुकड-वयणु ॥ ४ १ २
- २१ भुक्खा-मारहु । ५ १९ ३
२२. पुण्णाउस गीलंजस णडइ । ६ ४ ११
२३. ता होइ विरायहु कारणउं । ६ ४ १२
- २४ चार चार जं सई पडिबुद्धउ । ७ १९ १४
२५. सर-णिहि-समाहं पयडियउ,
अट्ठारहु कोडाकोडियउ ॥
णट्ठाइ घम्म-कम्मन्तरइ,
दंसण-णाणइ चरियइ वरइ ॥
आयारइ पञ्च महव्वयइ,
अणुवय-णुणवय-सिक्खावयइ ॥
६ ४ ५-७
२६. घोर-वीर-त्तव-चरणे । ७ १४ ११
२७. पर-लोय-कहाणी केण विट्ठु । ८ ३ ११
२८. मा लुणह तरे मा घुणह मरे ।
८ ४ २७-२९
- २९ णिय-सुयहं विहञ्जिवि पुहइ देव,
दिण्णी, अम्हहु दिण्णउ ण किण्णि ॥ ८ ५ ११-१२
३०. एत्तहि महि-विहरन्तु जिणेसरु । ९ १२ ३
३१. ठाह (ठाहु) भणिवि ९ ८ ७
ठा भणिय । ९ ९ ९
३२. अक्खय-दाणु भणिये परमेजे,
वहु दिवसहु अत्थेण समायउ,
अक्खय-तइय णाउं सजायउ ॥ ९ ११ ८-९
- ३३ अइपसण्ण-मुहु । ९ ५ १३
३४. दह धय,
भाला-वत्थ-मोर-कमलउक्किहिं
हंस-गरुड-हरि-विस-करि-चक्कहि ॥
भूसिय-पडिधय-पह-पडरिक्कहु
अट्ठोत्तर-सउ सउ एक्केक्कहु ९ २४ १०-१२
३५. एम देव सचलिय जावहिं,
धणए समवसरणु किउ तावहिं ॥ ९ २० १४
- ३६ परिवड्ढिओ । ९ १७ १३
- ३७ ण आयउ वीयउ मन्दर । ९ १७ १६
३८. ता णिग्गन्त-वीर-दिव्व-झुणि । १० ९ १
- ३९ जो ज मग्गइ तं तामु दिण्णु । ४ १९ १२
- ४० उज्झहि भरहाहिउ पडसरइ,
सट्ठिहिं वरिस-सहासहिं ॥
णउ पडसरइ पुरवरे । १६ १ १९
णिसिय-धारयं राइणी रुहउण ॥ १६ २ १-२
४१. धक्कउ चक्कु ण पुरि परिसक्कइ,
कुक्कइ कव्वु व णउ चिम्मक्कइ ॥ १६ २ ३

४२. जइ मो कह वि वियदटइ,
तो सहू खन्वावारे, एक-महारें ।
पइ मि देव दलवदटइ ॥ ४ २ ९
४३. को तुहूँ को भरहु ण भेंड को वि । ४ ३ ६
- ४४ (a) परम-विपेसरेण, ज कि पि
विहज्जे वि दिण्णु । ४ ४ १
(b) इम् मण्डल,
आसि समप्पिउ वप्पे । ४ ४ ९
४५. कि वहिएण वराए, भडमघाए । ४ ८ ९
- ४६ उवरिल्लियेँ, हेट्ठिम दिट्ठि परज्जिय ।
४ ९ ९
- ४७ उज्जाहेँ दणु-मुग्गे झहेँ । ४ १४ ९
- ४८ मो पट्टु मुअउ अवारे णिज्जइ
निह मज्जाएँ एउ पट्टकय-वणु,
निह जराएँ घाउज्जइ जोव्वणु ।
जोविउ जमे ण सरोरे हुआसे,
मत्तएँ बाले रिद्धि विपासे ॥ ५ २ ५-७
४९. आयाएँ लच्छिँ बहु जुज्जाविय
पाहपाया श्य बहु बोलाविय । ५ १३ ८
५०. जो जो धो-उ जुवाणु, तामु तामु कुल-उत्ती ॥
भेणि उज्जट्ट जेम, कवणु णरे ण भुत्ती ॥
५ १३ ९
५१. पुव्व-भवन्तर-णेहे । ५ ७ ११
- ५२ (a) मट्टु-पिट्ठग-मोयणु । ११ ४ ८
(b) चाववणु । ११ ४ ८
५३. मे जण-भित्त-कुम्भ गोहिल्ला,
मे जि पादे वणु अट्टम्मिन्ना ॥ १४ ३ ६
५४. पाउ मगगणउ ण चालउ भिमिणु,
ए णरेवउ मगगिणि पिट्ठीवणु ॥
पाव-मगगणु इयप्पालु,
उज्जावणु मममव-पिट्ठगणु ॥
इणु इणु पर-मगगणु,
पाव-मगगणु मग-मगगणु-भेणु ॥
एउ पिट्ठगणु इरे मगगणु,
मग-मगगणु मग-मगगणु ॥
४२. जइ रणि कह वि वियममइ,
तो सहू चक्के सहू साहणेँ ण,
पइ मि णरिन्द णिसुम्मइ ॥ १६ ५ १२-१३
४३. को तुहूँ भरहु कवणु किर
वुच्चइ । १६ १६ ४
४४. (a) ज दिण्ण महिसिणा . णयर-वेस-
मेत्त । १६ १९ १
(b) तहु मेइणि महु पोयणणयइ
आइज्जिण्णे दिण्णे । १६ १९ ११
४५. कि किइकर-णियरे मारिएण,
किर काइँ वराए दण्डिएण । १७ ९ ९-१०
४६. हेट्ठिल दिट्ठि उवरिल्लियाइ, णिज्जिय
१७ ११ ५
४७. अउज्जाहि वहरि-दुसज्जाहि
(v. l. दुग्गेज्जाहि) ७ २६ २५
अउज्जा परम (v l पर-) दुग्गेज्जा ।
३ १० १७
४८. सो मुउ घर-दारेण ण णिज्जइ
तणु लायणु वणु खणि खिज्जइ,
कालालि मयरन्दु व पिज्जइ ॥ १ ९ १२
४९. एयइ वसुमइ-भुत्तियइ,
बोलाविय के के णउ णिवइ । १५ ६ ३-४
मइ पइ जेहा बहु वहाविय,
पुहइ पुहइ-पाल बोलाविय ॥ १८ २ २
ताए भुत्त चिइ, पुत्तेँ सहूँ अच्छइ ।
वसुमइ-भेणुलिय, जणि केण-वि
समउ ण गच्छइ । १५ ६ १४-१५
महि-पुणालि व केण ण भुत्ती ।
१८ १ ७
५१. पुव्व-भवन्तर-णेहे ९ ५ १४
५२. (a) णयणेहिँ मट्टु-पिट्ठगणे । ९ १७ ६
(b) चाववणो । ९ १७ १०
५३. काहि वि विट्ठउ पयट्टु धणत्थलु,
पादे णिरदग-कुम्भ-कुम्भत्थलु ॥
२ १ १४
५४. पट्टु-अग्गउ मेवा-इणणउ,
णिट्ठीवणु जिम्भणु पहमणउ ॥
कम-कण्णु अट्टु-णिट्ठालणउ,
हिा मारणु भवेँहा-चालणउ ॥
गामणु धम्मिल्लभिरलणउ,
कर-भाटि परागण-भेल्लणउ ॥
जयट्टम्मणु दप्पण-भेणणउ,
जउगणणु मगुण-भेणणउ ॥

अगल-पञ्चल परिहरिणी,
जिह तू सइ तिह सेव करेवी ॥

८१ ११ ५-१

आयई लहुयाई ण कारणई,
गिट्ठीवण-मायपसारणई ॥
कहर-मोडण-जिम्भामेल्लणई ॥
कन्तेकहण-परासण-पेल्लणई ॥
अवहर-रूप-णिहालणई,
उायसियई हत्युप्फालणई ॥
अई सव्वई वञ्चेवाई,
इन्दियई पञ्च खञ्जेवाई ॥

R.C. २८ १ ७-१०

५५. मे हरिअम्माहीप(र)एँण,
परियदइ हल्लह पाह ।
गोउले पई अवइणएँण
हउँ हइय जि सणाह ॥ RC 5 1 Ghattā

सवियासु काय-णियच्छणउँ,
इट्ठागम-देव-डुगुञ्छणउँ ॥

सकेय-वयण-अवयारणउँ,
पर-णिन्दणु पाय-पसारणउँ ॥
अवर वि जं विणएँ विरहियउँ,
ज म करह गुरुयण-नारहियउँ ॥
६ २ ४-१०

५५. परियन्दइ अम्माहीरण ।
हो हल्लर जो जो सुहँ सुयहि,
पहँ पणवन्तउ भयगणु ॥
४ ४ १३-१४

Besides there are several passages which have common contents and descriptive patterns in PC. and MP For instance,

- (1) The passage describing various services rendered to Marudevi by Śrī, Hri, etc., in PC. gives the details in a sequence of lines each beginning with *kā vi* (1 14 5-8). The corresponding passage in MP. (3 4 1-7) also gives similar details with a sequence of lines each beginning with *ka vi*.
- (2) The passage in PC describing the activities of the gods celebrating the ceremonial bath of newly-born Rṣabha has a sequence of lines each beginning with *kehu m* (PC. 2 4 2-8). The corresponding passage in MP. has similar details and a sequence of lines mostly beginning with *kepa vi* (MP. 3 18 1-6).
- (3) The contents and pattern of PC. 4 1 and MP. 16 3 describing how the triumphant Cakra did not enter Ayodhyā are closely similar. The sentences in PC giving the similes begin with *jīha* and those in MP. end with *va*.
- (4) Compare the following passages from the *Svayambhūchandas* and the *Mahāpurāṇa*:

जिण-णामें मअगल मुअइ दप्पु,
केसरि वस होइ ण डसइ सप्पु ॥
जिण-णामें ण डहइ घअवअन्त,
हुअवह जाला-सअ-पञ्जलन्त ॥

जिण णामें जलणिहि देइ थाहु,
आरण्णे वण्णु ण वछइ वाहु ॥
जिण-णामें भव-सअ-सत्तलाई,
टुट्टन्ति होन्ति खणं भोवकलाई ॥
जिण-णामें पीडइ गहु ण को वि,
डुम्मइ-पिसाउ ओसरइ सो-वि

जिण-णाम-पवित्ते, दिवसुवन्ते

तुह णामें णउ भक्खइ अहि वि ॥
तुह णामें णासइ मत्त-करि,
कमु देतु वि थक्कइ णरहु हरि ॥
तुह णामें हुयवहु णउ डहइ,

पर-वल्लु गय-पहरणु भउ वहुइ ॥
तुह णामें संतोसिय-खलउ
तुट्टेवि जति पय-सखलउ ॥
तुह णामें साट्ठरि तरइ णरु,
ओसरइ कोह-कंदप्प-जर ॥
तुह णामें केवल-किरण-रवि
णीरोय होति रोयाउर वि ॥
पूरति मणोरुह, गह माणुगह,

पाउ अनेसु वि छज्जइ ॥
ज ज मणे भावइ, त सुह पावइ
दीणु ण कासु वि किज्जइ ॥
(स्व छ ८—४१, ४२, ४३, ४५)

होति देव पइं दिट्ठइ ॥

(म पृ १९ ८ ७—१२, १४).

Lastly, we find several rhymes common between PC and MP. used in the same context. With the common mythological subject-matter allowing little variation even in details, and with the style and diction becoming increasingly standardized it is natural that we find numerous rhymes (over and above ideas, phrases and stylistic devices) common between such epics as PC. and MP. The following few examples have been gleaned from the two works

PC

- १ देवाहिदेव ।
किय-गाग-गरिन्द-सुरिन्द-सेव ॥ १ ९ २.
२ सुविणावलि . . . मरुदेविणें दीसइ
णराहिवहो . . . सीसइ ॥ १ १५ ९
३ जसु मेरु महागिरि ष्ठवण-वीढु
. . . महिहर-खम्म-गीढु ॥ १ १६ २.
४ ०सारउ — भडारउ ॥ २ ६ १.
५ भडालगारउ — भडारउ ॥ २ १.
६ पेक्खणाइं पारद्धाईं
०त्तोरणइं णिवद्धाईं ॥ ३ ६ ३
७ त णिसुणें वि भय-भीसे
वाहुवलीसे ॥ ४ ३ ९.
८ मण्डलु—चिन्तिय-फलु ॥ ४ ९

MP.

- १ कय-सुर-गर-खयर-सेव
. . . देव ॥ ४ ८ ३
२ मुद्ध . . . सिविणइ ज . विट्ठु
पच्चुहे . रायहु त सिट्ठु ॥ ५ ३३-३४
३ जो सुरगिरि सो तहु ष्ठवण-वीढु
ज महिमण्डलु त तेण गीढु ॥ ४ ३ ५.
४. ०सारियहे—भडारियहे ॥ ३ ६ १.
५ सपयगारउ — भडारउ ॥ ६ १
६ शोतइं पारद्धाईं
तोरणइं णिवद्धाईं ॥ ३ १८ ४
७ त णिसुणेष्यिण वाहुवलीसे
भ-भडग-भीसे ॥ १६ १८ १४.
८ मण्डलु—चिन्तिय-फलु ॥ ५ १२ ७

Svayambhū and Dhanapāla

The beginning of the *Bhavisattakaha* of *Dhanapāla* (probably 10th Cent. A D Ed Jacobi, 1918, Dala-Gune, 1923) also appears clearly to have been modelled after the beginning of Svayambhū's *Paumacaru*, as can be established from the following verbal correspondences collected from the relevant portions of these two works.

Paumacaru

१. पणवेप्पिणु १ १ २
२ ससारसमुद्धत्तारणहो १ १ २
३ दुज्जयकदप्पदणहरहो १ १ ३
४ परमेठि १ १ १
५ भविषयणसउणकप्पत्तहो १ १ ९
६ तइलोकमहारिसिकुलहरहो १ १ १७
७. इय चउवीस वि परम जिण। पणवेप्पिणु भावे ॥
पुणु अप्पाणउ पायडमि । रामायण-कावे ॥
१ १ २०
८ णिम्मलपुण्णपवित्तकह १ २ १२
९ ०पचित्तकहकित्तणु १ २ १२
१० बुहयण १ ३ १

Bhavisattakaha

- १ पणविप्पिणु १ १ ३
२ ससारसमुद्धत्तरणसेउ १ १ ७
३ कन्दप्पदप्पदलणकमल्लु १ १ ६
४. परमिदिठ १ १ १०
५ भव्वयणवयणपकयपयणु १ १ ४
६ पवरमहासिरिकुलहरहो १ १ ११
७ सो हियइ धरेवि । परममहासिरिकुलहरहो ॥
वित्यारमि लोड । कित्तणु भविसणराहि-
वहो ॥ १ १ १२
८ णिम्मल पुण्ण पवित्त कहु १ ४ ९
९. कित्तणु भविसणराहिवहो १ १ १२
१० बुहयण १ २ २

- ११ एहं सज्जणल्लोयहोँ किउ विणउ १ ३ १२ ११. इहं सज्जणल्लोयहोँ विणउ सिट्ठु १ ३
 १२. अवहृत्यंवि खलयणु १ ४ १ १२. अच्छउ खलयणु १ ४ १
 १३. गणहरदेवाहिँ दिट्ठ १ २ ६ १३. गणहरिण दिट्ठ १ ४ २
 १४ थिउ विउलमहीहरेँ वढमाणु १ ७ ६ १४. विउलइरि परिट्ठिउ वढमाणु १ ४ ६
 १५. समसरणु वि जसु जोयणपमाणु १ ७ ६ १५. जसु समवसरणु जोयणपमाणु १ ४ ६
 १६ जहिँ पवककलमं १ ४ २ १६. परिपवककलमि १ ५ ३
 १७ The story begins with the १७ The story begins with the
 description of the भगवदेश, description of the कुरुजाडगलदेस,
 most of the lines beginning most of the lines beginning
 with जहिँ, १ ४ with जहिँ, १ ५
१८. पुणु पथिय रससलिलइँ पियति १ ४ ८ १८ पुंहुच्छुरसइँ लीलइँ पियति १ ५ १०
 १९ तहिँ पट्टणु रायगिहू, धणकणयसमिद्धउ। १९. तहिँ गयउरु णालँ । पट्टणु जणजणियच्छ-
 रिउ ॥
- ण पुइहएँ १ ४ ९ १९. गमणु १ ५ ११-१२
 २० णं समखण्डु अवयरँ वि थिउ ९ १३ ६ २०. णं गमणु मुएुवि । समखण्डु महिँ अवयरिउ
 जहिँ १ ४ १२ जहिँ १ ५ १२
 २१. ण पिहिविएँ णवजोव्वणएँ सिरेँ सेहरु आइडउ। २१ ज पुइहहिँ मडणु ण पसत्तु १ ६ १
 १ ४ ९
२२. The patterns of PC. 1 14
 4-8 and Bh 1 10 9-13 are
 quite similar.
- २३ जक्खकइमे ण १ १४ ८ २३ जक्खकइमयवक्कु १ १० १३
 २४. णउ सामणु णरु ९ ५ ५ २४. सावनू एहं णउ वीसड २ ३ ५
 एहं कोवि सामणु न वीसड २ १४ २
- २५ आलावेण वि ससउ १ १४ ४ २५ आलावणि ससउ २ ४ ६
 २६. उप्पाइउ भतिउ १ १० १ २६ उप्पाइय केण वि भति २ ७ १०
 २७ णीसइउ ह्यउ किच्चकिणीउ २७. सोहइ रणणणन्तु किडकिणिरउ ।
 धघघरयाहिँ धवघव-धोसु चत्तु १३ १ ६-७ धवघवन्तु धघघरयमहारउ ९ ४ ३

These correspondences are sufficiently striking to warrant the conclusion that at the time of composing the first few *Kaḍavakas* of his *Bhavisattakaha* Dhanapāla had before him the beginning portion of Svayambhū's *Paimacarvu*.

Svayambhū and Hemacandra

In the field of Apabhramśa prosody also Svayambhū had exerted considerable influence. Hemacandra has naturally profited much by Svayambhū's work on Pk and Ap. metres. More than sufficient proofs are there to show the eclectic and exhaustive character of Hemacandra's treatise on prosody, the *Chandonuśāsana*. It is therefore quite reasonable to expect Hemacandra to have made generous use of the works of such eminent metrical authorities as Bharata, Kāśyapa, Piṅgala, Saṅgava and Jayadeva, and we actually find these names cited several times in *Ch Svayambhū* is also found quoted along with these great names. This indicates that by the times of Hemacandra, Svayambhū had come to be recognised as an eminent metrist.

We have seen that Rājasekhara Kavi had made a Sk rendering of at least the Ap section of SC. Hemacandra appears to have utilised SC. directly as also through the *Chandasekhara* of Rājasekhara

Firstly, when there obtains a difference of names regarding any of the metres treated, Hemacandra records it, at times along with the name of the authority. In this manner at the end of the definition and illustration stanza of the Meghavisphūrjita, we read *Rambheta Svayambhūh* (Ch 14 a, 1 16) If we refer to SC we find that it defines at I 102 under the name Rambhā that very metre which is called Meghavisphūrjita. Similarly after treating the Vasanta (na-na-ta-ta-ga-ga; Ch II 224), Hemacandra remarks *Nandimukhity eke*. SC. I 11-12 define and illustrate this metre under the designation Nandimūhi Ch II 28 8 deals with the Vamsapatrapatita (bha-ra-na-bha-na-la-ga) and at the end it is observed: *Vamsadalam ity anye*. SC. I 61-62 define and illustrate the metre Vamsaala and at the end there is a note: *ko va a Vamsavattaliam ti padhanau*, while in the next stanza (I 64) which is given to illustrate this, there occurs the word *Vamsavattavadum* in the fourth line.

Secondly, at several places Hemacandra has borrowed, verbally or with modifications or in its Sk. garb metrical rules and definitions from SC without quoting the source or at times even without giving any indication that the statement in question is not original.

Compare the following:

- (1) छन्वीसवखरवहिन ज दीसइ किपि रूवज दीहं ।
त दण्डवतिमण्णइ पिपीडिआइ पमोचण ॥
यत्किञ्चित् दृश्यते छन्दः षड्विंशत्यक्षराधिकम् ।
शेषजात्यादिक मुक्त्वा तत्सर्वं दण्डकं विदुः ॥ Ch 18a, 1 17.
- (2) धवलणिहेण अ पुरिसो वणिज्जइ जेण तेण सा धवला ।
धवलो वि होइ तिविहो अट्ठपओ छप्पओ चउप्पाओ ॥ SC. IV 36
- ≡ Ch. V 32 (I), preceded by *yadāha* and with the better variants, *supuriso* and so *dhavalo*.
- (3) गुप्तओ च्चिअ एकलहू विरामविसअम्मि विसमसखाए ।
जमललहू लहुओ च्चिअ समसखासट्ठिओ होइ ॥ SC V 2
- ≡ Ch. 1b, 1 11, preceded by *yadāha* and with some corrupt variants.
- (4) विण्णवण सविहाणअ- मगलसीहावलोइअत्यम्मि ।
तत्थ णिवज्जइ धुवज तस्सोवरि सन्वदुवईओ ॥ SC VII 1
सिहावलोकितायंपू विज्ञापौ सविधानके ।
मडगले च् चरुवा प्रावत्ता द्विपदान्यत्र कौत्थंते ॥ Ch VII 57 (1)
- (5) दोप्पाअसजुआओ एआणेअखरत्तजमिआओ ।
ताओ च्चिअ दुवईओ चउण्ह तीसण्ह मज्झम्मि ॥ SC VI 2
चतुर्मात्रादिक त्रिंशत् प्रान्तरह्ति-युगे. पुन ।
एकानकैरन्तवर्णो- यंमके द्विपदो विदुः ॥ Ch VII 72 (1),

preceded by *yadāha*

Lastly, Ch borrows from SC several illustrative stanzas also in their original, Sanskritized or modified form SC itself has got most of them from other sources;

- (1) अचलदिहि अङ्गारगणस्स—
विल्लुअचिउरमहरअलकअवण—
मविरलपुलअभरिअयणजुअमवि ।
रइरससणिअमणिअमुहलिअमिह
सहइ सुरअमविरअमइ सहि तुह ॥ SC I 53

विलुलितचिकुरमघरनिहितदशन—
मविरलपुलकनिचितकुचयुगमयि ।
रतिरसरमसमणितमुखरितमिह
विलसति तव सखि सुरत्तमचलधृति ॥ Ch. 11b, l. 11-12.

- (2) भमरपञ्च सुदकइस्स (किंवा णिउणस्स)—
मेघकवाहिसेअजलपसमिअरअणिलरा
णच्चिरचञ्चरीअरवमुह्लिअकुमुअसरा ।
उगअचन्दविम्बकरधवल्लिअसअलदिसा
कस्स दिहि ण देइ भण मणहरसरअणिसा ॥ SC I 78.
वारिदमुक्त्तवारिअरपरिअमितधनरजा
उदुगतरोहिणीअकरधवल्लितसकलककुपु ।
कस्य धृति ददाति न हि शरदुतुरजनिरियं
चुम्बनलालसभ्रमरपदविदलितकुमुदा ॥ Ch. p. 13b, l 5-7.

Here the order of the lines of the original stanza is changed and some of the words are paraphrased.

- (3) पणवो सुदसहावस्स—

सन्दो रुन्दो कुन्दच्छायो सरअघणतुहिणकमलवणकुमुअहरहसिअसिअतणु ससडककरुज्जलो
तारो पारावारापारो धवल्लिअजलयलअणजणसअभूअणअलपरिसरप्पसाहिअदिम्मूहो ॥
लोअलोअच्छेअं गन्तु ददकडिणविअडकअलअधअणपडिअडणवलइओ नरेन्द तुह जसो ।
उत्तुङ्गो सेअप्पाआरो उअ हरइ परमतिहुअणसिरिमणहरविरइअरडमनिदस्सवा
संटुठिओ ।

SC. I 138.

रुन्दोऽमन्दः कुन्दच्छायः शरदमलघनतुहिनविकचकुमुदवनहरहसितसित. घाशाडक-
करोज्ज्वलः ।
तार. पारावारापारः स्थलजलगनतलसकलमुवनपयववलनपरिचित. प्रसाधित-
विडमुख. ॥

लोकालोकच्छेदं गत्या दृढकठिनविकटदिगवधितटघटनविवलनचलयितो विशुद्धयशश्चयः ।
प्रोत्तुङ्ग. इवेतप्राकारो ध्वनितगुणपणव तव जयति नृपवर नवललितवसतेर्जंगत्रित-
यश्रिय. ॥

Ch. p. 18b, l. 10-13.

- (4) अणवो तस्सेव (सुदसीलस्स)—

पसरिअखरमारुअन्दोलिआसत्यदिअजन्तपत्तोहसहालवाआरिपूरिअजमाणम्वरे ।
दिणअरकरतत्तत्तोल्लचिअिल्ललोअन्तकोलालिदाहुक्खअक्खोणिमुत्याकसाइल्लए ॥
घणवणदवदाहडञ्चन्तवप्पच्छभल्लुअभडोरल्लिसन्तत्यणासन्तमाअडअजुहाउल ।
पिअअम इअ एरित्ते गिम्हआलमि मा वच्च माणेसु थोरत्यणालिअणुत्तामसोक्खाई मे ॥

SC. I 148.

प्रसूतनिविडमारुतान्दो लितास्वत्यसंशोर्णपर्णोऽविस्फारवातोलिकापूर्यमाणम्वरे ।
घनवनदवदह्दधमानाखिलकूरुशार्दूलपोतोद्भटोऽन्नादसन्नस्तमातङ्गायूथाकुले ॥
दिनकरकतप्तकोलावलीश्रीयमाणार्द्रतल्ले लसल्लोलकल्लोलावाचालमाद्यमहा— ।
र्णवपयसि ननु प्रिय ग्रीष्मकालेऽधुना मा स्म गा मानय त्वं हि पीनस्तना—

श्लेषसौल्यानि मे ॥ Ch. p. 18b, l. 4-6.

- (5) अणअसेहुरो सुदसीलस्स—

विसालमालघोलमाणकज्जलुज्जलालआलिमालिआकुलोवसोहिए ।
विउदुमुदुदुदुणिद्वपहमसामलभमन्ततारदीहरच्छिरत्तकन्तए ॥
विसट्टसन्दकुन्दगोच्छसच्छकीमलुल्लसन्तदित्तिदन्तकन्तिकेसरालए ।

इमंमि एरित्ते मुहारविन्दए पिएइ जो पिआहर महु व्व सो सउण्णओ ॥ SC. I 167.

विशालमालोल्लपूर्णमानकज्जलोज्जलालकःिरेफमालिकोपशोभिते ।
 विद्ब्रह्मवामुद्धचारुषमलालसभ्रमत्सुतारदीर्घनेत्रपत्रमुन्दरे ॥
 अमन्दकुन्दकुडमलाग्रकोमोल्लसद्द्युतीद्वद्युदन्तपडितकैसरालये ।
 प्रियामुखाम्बुजेश्वर चिराय मन्ध्रवापिवन्नारत भवेदनङ्गशेखर ॥

Ch. p 19b, l 12-13.

(6) भुजङ्गविलासो तस्तेभ्य (मुद्धसहावस्स) —

वासहरम्मि वरे कसणाबरुड्ढिअधूवसुअधमणीहरए कमणीए ।
 पीणघणुण्णअचवकलयोरथणीअ सअ परिपेल्लिअवच्छअलो रमणीए ॥
 कोमलवाहुकलआदद्वेद्विअओ पडिवट्टसुणेत्ताविअंसिअए सअणीए ।
 पावड पिडिअअ ह्यिअइच्छिअअ सहि जो िअअ पुण्णजुओ स गरो रअणीए ॥

SC I 173.

पीनधनोद्यतवृत्तविशालतरस्तनमण्डलादनिपीडनकण्टकिताङ्गा ।
 कोमलपद्मजमुणालतादृढवेष्टितकण्ठतट परिचुम्बनविभ्रमपात्रम् ॥
 वासगृहे बहूलोच्चलितागुरुधूमलतानिचिते शयने मृदुनि क्षणदाया ।
 यो दयिता रमयत्यतिसभ्रममानजुप स भुजङ्गविलासचुरामिह धत्ते ॥

Ch p 20b, l 1-3.

(7) Echoes from Sc I 29 are found in Ch p. 21b, st 31

(8) अबदुवहउ अज्जदेवस्स —

काइ करउ हउ माए । पिउ ण गणइ लग्गी पाए ॥
 मण्णु धरन्ते हो जाइ । कडिण उत्तरइग भगाइ ॥ SC IV 13
 एत्थु करिमि भणि काइ । भिउ न गणइ लग्गी पाइ ॥
 छड्डविणु हउ मुक्की । अबदोह्य जिम्ब किर गावि ॥ Ch VI 19, 45

(9) वीअचलणे मत्तवालिया गोइन्दस्स —

कमलकुमुअह एक उप्पत्ति ।
 ससि तो वि कुमुआअरह । देइ सोक्ख कमलह दिवाअर ॥
 पाविज्जइ अबस फलु । जेण अस्स पासे ठवेइउ ॥ SC IV 17
 कुमुअकमलह एक उप्पत्ति ।
 मउलेइ तु वि कमलवणु । कुमुअसंडु तिच्चु वि विआसइ ॥
 सच्छन्दविआरिणिय । चदजोण्ह कि मत्तवालिया ॥ Ch V 18, 18

The last two lines of the stanza in Ch are different

(10) वाआला फरसा विन्धणा । गुणीहि विमुक्का प्राणहरा ॥

जिह दुज्जणु सज्जणउवरि । तिह पसर ण लहन्ति सरा ॥ SC VI 150
 वाआला फरसा विन्धणा । गुणीहि विमुक्का प्राणहर ॥
 जह दुज्जण सज्जणउवरि । तेम्ब पसर न लहति सर ॥ Ch VI 21, 118

(11) किर कण्णकलिङ्ग परिज्जिआ । ठिअ णवर माणविवज्जिआ ॥

णह कोवि अहिदुठइ मूणिअवहे । कहि धरइ जअइह कण्ह कहे ॥ SC VI 152
 ऊवकण्णकलिङ्ग परिज्जिआ । ठिअ नरवड माणविवज्जिआ ॥
 नहु कोड अभिट्टइ अणिअवहि । कहि वइरि जयइह कण्ह कहि ॥ Ch VI 20, 116

(12) मत्तकरिणी जहा तसेअ (गोइन्दस्स) —

सव्व गोविउ जइवि जोस्एइ
 हरि सुदुठुवि आअरेण । देइ विठ्ठि जहि कहि वि राही ॥
 को सक्कइ सवरेवि । डदुडणअण गेहे पलोट्टउ ॥
 एकमेक्कउ जइवि जोएइ ।
 हरि दुदुठु सव्वाअरेण । तो वि त्रेहि जहि कहि वि राही ॥
 को सक्कइ सवरेवि । ददुडणअण गेहे पलुट्टा ॥

Hemacandra's Prakrit Grammar IV 422 (6)

(13) With बोल्लिज्जइ ज तं णिव्वहइ¹ Svayambhū's *Paumacariu* 80, 4, 2a and बोल्लिज्जइ ज णिव्वइह वक्कु ।को अन्तरे (र) जइ विहिं मरइ एकु (क्कु) Svayambhū's *Ruṭṭhanemacariu* 24, 7, 4 cf. तं बोल्लिज्जइ (v.l. बोल्लिज्जइ) ज णिव्वहइ Hemacandra's Prakrit Grammar 4 360 (2).

It is not unlikely that for some of these illustrations which Svayambhū himself has taken from others, Hemacandra may have used directly the original sources. It should be noted that the citations as found in Hemacandra's works appear to preserve the language of the original as contrasted with their comparatively modernized language in the published text of the *Svayambhūcchandās*.

5. THE PAUMACARIU AND ITS SOURCES

The Paumacariu

The narrative of Rāma, who is also known as Padma (Pk. Paūma) in Jain mythology and who along with Lakṣmaṇa and Rāvana makes up the eighth trio of Baladeva, Vāsudeva and Prativāsudeva¹ respectively was related by many Jain poets Svayambhū's *Paumacariu* is such a Rāma-epic in Apabhraṃśa

In most of the colophons of various Sandhis of PC the title appears alternatively as *Paumacariu* or *Pomacariu* equivalent to Sk *Padmocaritam*. At the end of the work it is called *Rāmāyanapurāṇa*. The donor's colophon at the end of MS S refers to the work as "the Śāstra called Rāmāyana" The *Jinaratnakosā* describes the work under the name of *Rāmāyanapurāṇa* and in the colophon stanzas of Sandhis 88, 89 of PC. it is called simply Rāmāyana. In the upper corner of the margin of folio 222 verso of MS S we find स्वयम्भुत् १ पुराणे २०० In the colophon stanza of the 18 and the 84 Sandhi (the latter written by Tribhuvana) the poem is called *Rāmaevacariya*, Sk. *Rāmādevacarita*, and once, in the colophon of the 86 Sandhi it is referred to as *Rāmācariya*, Sk. *Rāmācarita*. In the body of the work Svayambhū mentions it as *Rāmāyanakāvya* (1 1 19) "The Rāmāyana Poem", *Rāmāyana* (23 1b) or *Rāghavacariya* (23 1 9b, 40 1b), Sk. *Rāghava-carita*, while the subject-matter is generally called *Rāma-kāva* (1 1, 1 2 1), Sk. *Rāma-kathā*. Of these titles *Paumacariu* is the most frequent and evidently one intended by the poet

PC has a roundly estimated extent of 12 000 Granthāgras. It contains a total of 1,269 Kaṣavakas distributed among 90 Sandhis which are divided into five books (called Kaṇḍa, Sk. Kāṇḍa) in the following manner²

- 1 Vijiāhara-Kanda (Vidyādhara-Kāṇḍa) 20 Sandhis.
- 2 Ujjhā-K° (Ayodhyā-K°): 22 Sandhis.
- 3 Sundara-K° 14 Sandhis
- 4 Jujjhā-K° (Yuddha-K°) 21 Sandhis
- 5 Uttara-K° 13 Sandhis

According to this account and also according to the actual contents, the Yuddha Kāṇḍa is finished with the 77 Sandhi and indeed at the end of that Sandhi we find a statement to this effect—

(1) According to Jain mythology these flourished in past sixty-three great persons, Śalākāpuruṣas which included twenty-four Tīrthankaras, twelve Cakras and Vāsudevas nine Baladevas and nine Prativāsudevas. Kṛṣṇa, Balarāma and Jarāśardha make up the ninth group

(2) The extent in Kāṇḍas is given in the colophon stanzas 37-38 (Appendix I)

telling, us that the Yuddha Kāṇḍa is finished and that the Uttara Kāṇḍa is now begun. But immediately after this the MSS read: *Sri-muṇi-suvāya-tiṭṭham ṇamāmi, Jujjha-Kāṇḍam nisāmeha* 'I bow down to the Tirtha of Muni Suvrata. Listen to the Yuddha Kāṇḍa'. Further at the end of the next, i e, 78 Sandhi, it is stated: *Jujjha-kāṇḍam samattam|Jyestha Vadī* 'Some Finished the Yuddha Kāṇḍa, on Monday the first, dark half, Jyestha'. This is clearly an error. The words *Sri-muṇi-suvāya* etc should be found in the beginning of the 57 Sandhi, while the statement at the end of the 78 Sandhi has its legitimate place at the end of the 77 Sandhi.

Similarly at the end of the 13 Sandhi the MSS read *Prathamam Parva*. Its significance is not clear. The first Kāṇḍa is completed with the 20 Sandhi. The 13 Sandhi does not seem to markedly round off the foregoing matter so that the first 13 Sandhis can form a definite unit.

Puspadanta has regularly given separate titles to the individual Sandhis of his *Mahāpurāna* Svayambhū only casually assigns a title to individual Sandhis. Thus in the Vidyādhara-Kāṇḍa, Sandhis 1, 2, 13, 17 and 18 are found with special titles. On the other hand for Sandhis 83-90, which were not written by Svayambhū, we regularly find the Sandhi titles.

In the colophon of the Vidyādhara Kāṇḍa at the end of the 20 Sandhi Svayambhū records that his high-spirited wife Amiavvā' (=Amrtāmbā) dictated to him (obviously when he was preparing a copy of his epic, finished partly or wholly) the Vidyādhara Kāṇḍa. Similarly we gather from the colophon of the 42 Sandhi that his second wife named Aiccamvā (Ādityāmbā) dictated to him the Ayodhyā Kāṇḍa.

Onwards from the 83 Sandhi we find a statement at the end of each Sandhi saying 'Finished the Sarga number so and so entitled so and so in the supplement to the *Paumacariu* (*Paumacariya-sesa*) that was somehow left out by (or that escaped, *uvvāriya*) Svayambhū and that was composed, after the latter's passing away, by his younger son Tribhuvana Svayambhū under the patronage of Vandaya'. This means that Sandhis 83-90 of PC were written by Tribhuvana.

In the previous Section we saw that Svayambhū's *Ritthanemacariu* was felt to be incomplete by Tribhuvana and the wanting portions were supplied by him and later by Yaśahkīrti. Here in the PC too we find a similar state of things. Some portions of the narrative were somehow not covered up by Svayambhū and

(1) That the name is Amiavvā and not Sāmiavva has been shown on p 10

(2) Appendix I, Stanza 15. The end of the first half is metrically defective *Aiccamvā(ya-nā)mbā* is the most probable emendation.

(3) Premi, 1942, 377, thinks that Sandhis 84-90 were Tribhuvana's work and that the 83 Sandhi, excepting possibly some closing Kadavakas, must be attributed (in spite of the colophon!) to Svayambhū, because Tribhuvana's reference in the Rāma-Story as *satta-mahā-sagg'-aṅgī* (Appendix I, stanza 56) 'having the seven great Sargas as limbs' imply seven Sandhis as his contribution to PC. But this is a mistake. The seven Sargas referred to by Tribhuvana have nothing to do with Tribhuvana's part in the composition of PC. These seven Sargas are just the seven traditionally laid down Adhikāras or topics of the Rāmāyana mentioned by both Vimalasūri *thi-vamsa-samuppatti, patthāna-ranam Lavānusuṣuppatti/ nūvānam-aneyabhavā, satā purānettha ahigārā/ / (Paumacariya I 31)* and Raviṣeṇa *sṭhūṭ vamsa-samutpatthi prasthānam samyugam tatah/ Lavānakuśa-sambhūṭ bhavokṭh parinirvṛtth/ Yuktāh septa Purānesmūn-adhikārā ime smṛtāh/ (Padmacarita I 43-44)*

Tribhuvana deemed it necessary to supply them. This naturally poses a problem for us. How is it that both the epics of Svayambhū stood in need of supplementation? Was Svayambhū forced to leave them incomplete in spite of his original design or was it that these portions—i.e., the subject-matter thereof—added by others being unacceptable to Svayambhū, were left out by him intentionally and hence the two epics, in their original unextended form were complete from his point of view?

Opposite opinions on this point have been expressed by scholars. Jain¹ thinks that PC was complete from Svayambhū's viewpoint, so that the portion added by Tribhuvana has no more value than that of interpolation. On the other hand he considers RC in its original form to have remained incomplete possibly because of Svayambhū's unexpected death, so that the performance of Tribhuvana regarding RC was necessary to bring the work to completion. The additions, on the other hand, made to RC by Yaśahkīrti are considered by Jain as interpolations.

Premi², on the other hand, takes the view that both the epics in their unextended form were complete according to Svayambhū's plan. The additions made by Tribhuvana to PC as well as RC were not desired by Svayambhū to be included in them. The additions made by Yaśahkīrti might have been designed, according to Premi, to make good the passages that were possibly found missing or damaged in the MS. of RC in his possession.

For judging the plausibility of these views it is essential to critically evaluate whatever scanty evidence is available to us mostly from the Praśasti and colophon stanzas.

In this connection the Stanza³ given in the beginning of the 100. Sandhi (or it may be considered to be at the end of the 99 Sandhi) of RC is very important. It has not been interpreted correctly either by Jain or by Premi. Jain just gives the purport of the stanza. He says, "At the end of Sandhi 99 of the *Harivaṃśapurāṇa*, we have a verse telling us that the poet proceeded to compose the *Harivaṃśapurāṇa* after having finished the *Pāṇinīyama* and yet another work of great merit *Suddhayaçariya*. This information precludes us from imagining that his *Pāṇinīyama* was interrupted by any calamity like death."

According to Premi the Stanza in question was written by Tribhuvana and not by Svayambhū as Jain is inclined to think. He says,

"इस (९९ वीं) सन्धिके अन्तमें एक पद्य है जिसमें कहा है कि पञ्चमचरित या मुञ्जयचरित बनाकर अब मैं हरिवंशकी रचनामें प्रवृत्त होता हूँ, सरस्वतीदेवी मुझे सुस्थिरता देवे। निश्चय ही यह पद्य त्रिभुवन स्वयंभूका लिखा हुआ है और इसमें वे कहते हैं कि पञ्चमचरित की अर्थात् उसके शेष भागकी रचना तो मैं कर चुका हूँ, उसके बाद अब मैं हरिवंशमें अर्थात् उसके भी शेषमें हाथ लगाता हूँ। यदि इस पद्य को हम त्रिभुवनका न माने तो फिर इस स्थानमें इसकी कोई सार्थकता ही नहीं रह जाती। हरिवंशकी ९९ सन्धियों बना चुकने पर स्वयंभुदेव यह कैसे कह सकते हैं कि पञ्चमचरित बनाकर अब मैं हरिवंश बनाता हूँ।"

Both these scholars have failed to understand the words

(1) Jain, 1935 71-72

(2) Premi, 1942, 376-377, 380-382

(3) Appendix I, 65. It reads

Kāuna Pāṇinīyam, Suddhayaçariyam ca guna-gaṇ' agghaviṃam ;
Harivaṃśa-moha-harane Sarassai sudhaya-deha vva ;

(4) Jain, 1935, 71

(5) Premi, 1942, 378.

moha and *sudhya-deha* in the stanza correctly. Works on *Paumacarita* and *Harivamśa* in Jain literature usually have a beginning in which it is declared that the accounts of Rāma and Kṛṣṇa given in non-Jain traditions are false and misleading and so Śrenika requests Gautama to narrate these Caritas in their correct version—that is known to the Jain tradition. Thus we find in Svayambhū's *Paumacarū*

paramesara para-sāsanehiṃ, suvvaḥ vivarerī |
 kaḥ jma-sāsane kema thīya, kaḥ Rāhava-kerī ||
 jage loehum dhakkarivantaehiṃ, uppāu bhantu
 bhantaehiṃ |
 (1 9 9-1 10 1)

"The narrative of Rāghava, O Great Lord, is heard in other faiths in a topsy-turvy form (Hence) tell (us) how is it found in the Jain faith 'Deluded people in the world have fabricated (many) delusions (regarding this narrative)'"

Similarly Svayambhū describes his *Harivamśa* narrative as *sa-samaya-parasamaya-viyāra-sahā* 'capable of considering (the accounts current in my) own faith and (those current in) others' The word used in PC is *bhanti*, Sk *Bhrānti*. It is synonymous with *moha* in the expression *Harivamśa-moha-haraṇe* occurring in the stanza under discussion Accordingly it means 'in removing the deluded notions (or erroneous views) regarding the *Harivamśa* (narrative)'

Again, *sudhya* means *śrānta* (*Deśināmamālā* VIII 36), *thakā huā* (PSM) 'exhausted' So *sudhya-deha* means 'exhausted in body' The whole stanza can be rendered as, "Having composed the *Paumacarū* and the *Suddhyacarū* replete with merits, (my) Muse (*Sarassai*) in removing the deluded view about the *Harivamśa* narrative, has become as it were exhausted in body" In the sense in which the stanza is understood by Jain we fail to see how Svayambhū can say, when most of RC was actually composed, that he proceeds to compose the *Harivamśa* Similarly Prem's interpretation too has to contend with serious difficulties Firstly we have to understand *Paumacarū* in the sense of 'Supplement to the *Paumacarū*' even though Tribhuvana makes it a point to refer to his contribution to PC with the special name of *Paumacariyasesa* Secondly, it would be inconceivable that Tribhuvana who holds his father in great respect and who is never tired in showering encomiums on him, would describe his proposed additions to RC as 'designed to remove wrong notions about the *Harivamśa*', for it would imply indirect censure of his father's performance Lastly Tribhuvana's confession of his inspiration waning when he undertook to supplement the *Harivamśapurāna* would be something unusual for him in the face of his pronounced tendency to emphasize his nobility in shouldering the highly responsible task of bringing to completion his father's work and in continuing the poetic tradition of his family Therefore it is more natural and sensible to take the stanza to have been written by Svayambhū himself After completing 99 Sandhis of RC Svayambhū says that with the blessings of Sarasvatī he has already completed the two works, the *Paumacarū* and the *Suddhayacarū* But as he proceeded with the composition of the *Harivamśa* that was intended to dispel false versions, his poetic inspiration did not remain sustained Already in the introduction to RC Svayambhū talks of his

feeling highly diffident in handling such a vast and difficult theme as the Harivaṁśa. But then Sarasvatī reassures him 'Here I bestow on you keenness of mental faculties. Proceed with the composition'. Hence it is very probable that after the composition of RC, up to 99 Sandhis Svayambhū felt tired in spirit and his literary activity thus interrupted was never resumed by him any more. It would follow from this that the *Paumacariu* and the *Suddhayacariu* were written before RC and that the poet's life was cut short before he could complete the latter. The remaining portion of RC was written by Tribhuvana after Svayambhū's death. In later times some new details and episodes came to be considered essential in the concluding portion of the Harivaṁśa narrative and their absence in RC of Svayambhū and Tribhuvana induced Yaśahkīrti to make requisite interpolations. We have an interesting parallel for this in the interpolations made by Gandharva in *Puspadanta's Jasaharariu*.

Now let us take up the case of PC. Jain and Premi both suppose that from Svayambhū's point of view PC was complete at 82 Sandhis and the additions of Tribhuvana were not desired by Svayambhū as the parts of his PC. For, they argue, in the case of PC no calamity like death interrupted the poet's activity and that would leave unexplained why Svayambhū left PC incomplete. Secondly, PC and RC were composed under the patronage of two different persons. If PC was composed before RC, how can Svayambhū start writing another work under a different patronage without completing the work more than eight-ninths of which were already finished under the earlier patronage? Thirdly Tribhuvana calls his contribution to the *Paumacariu* by a special name, *Paumacariya-sesa* 'Supplement to the Paumacariya'. No such special name is given to his additions to RC. Fourthly the parts added by him are described by Tribhuvana as '*Sayambhuvassa kahavi uvvariya*', which, according to Premi, means 'that which was somehow considered undesired (*anīpsita*) or extra (*adhika*) by Svayambhūdeva'. This implies that the matter added by Tribhuvana was unacceptable to Svayambhū. Fifthly the subject-matter of the Sandhis written by Tribhuvana appears to be digressive and unessential for the main narrative of the Rāmāyana. Lastly it would appear quite singular that not one, not two, but altogether three works could have been left incomplete by Svayambhū.

Now there is nothing inherently improbable in an author leaving more than one works incomplete behind him. Of the three works improved upon or completed by Tribhuvana, we do not know in which way did he 'repair' the *Siri-pañcamikahā*. Tribhuvana's statement does not necessarily imply the incomplete character of that work. As to RC, Svayambhū most probably passed away before he could finish it. And if we can establish on other grounds that PC was left incomplete by Svayambhū, the other objections can be easily met with. It is not so unusual for an author to begin and continue to work on two works at a time or to embark upon another before the first is completed. We can assume that Svayambhū accepted the patronage of Dhavalāya before completing PC under the patronage of Dhanañjaya for reasons unknown to us. He might have intended to complete PC later on. And the meanings *anīpsita*

(1) Appendix I, passage 57, lines 2-3, 5

(2) Appendix I, Stanza 68, 84 wherein Tribhuvana talks of 'rescuing' the poem and poetry of Svayambhū and of carrying the paternal burden, *pu-bhara-mulahana*

and *adhika* recorded for *uvvariya* in the *Deśināmamālā* are rather special. For in literature 'left behind', 'escaped' is the most common meaning and in PC itself *uvvariya* (5 11 3, 14 7 5) and *samuvvariya* (15 5 3) are used in the senses 'escaped' 'saved', 'left as a remainder'. We need not, therefore, understand by Tribhuvana's use of that word that the matter contained in his supplement to PC was unacceptable to or rejected by Svayambhū.

The argument that Tribhuvana gives a special name *Sesa* or *Paumacariya-sesa* to his supplement to PC appears to have some weight. Except in the second colophon stanza of the 84 Sandhi' where the general title *Rāmaevacariya* is used, in all the Sandhis composed by him, Tribhuvana invariably calls his contribution by the special name, *Paumacariyasesa* and in the colophons of Sandhis 83-90 this title is mentioned no less than eighteen times. As contrasted with this his additions to RC are not given any special name. Again it is significant that this *Paumacariya-sesa* is described by Tribhuvana as 'the crest-jewel of the *Paumacariya*' while in another stanza' it is stated "Thus is finished (*samatta*) the charming *Paumacariya*, the same, when completed by Tribhuvana, is now thoroughly finished (*parisamatta*)' where the contrast between *samatta* and *parisamatta* appears to be intentional.

But there are very weighty arguments for believing that PC could not have been considered by Svayambhū also as complete with the 82 Sandhi. Raviṣeṇa's *Paḍmacarita* was the main source for Svayambhū's PC. The latter borrows ideas and expressions from the former and the general plan and pattern of PC, so far as its subject-matter or contents are concerned, are cast after those of the *Paḍmacarita*. As noted previously, the *Paḍmacarita* mentions seven broad topics (*adhikāras*) of the Rāmāyana narrative as recognised and handed down by the Jain tradition. They are¹ *Sthiti*, *Vaṁśa-samutpatti*, *Prasthāna*, *Samyuga*, *Lavanānkuśa-sambhūti*, *Bhavokti*, *Parinirvṛti*. These are enumerated by Vimalasūri,² and Tribhuvana too refers³ to this fact. And the Rāma-story as narrated by Raviṣeṇa and Vimalasūri actually bears this out. But the 82 Sandhis of PC—the portion composed by Svayambhū—covers up only the first five out of the seven topics. The last two topics cannot be said to be unessential or digressive as is suggested by Premī because they are recognised by tradition and are actually found in the source-work of PC. No reason is forthcoming for their omission by Svayambhū. Secondly, if PC was according to Svayambhū complete with 82 Sandhi, where is its colophon that ought to have been written by Svayambhū? So long as we cannot find any satisfactory explanation for these facts, it would be quite unsafe to assume that PC was complete as it was left by Svayambhū.

From the fresh mangala stanzas found in the beginning of the 23 and the 43 Sandhi it follows that the composition of PC was twice interrupted. The fresh mangala is indicative of some lapse of time preceding the resumption.

(1) In two colophon stanzas of RC (Appendix I, 66-67) *samānya* 'completed' and not something like *īsta* or *ādṛta* is used as a complement to *uvvariya*.

(2) Appendix I, 23

(3) Appendix I, 31

(4) Appendix I, 50

(5) *Paḍmacarita*, I 43

(6) *Paumacariya*, I 32

(7) Appendix I, 56

Sources of the *Paumacariu*.

In the very opening stanza of the first Sandhi of PC Svayambhū declares that he has taken on hand to narrate the Rāma-tory after keeping in view the *Ārsa*. The colophons of all the Parvans of Ravisena's *Padmacarita* begins with *iti Ārse Ravisenācārya-prokte Padmacarite*. This makes it clear that Svayambhū's reference pertains to that work. And this is endorsed by PC 1 2 9 where we are told that Kavirāja Svayambhū has embarked upon such a vast theme through the favour of Ācārya Raviṣeṇa. In the same Kaṭavaka Svayambhū also gives, following Ravisena, the tradition through which the Rāma-story that was being narrated by him was handed down from Vardhamāna to Indrabhūti, Dharma and Prabhava down to Kirtidhara, to Anuttaravāc and thence to Ravisena. Ravisena gives also the name of Jambū and the last two are given by him as Kīrti and Anuttaravāgmin. Ravisena, while giving his tradition says that his present effort of composing a Rāma-epic was made consequent upon the written (*līkhitam*) work of Anuttaravāgmin. Now to any one who even casually compares Vimalasūri's *Paumacariya* with Ravisena's *Padmacarita* it is as plain as the day-light that one of them is simply a recast of the other and there is no difficulty in granting the claim of originality, as is done by Premī, to Vimalasūri. Ravisena's Sanskrit work is but an enlarged recast of the Prakrit *Paumacariya*, some of the alterations being necessitated due to the difference of medium and to the fact that Vimalasūri was a Śvetāmbara, but Ravisena, a Digambara. The enlargements chiefly centre round the descriptive and dogmatic-didactic portions. In extent Vimalasūri's epic is 10,000 Granthāgras, that of Ravisena 18,000 granthāgras. It requires no elaborate comparison to show that the enlargements apart, Ravisena's work is but a slavish imitation of that of Vimalasūri. Indeed very few cases from the field of our ancient literature can be cited as a parallel to such thorough and continuous verbatim borrowing, when we make necessary allowance for the difference in the linguistic and metrical mediums. Does this mean that Vimalasūri and Anuttaravāgmin were one?

On the other hand though Svayambhū expressly states to have followed Ravisena and even though we keep out of consideration the alterations forced by the difference in religious belief and literary medium, a close and critical comparison of the *Padmacarita* and the *Paumacariu* leaves us very favourably impressed as to Svayambhū's originality and poetic powers. As a rule he holds to the thread of the narrative as found in the *Padmacarita*, but otherwise also the theme even in its very minor details was fixed by tradition and permitted no significant variation. But many a time he parts company with Ravisena, summarily treats or altogether rejects or rehandles certain topics or waxes eloquent over others that were barely touched in his model, according as it suits his artistic sense. Parallel passages of PC, RP. and VP. are given in Appendix III.

One broad tendency that is clearly discernible in Svayambhū's handling of his material is that he is primarily interested in recounting the narrative in an attractive manner. This aim is responsible for applying scissors to everything that is flagrantly digressive and for giving only passing attention to the side-episodes. Of course, these observations are to be assessed keeping the diffuse and accom-

(1) Premī, 1942, 272-292

modating nature of the epic-form in view Svayambhū seems to have a sure eye for all such points in the narrative which would give full scope to the play of his poetic fancy. The 18,000 granthāgras of the *Padmacarita* have been brought down to 12,000 in the *Paumacarū* and thus it has become comparable in extent to Vimalasūri's epic.

First we take up the omissions and abridgements. Part of RP. IV (topic, *sūtrakanthānām utpattiḥ*), the whole of RP XI (*Maṇḍita-yaḡṇa-dhvamsana-padānuḡābhudhānam*) and the long sermon covering the whole of RP XIV are totally cut out by Svayambhū, excepting the two lines (PC 15 5 9 b and 15 9 1), passingly referring to the topic of RP XI and one Kaḍavaka (PC. 17 18) summing up RP XIII. Svayambhū has also omitted the table of contents given in RP I and has treated the topics of Ksetra-varnana and Kāla-varnana (RP II) quite briefly. Similarly the Harisena episode, running over 130 stanzas in RP (VIII 272-401) is ruthlessly compressed by him in two Kadavakas (PC 11 1-2) and almost everywhere the topic of *pūrva-bhava-kathana* is skipped over. The account of the previous existences (1) of Toyadavāhana and Sahasrākṣa and their father Pūrṇaghana and Sulocana (RP. V 96-141), (2) of Bhīma and Bhagīrathī (RP V 286-294), (3) of Mahāraksas (RP V 343-359), (4) of Madhu (RP XII 22-69), (5) of Indra (RP XIII 54-66). Only in two cases (PC 6 15—RP VI 314-328 and P.C. 19 4-5—RP XVII 140-198) Svayambhū chooses to relate the *pūrvabhavas*.

In the same manner it can be shown that many of the lengthy descriptions in RP have been considerably shortened by Svayambhū and most of the sermons omitted.

We shall now point out the additions and enlargements affected by Svayambhū which slightly make up the big losses in bulk detailed above. It is quite obvious that the purpose in coming *Paumacarū* being primarily religious, there was no question of taking any sort of liberty with the traditional story. As such there was no scope for invention or artistic designing and variation as far as the subject-matter was concerned. The poet enjoyed freedom regarding stylistic embellishments, descriptions and depiction of various sentiments and he could expatiate on particular incidents he took fancy for. The whole of PC XVI dealing with the topics of Arthasāstra is not found in the same context in the RP and is thus an innovation. But most of the cases pertain not to innovation but to alteration. Many a time only the suggestion or bare facts are availed of from Ravisena, but the development and the presentation are quite original. Of course as the table of correspondences (see Appendix III) demonstrate Ravisena's work forms the basis for Svayambhū's work and cases of borrowing ideas and expressions are numerous, but this dependence is out of choice and not out of necessity, as we can judge from the high artistic worth of those passages where Svayambhū's poetic fancy chose to fly with its own wings, and even when the suggestion is taken from Ravisena, its working over exhibits the hand of a great poet. Part of the descriptions of nature and water-sport in PC XIV, description of battles at various places (especially the portion PC VIII 4-8), depiction of some incidents of tense emotion in the Añjanā episode (in PC XVIII-XIX), the duels between Bharata and Bāhubali (in PC V) etc. can be cited as illustrations. In short it can be said that of the high poetic merits

and literary charm only a fraction is such as for which Svayambhū is indebted to Raviṣeṇa. For the rest the credit goes to his own poetic powers.

From what is said above it should not be understood that Raviṣeṇa was the one and only source of Svayambhū so far as the composition of PC was concerned. For we find that the facts and incidents at several places in PC are at variance with those in corresponding contexts in RP. This clearly suggests that Svayambhū had access to other sources. Thus (I) *the episode of Bharateśvara and Bāhubali*. (1) In RP (IV 70) and VP (IV 430) it is Bāhubali who proposes to decide their quarrel by personal combat instead of involving their whole armies, but in PC (4 8 9c) the proposal is put forth by ministers. (2) Over and above the glance duel and the wrestling duel (RP IV 72, VP IV 43-47), PC. (4 10) gives also water duel¹. (3) In RP and VP there is no mention of the obstacle to Bāhubali's attainment of Kevala and how it was removed by Bharata (PC. 4 13-14).

(II) *The battle with Vāli*. According to RP IX 73-90 and VP IX 39-46) Vāli went to the battle-field but at the instance of his minister was disgusted with the imminent slaughter and immediately renounced the world. But PC 12 10-11 describe the combat between Vāli and Rāvaṇa in which ultimately Vāli lifts up Rāvaṇa together with his sword and aerial car and thereafter renounces the world.

Again when Rāvaṇa was out to uproot Mount Kailāsa with Vāli over it and throw it in the ocean, it is Vāli himself, according to RP (IX 145-158) and VP (IX 74-81), who, in order to save the Juna shrines from destruction, presses down the mountain with his toe and thereafter at the request of Mandodarī to spare Rāvaṇa's life, removes the pressure. But the account in PC is different. There (XIII) Dharanendra, coming to know of the *upasarga* caused to Vāli by Rāvaṇa appears before Vāli and as he bows the mountain is pressed down with his weight, it being pulled up afterwards at Mandodarī's request. In the RP. (IX 191-193) and VP (IX 96) Dharanendra appears after Rāvaṇa comes out shattered and prays to Vāli. But from PC XV 9 10 it is clear that Rāvaṇa believed it was Vāli's foot that had pressed down the mountain.

(III) *The Dynastic and other Lists*. PC gives between Sandhis V and VI names of sixty-four successive kings in the Rākṣasa dynasty. Strangely enough they are given in Sanskrit. All Mss of PC have them. But we find several divergences when we compare this dynastic list with those given at RP V 378-398 and VP V 251-266². PC. has Mrgavega) (*v l* Mrgaveṣa) for Amṛtavega, omits Cintāgati (RP V 393, but not in VP), gives Simha-

(1) In the *Vasudevahūdi* (1-187) also only the *dithi-jujha* and the *mutthi-jujha* are given. There the account of the obstacle to Bāhubali's attainment of Kevala and removal thereof at Ṛsabha's suggestion is narrated but the details are different from what is found in PC.

(2) There are discrepancies between RP and VP also on this point. Some of the above noted divergences in names can be explained on assuming that they represent different attempts at reproducing the Prakrit original. Thus, from an original *Sihādavanana* or *Mayāridavanana* we get (1) directly *Mrgāridavanana* and (2) by metathesis of *va* and *da*, *Simhavadana*. Similarly the first portions of *Mrgavega* or (*Mrgaveṣa*) and *Amṛtavega* can be derived from *maya* or *mīya*. In Purānic lists also we find similar corruptions and transformations.

vadana for Mrgāridamana, Indravitu for Indrajit; adds Mahābhīma after Bhīma, has Bhātaka for Mārana (though both have the same metrical value), Dvīpavāhu for Dvīpavāha (VP Bhayavāha), Gatyuttama for Gatabhūma (VP Gauttamo, wrongly divided in the text as *Pavanuttaragāi, uttamo*)

In the list of Islands given at PC 6 4 5-9 we find several names which are not represented either in RP (V 371-373, VI 67-69) or in VP (V 246-248, VI 31-33). The same is the case with the list of Vidyās (PC 9 12, RP VII 324-332, VP VII 135-142)

IV There are some minor details which we find in PC, but which are either absent or in a different form in RP (1) When Sagara's sons visit Kailāsa, PC (5 10 6-7) mentions the fact that the Jina-shrines there had been erected by Bharata Bhagirathu proposes to make some arrangements for the protection of those shrines RP does not give these details, but VP (V 107) mentions them, though there the proposal comes from the minister (2) Again the moat dug round the Kailāsa is styled Ganga in PC (5 10 8a) (cf. VP. V 172) but there is nothing corresponding to it in RP (3) When all the sons of Sagara except two are burnt to death RP (V 254 b) says that Bhīma and Bhagiratha went to Sagara, but PC (5 11 4b) says that forthwith they came to Saketa city and the wording here roughly corresponds with VP V 175b (4) When the news of his sons' death are broken to Sagara, he swoons, according to PC 5 13 4b (*tam nsunevi rāu mucchamgau*) and VP V 192 b (*rājā tam cya soūṣa nyaya-suyamaranān mucchāvasa-vem-bhalo padāo*) RP does not mention this (5) The bewailing king says in PC 'what is the use of enjoyments and (this) army' (*kim so(bho?)em kim khandhāvārem* 5 13 7 a) as in VP (*kim majjha vasumañe, navahi nihāhi va rayana-sahnehim*, V 199 a) (6) The adjective 'long-tailed' (*dāha-langūla*) is given to the monkeys in PC 6 9 2a) and VP (*dāha-nangūle*, VI 70b, not in RP. in the corresponding context (VI 167-169) (7) They are called *kula-devayam* in PC (6 9 8b) and *devabbhūyā* in VP (VI 75b) RP does not use any equivalent expression (8) The magic horde of the monkeys is described in PC as producing terrifying and rumbling shrieks (*vukkāra-ghora-ghagghara-sarām* 6 11 5b) and as not being contained by the earth, the ocean or the sky *jale thale āyāse na māiyam*, 6 11 6b) The wordings correspond to VP VI 107 b (*mahā-ghore*) and 108 b (*bukkāravam karentā and pavangame jala-thalāyāse*). In the same context in RP (VI 246) the wording is different. (9) In PC Tadūkeśa and the Udadhukumāra god going to the monk request him to expound religion (*punu pucchū maharisi 'dhammu kahe' 6 13 7a*); VP also says like this (*sāhum pucchanti jma-dhammam*, VI 112b) RP does not mention this (10) PC gives *Harikesa* as the name of Indra's commander-in-chief (8 1 4b), RP gives *Harinakeśin* (VII 29b), VP *Harimigamesi* (VII 11b) (11) The name of Dhanada's father is *Visāvasu* in PC (9 6 3a), *Viśravas* in RP. (VII 127), *Visasena* in VP (VII 55a) (12) In the description of various obstacles created by Anāvṛta Yaksa to test the steadfastness in austerities of Rāvana and his brothers, PC includes elephants, ghosts, goblins and demons (*gaya-bhūya-pisāeham rak-khaseham* 9 9 8a) also, as is done by VP (*veyāla-vānamantara-gaha-bhuubbhāda-karāla-muha-danta*, VII 117a) There is nothing cor-

(1) *lahu saḷḷeya-nayari sampattā* PC 5 11 4b
Bhairahi-Bhīmena samam Sācyapurim samanupatto VP V 175b

responding to this in RP. (VII 287-290). (13) Some of the names of the Vidyās acquired by Rāvana are common between PC. and VP. only. (14) According to PC. 9 13 7 Rāvana having found Svayamprabha city, got constructed a beautiful shrine called Sahasasihara. RP or VP knows nothing of this (15) In PC. Khara and Dūsana are two different persons as in the *Rāmāyana* of Valmiki (see PC. 12 3 3, 13 11 7, where *Khara-Dūsana* appear in the plural; 12 4 9b, where appears only Khara, 17 11 4, where Khara is said to be fighting against Citta and Dūsana against Cittanga), but RP. (see X 30) and VP (see IX 10, 12, X 17) know Kharadūsana as one person (16) The name of the princess from Nityāloka city married by Rāvana was Rayanāvali according to PC (13 1 1a) and VP. (IX 52b), but Rambhāvali according to RP (IX 102b) (17) Vāli engaged in meditation is described in PC as *Meru va akampu* (13 2 8a); so also in VP (IX 62b) as *Meruṃ piva nccalam*. But RP. simply says *sunścalam* (IX 128a). (18) According to PC. (13 11 5-11) Rāvana while on march against Indra comes to Pātāla-lankā and reminded of the misbehaviour of Khara and Dūsana flares up and wants to punish them But Maya pacifies him RP. and VP. have nothing corresponding to this They simply say that as Rāvana reached Pātāla-lanka, Kharadūsana and Rāvana greeted each other cordially (RP. X 31-32; VP. X 17-18) (19) Sahasrakirana's city is called Māhesara in PC (14 4 9c) and VP. (X 34a) but Māhismatī in RP (X 65a) (20) In PC the incident of Uparambhā is narrated considerably differently from RP. and VP. (21) The beginning portion of the episode of Añjanāsundarī in PC (17 1 5) and RP. (XV 6-82) is somewhat different from each other. (22) According to PC. 19 4 6 Pavana takes a vow that if no intelligence of Añjanā reaches him, he would become a recluse, while according to PC. 19 18 1b Pavana writes a stanza to the effect that if Añjanā is dead, he will not live In RP and VP there is no mention of becoming a recluse There Pavana says that if he does not get back his beloved, he will die (RP. XVIII 54, VP XVIII 27).

The differences between PC. and RP. detailed above reveal two facts Firstly the division IV above makes it probable that Svayambhū had casually consulted Vimalasūri's work also. Of course we cannot be quite definite on this point because we have no knowledge of the Rāmāyana literature available to Svayambhū. Secondly in certain cases Svayambhū disagrees with both Ravisena and Vimalasūri and we cannot explain all such cases as innovations. This means that Svayambhū had consulted other sources also

One of these sources was probably Caturmukha's *Paumacariu*, quotations from which are found in SC¹ Of course no Ms of this work has yet come to light But Svayambhū has admitted that he was indebted to Caturmukha for the structure and metrical form of his epics. For in the beginning of his *Riṭthanemicariu*, where he mentions some of the previous poets and scholars from whose works he derived some sort of help or benefit, we are told that Caturmukha bestowed on him the Paddhadiyā 'studded' with the Chadḍaniyā, Dvipadī and Dhruvaka. In view of this it is not also unlikely that Svayambhū's poetical works contain echoes from Caturmukha's works, and especially because three works of both the poets treated commonly the themes of Rāmāyana, Harivaṃśa and Pañcamicarita This is confirmed by one accidental identifi-

(1) See Section 4

(2) Appendix I, passage 57, line 10

cation SC quotes the following lines under the name of Caturmukha to illustrate the non-position making character of an Anusvāra appearing on the end syllable of a word

haum Ajjunu, tumha, eum ranu/SC IV 2 (a)

Compare with this the second Pāda in the following Ghattā found in the 11 Kadavaka of the 67 Sandhi (*Jayadrathavadha*) of RC kuru paccāru Ajjunena te tumhaum, so haum, eu ranu

rakkaho sīsu Jayaddahaho, lai dharahu savvu maum ekku kharu

The resemblance of *b* in the above with the line cited in SC is unmistakable. A close study of the two epics of Svayambhū may reveal some more such resemblances.

6 GRAMMATICAL PECULIARITIES OF PC I-XX

I Orthography

§1 Manuscripts of Apabhramśa texts are notorious for their erratic orthography. Not only different MSS of a particular text spell a particular word differently but one and the same MS is disconcertingly inconsistent with regard to the spelling of one and the same word. Five factors are responsible for most of these vagaries of Apabhramśa orthography: defective alphabet, defective calligraphy, dialectal variation, modernization and scribal ignorance. Short *e* and *o*, the Anunāsika, nasalized *v* and *yaśruti* and *vaśruti* are characteristic of the Apabhramśa sound system, while they are unknown to the phonetic system of Sanskrit. No new characters, however, are developed to represent them. They are expressed by the characters for their phonetic near-equivalents. Short *e* and *o* are represented either by *ē* and *ō* thus sacrificing the quantity, or by *i* and *u*, thus sacrificing the quality, of the original sounds. The Anunāsika is written either as an Anusvāra, or is omitted altogether. *m*, *mv* and *v* with or without the nasalization of the preceding vowel alternatively stand for the nasalized *v*, *y* and *v* serve to express *yaśruti* and *vaśruti* or the latter are not expressed at all.

§2 Secondly, we can well understand what a fruitful source of confusion can hurried, careless or obscure handwriting prove, when textual transmission was solely dependent upon copying on the part of successive generations. This applies to the copyists who were ignorant of the language of their MSS. On the other hand an educated copyist is also liable to alter the text, if he claims some literary interest. The potentiality of the copyist for altering the original text assumes greater significance if we remember the fact that the language of these texts was in certain particulars not far removed from the spoken language of the day, which was constantly but subtly changing from generation to generation and hence it was quite easy and natural for an ordinary scribe to substitute for the original form, a developed or dialectal form which but slightly varied from the original. This substitution was hardly a conscious process, so that the modernization worked in a random fashion, and as in most cases we possess the MSS whose copying date is removed by several centuries from the date of composition.

(1) Critical description and studies of the grammatical facts of Ap will be found in Jacobi 1918, 1921, Alsdorf, 1928, 1936, 1937, Bhayani, 1945, Tagare, 1948.

of the text, we find, in the language of one and the same text, an admixture of old and developed features. And with regard to some features like the *ya-śrutī* and the cerebralization of an initial *n* or a medial *nn*, different practices prevailed since the 'Prakrit stage'.

§3 These factors in short are responsible for the great divergence and inconsistency of spelling in the Apabhramśa MSS. It raises knotty problems for the editor of Apabhramśa texts. His difficulties are multiplied by the fact that the manuscript material at his disposal is as a rule meagre and of a considerably late date. Under these circumstances, in some cases the original spelling can be determined with the help of metre (if such help is forthcoming) and by a consideration of the prevalent orthographic tendencies of particular MSS (the value whereof will depend upon the age and tradition of the MSS). But with all this help, he cannot succeed in determining the original spelling with precision. At the best he can hope to point out probabilities consequent upon a critical examination of the orthographic data before him.

With these general remarks, we take up for consideration the chief orthographic peculiarities of the three MSS utilized for constituting the text of the *Paumacariu*.

§4 Confusion between the following characters is usual in Apabhramśa MSS: *र* and *ळ*, *प* and *ख*; *ञ्ज* and *ञ*, *त्*, *ल* and *न*, *ड* and *ढ*, *ड्*, *ढढ* and *ड्ढ*, *य*, *प* and *ए*. S has a strong tendency to consider the *Daṇḍa* marking the end of a *Pāda* as a part of the final syllable and hence words in this position which end in *-a* in other MSS are found in S ending in *-ā*. Casually writing *ये* for *ए* is another tendency of S. Writing single consonants for the conjuncts *ज्झ*, *त्त*, *ष्ण*, *ड्ढ*, *क्ख* or vice versa, writing *उ* for *औ* metathesis, repetition of a word or longer portion of the text, omission of a portion of text (haplographic or otherwise), tagging the *-u* of the Nom. sing. to a prior member of a compound, omission of Anusvāra are the results of scribal carelessness. On the other hand confusing medial *ड* and *य*, *उ* and *व*, or *ए* and *य* has a phonetic basis and rare omission of the *-u* of the Nom. sing., substitution of *-hu*, *hi* and *-hā* in P, S for the Gen. Loc. endings *-ho*, *hum* and *hum* are the traits that reveal the modernizing influence. The oft-recurring spellings *पुक्क* and *सिहासन* are explicable under the influence of Sanskrit.

Apart from these stray features there are some more prevalent and significant tendencies of Apabhramśa orthography:

1. Short e

a) in open syllables.

§5 Short *e* is evidenced in the following forms and vocables. 1. I sing. of masc./neut. A stems in *-em*, *epa*. 2. I L plur. masc. neut. A stems in *-eṇim*. 3. L sing. in short *e*. 4. I sing. of fem. A, I and U stems in *-ae*, *-e*, *ue*. 5. All G sings. of all I Ū stems and of fem. A stems, and L sing. of fem. A, I and U stems in *-ihe*, *-uhe*, *ahe*. 6. V. sing. of fem. A stems in short *-e*. 7. The pronominal forms *amhe*, *tumhe*, *te*, *ehu*, *e*, *ee*, *ke*, *je*. 8. Imper. 2 sing. in short *e*. 9. Abs. in *ev*. 10. Indeclinables *je*, *jje*, *jema*, *tema*, *ema*, *kema*, *jetiahe* etc., *an-ṛettahe*. None of our three MSS has either *e* alone or only *i* instead in these forms consistently throughout. They occur in all the MSS now with *i*, now with *e*. But in all the MSS the spelling

with *e* prevails, and if arranged according to the number of forms in *e*, *A*, *P* and *S* would be the order of the Mss. In other words *A* has the strongest tendency to spell the abovementioned forms with *e* as compared with *P* or *S*, while *S* has the greatest number of forms in *i* when compared with *P* or *S*. Regarding *-e* of *L* sing. and *-he* of *Abl G.*, Ms-*A* and to a lesser degree *P* tend to preserve the original spelling as contrasted with the modernized *-i* and *-hi* of *S*. In all the above cases short *e* is given in the constituted text. Even in those few places where all the three Mss have *-i*, I have given *-e* in the constituted text but with a wavy underline to indicate its hypothetical character so to speak. Only in the case of the emphatic particle (*j*)*e* and *jema*, etc., the alternative forms (*j*)*i* and *jima*, etc., are accepted in the text when none of the Mss had the former. Regarding all the cases cited in the beginning of this article evidence supplied by the Mss is sufficiently strong for concluding that *e* is original, *i* its later development.

§6. These remarks relating to the orthography of short *e* apply also to the orthography of short *o* and *Anunāsika*. In the constituted text the short *e* in open syllables has been throughout marked.

b) in closed syllables.

§7. In closed syllables, *e* and *o* are invariably short according to the rules of MIA phonetics. Hence they have not been expressly indicated in the constituted text. Regarding closed *e* and *o* appearing in the seam of a compound, the general tendency of the Mss is to write them as *i* and *u* (*gainda*—*gajendra*-, *Manusuttara*—*Manusyottara*-). I have followed this practice unless my best Mss. spell otherwise.

2 Short o.

a) in open syllables.

§8. Short *o* is evidenced in the following forms and vocables: 1. *G* sing of masc/neut *A* and *U* stems in *-aho*, *-uho* 2 *V* pl of masc. neut *A* stems in *-aho* 3 Imper 2 pl in *-aho* 4 The pronominal forms *so*, *ko*, *ohu* 5 Indeclinables *ho*, *aho*, *tatthaho*, etc.

§9. What is said in connection with short *e* holds good for short *o* also. In the constituted text the Genitive and Vocative forms have been spelt with short *o*. The Imperative forms are spelt with *u* also when none of the Mss has *o*. The short *o* in open syllables has been throughout marked.

3 The Anunāsika or Nasalization

§10. The *Anunāsika* is found in the following forms and vocables: 1 *N* Sing of enlarged neut *A* stems in *-aum* 2 *NA* plur. of neut *A* stems in *-aiṃ* 3 *I* plur and *L* plur of all stems and *L* sing of fem *A* stems and all *I* and *U* stems with the ending *-iṃ* 4 *G* plur of *A* stems in *-ahum*, *-ahā* 5 *G* plur. of *I* stems and feminine stems with the ending *-uṃ* 6 *-ahum* of the first person plural 7. Pronominal forms *haum*, *amham*, *māṃ*, *tuhum*, *tumham*, *paṃ*, *kām* 8 Indeclinables *nam*, *nāṃ*, *saṃ*, *sahum*, *nahum*, *nāhum*, *ghaiṃ*, *jahum*, etc., *jāvehim*, etc., *evaiṃ*

§11. The remarks made while considering the orthography of short *e* hold good here also. *P.* more than *S* and *A* more than *P.*

are careful in marking the Anunāsika. In *ṛam. ṛāim, sahum, nahim* and *ṛāhim* the nasalisation is inorganic. Nevertheless both the good Mss of the *Paumacarū* have it and hence I have standardized the spelling of these words.

§12. Hemacandra takes note of the enlarged A stems being nasalized at the end in the Nominative singular (HC. IV 354). Regarding this feature none of the three Mss. shows any pronounced tendency. They are indiscriminate in nasalizing the final vowel of the vocables. Many extended neuter Nominatives are not nasalized. On the other hand we find numerous corresponding masculine forms nasalized on the final at random. But there are other indications to show that the Mss are quite indifferent in nasalizing the ending syllable. *-hi* forming a part of stem is at times nasalized, as if it were the Instrumental/Locative ending. So also *-hu* of the forms from stems ending in *-ha*. Similarly *-ui* at the end of pres 3 person sing forms or at the end of stems is confused with neuter plural Nominative/accusative in *-am*. By way of examples can be cited *ṛyāmahum, vammahum, mahum, bhāim* from P., and *dunduhim, upātum, dharām, harām* from S. Even the Instr. sing form of masc/neut A stems which has an Anusvāra on the final syllable, is casually written without the sign of nasalization (*nurumbe, bimbe, āe, nṛisuddhe, samudde*). Because of this state of affairs, I have not admitted the neut forms in *-am* as authentic. But they have been recorded in the critical notes throughout.

4 Ya-Śruti and Va-Śruti

§13. Apabhraṃśa Mss like Prakrit Mss. are quite careless in writing the *ya-śruti*. Our Mss P. and S have a tendency not to insert *y* between *a* or *u* and a following vowel. In these cases I have accepted the spelling without the *ya-śruti* if it is supported by even one Ms. If all the Mss. have *y*, I have accepted the spelling with the *ya-śruti*. In one or two stray stems like *pari-āñca-pari-atta-*, I have followed the practice of the Mss. For the rest, *ya-śruti* is consistently shown as filling an intervocalic hiatus.

§14. *Va-śruti* appears to be characteristic of Apabhraṃśa. With regard to it also the Mss have the least claim to regularity or consistency. It appears at random between *u* and *a* or even between any two vowels. Whenever any one Ms spells a vowel with the *va-śruti*, I have accepted that spelling in the constituted text. For examples see §31.

5 Initial *n*- and Medial *-n-*

§15. Some Prakrit Mss follow the practice of using *n* in the initial position, *nn* in the medial position and *n* for the rest. But many Apabhraṃśa Mss do not know *n* at all. They have *n* or *nn* under all conditions. Among our three Mss P (and A to a lesser degree) exhibits a slight tendency of spelling with an *n*- or medial *-nn-*. In the constituted text dental *n* is strictly eschewed.

6. *b* and *bbh*.

§16. Many Apabhraṃśa Mss use *v* for both *v* and *b*, and as a corollary to this practice they always write *vbh* for *bbh*. The Mss of PC have *b* only once in a thousand. Hence the former practice is adopted in the constituted text, but *vbh* being a phonetic absurdity, it has been given as *bbh* throughout.

7. Nasalized -v-

§17. According to Hemacandra intervocalic -m- in Apabhramśa was pronounced by some as nasalized *v*. Some Ap Mss also give some indications to this effect. Words like *karami*, *jema* are casually written as *karavm*, *jevva*, *jemva*, *jeva* or *jevva*. Barring a few stray words our Mss preserve *m*. Only twice the pres. I. sing. is found ending in -*vi* in all the three Mss and P and S as contrasted with A have a tendency to write *jeva*, *teva*, etc for *jema*, *tema*. In the latter case I have retained *m* whenever I found it even in a single Ms. When all the three Mss. agreed in writing *v*, I have not changed it to *m*.

§18. Quite casually -*v*- is found nasalized under the influence of a following nasal, e.g., *Rāmanu*, *Rāmvānu* written for *Rāvanu*. In such cases, unless there is the support of A and P I have not accepted such a nasalized *v* as authentic.

§19. More interesting is the case of the particle *vi* following an Anunāsika or a syllable containing a nasal. In this case A. and P. have a definite tendency of nasalizing *vi* to *m* and omitting the preceding Anunāsika. This spelling has been accepted as standard in the constituted text. For examples, see §29. Personally I believe it to be a comparatively later trait and as such unknown to early Apabhramśa, but in this point I could not ignore the testimony of the Mss. Alsdorf also has accepted this practice in his edition of the *Harivamśapurāṇa*.

8. The Vargānunāsika.

§20. The nasal preceding a consonant is given in the Mss always as an Anusvāra. I have followed the practice of Alsdorf and Jacobi (the only two scholars so far to study the problems of Apabhramśa linguistics and textual criticism in a critical, systematic manner) and have reproduced the Anunāsika as the Vargānunāsika before the stops. The only exception has been made in the case of the compounds with the preposition *sam-* which are retained with *sam*.

§21. The Mss of Puspadanta's *Mahāpurāṇa*, represent two distinct groups—one optionally preserving *r* in groups of conjuncts having *r* as a latter member, the other group assimilating it. Contrasted with this, the Mss. of the *Paumacarī* assimilate such groups without exception.

II Sporadic phonetic changes

§22. Shortening of vowels. a) General tendency to shorten the final syllable. Hence fem *Ā* stems of the earlier stage occur in Apa as *Ā* stems. See also §23 b. b) At times binding *i* of the *cv-*forms is shortened as in *vasikya-* (*vaśikṛta-*) 4 5 3, *kannuppalikarev-* (*karnotpalikṛtya*) 1 8 1 etc. c) Shortening in stray cases *atya-* (*atika-enl*) 8 3 6, *qahva-* (*gabhira-*) 1 5 3, *cāmīyara-* (*cāmīkai-*) 7 2 2, 14 6 9, *piḍha-* (*pītha-*) 4 5 9, *Bhāirahi-* (*Bhagīrathi-*) 5 13 3, 5 14 3 as against *Bhāirahi* 5 10 7, 5 11 3 *pariṣālanīya-* (*pariṣālanī-*) 6 16 7.

§23. Lengthening of vowels. a) compensatory lengthening of a preceding vowel consequent upon the simplification of a conjunct. This tendency has become one of the chief characteristics of the New Indo-Aryan Stage. For instances see §33. b) The quantity

of *i* and *u* as stem-finals is somewhat indifferent. Hence irrespective of the original character of the stem-final, it is lengthened or shortened in accordance with the metrical requirement. Thus *Vāhuvālī*-4 7 7, 4 8, *nalini*-6 3 6, *kodiyau* and *payādīyau* 3 11 6, *Sayambhu*-1 3 1. c) Lengthening in stray cases: *paśar* (*praviśati*) 4 1 8, 5 9 2, *paśarai* (connected with *praviś-*) 4 1 as against *paśarai* 4 1 1. *jośīya*- (*jjyautśīka*-) 3 5 7.

§24. Stray vowel changes: Instead of the usual *appaṇu* (*ātmanah*) we have *appunu* at 5 14 4, 7 10 3, 10 12 8 etc. *nirurumva* (*nīkuramba*-) 4 10 6, 4 11 9 and *khuruppa*- (*ksurapra*-) 15 5 3 against *khurappa*- 11 11 7 are due to assimilation, while *mauda*- (*mukūṭa*-) 3 5 1 and *maula*- (*mukula*-) 3 7 7 are the results of dissimilation, *ya* (*iti*) 1 1 19 is an instance of a final *-i* changing to *ya*. Note also *līha*- 17 7 8 and *liha*- 15 12 7 from *lekhā*- and *iḥā*- 11 4 5 from *rekhā*.

§25. Contraction of vowels in contact a) contraction of the *-aya-* at the end of enlarged stems to *-ā*- e.g. *bhadārā* 1 1 1 etc., *-sārā*- 1 1 7, *bhavyā*- 1 1 8, *mahisā*- 1 10 8, *ksumā*- 14 2 5, *davaṇā*- 14 2 5, *pahārā*- 16 13 9, *padāvā*, 5 6 8, 5 12 5, 5 12 9 etc., *Pavanañ-jayā*- 19 10 4, *Suloyanā*- 5 4 7. b) Contraction of *-aya-* resulting from the *-aka-* of the agentive to *-ā* as in *gavesā* 14 10 10, *pasāhā* 10 12 7, *-uttārā* 1 1 1, *-hakkārā* 2 10 9, *muhavekkhā* 10 2 7, *bhunjā* (?) 14 2 7, *-gārā*- (*kāraka*-) 1 1 14, 2 6 10 etc. c) Contraction of the original *-aya-* at the end of a stem to *-ā* as in *ṇmāla-jmālaya*- 6 2 5. d) Contraction of two medial vowels in contact as in *andhānaya*- (*andhakāra*- enl) 10 1 9, *akkhādaya*- (*aksavātaka*-) 4 11 2, *vāma*- (*vyāyāma*-) 4 11 5, *thera*- (*sthavira*-) 1 4 2, *janera*- (*jana-kara*-) 4 13 2, *mora*- (*mayūra*-) 3 4 5, *Ujjha*- (*Ayodhyā*-) 4 14 9 against *Aujjha*- 4 1, *pādihera*- (*prātihārya*-) 3 3 10, *-keraya*- (*kārya*- enl), various cases of contraction of the preposition *ava-* to *o*-.

§26. Preservation of intervocalic stops (instead of elision) either unchanged or by voicing or by geminating *Kumbhī-pāka*- 11 9 7, *Kaikasi*- 9 2 5, *Kaikaseu* (*kaikaseyah*) 10 10 7, *Kausiki* (*Kausīkī*) 9 6 2, *Kāmuka*- 5 8 3, *Ikikhukka*- (*Ikṣvuka*-?) 5 1 2, *Sakkeya*- (*Sāketa*-) 5 11 4, 2 2 5 (all proper names), *lakkuḍi*- (*lakūṭi*-) 11 6 4, *-gārāya* (*-kāraka*-) 5 1 5 against *-kārī*- 4 5 9 and *-yārī*- 6 9 6, *Bhugu* (*Bhrgu*) 16 6 6, *naga*- 1 9 2, *āgara*- (*ākara*-) 4 2 3, *maragaya*- (*marakata*-) 1 4 3, *mayāgala*- (*mada-kāla*-) 1 15 1, *varyā-garana*- (*varyākarana*-) 7 14 4, *Payāga*- (*Prayāga*-) 2 11 4, *jogesara*- (*yogeshvara*-) 5 15 2, *nakkha*- (*nakha*-) 14 5 7, *Māricca*- (*Mārica*-) 10 1 2, *Vtāy*- (*Vtyāj*-) 7 12 3, *Kautila*- (*Kauṭilya*-) 16 6 3, *Vantarāṇi* 11 9 3, 9, 11 10 15, *-atisaya*- (*atśāya*-) 1 7 3, *Gottama*- (*Gautama*-) 1 9 8, 5 1, *ṇṭṭi*- (*ṇṭi*-) 7 12 1, 16 2 1, *-sotta*- (*srotas*-) 2 1 8, *Jimutta*- (*Jimūta*-) 20 6 7, 17 11 8, *Toṇḍavāhaṇa*- 5 7 7, 5 9 11, *ubhaya*- 1 2 4.

§27. Most of the following instances of *-d* becoming *-l* are known to Prakrit also: *-phalīha*- (*sphaṭika*-) 6 5 2, *pīlana*- (*pīdana*-) 1 4 4, *nyalaya*- (*ṇgāda* enl) 1 5 6, *talāya*- (*tadāga*-) 2 2 3, *-kīla*- (*kīdā*-) 5 1 7, 14 11, 4, *palīta*- (*praśīḍpta*-) 7 11 9, 13 3 2, *solāha*- (*soḍāsa*-) 2 4 4.

§28. Occasionally intervocalic *-m*- is changed to nasalized *-v*- which is as a rule written as *-v-* in the Mss *davaṇā*- (*damanaka*-) 14 4 5, *Harīdavana*- (*Harīdamana*-) 15 10 5, *Vpaṇava*- (*pra+nam*-) 1 1 1, *nāvālaya*- (= *nāmavat*-) 6 16 4, *ravanmaya*- (**ramayyaka*-) 2 2 2, *nīkhavana*- (*niskramana*-) 2 11 4, *nīsāvāṇa*- (*nīśāmānya*-) 4 5 4,

nivisa- (*nimisa-*) 8 6 6 etc, *atthavana-* (from *Vatthava*=*astamaya*-) 15 6 2, *āsava-* (*āśrama-*) 9 1 9, *dharevi* (*dhārayāmi*) 18 8 9, *pariharevīm* (*pariharāmi*) 18 8 9. For dropping of an intervocalic *-m-* see §30 d.

§29 A reverse tendency of changing *-v-* to *-m-* under the influence of a nasal sound in proximity, or even without such a condition is revealed by a) *m-* resulting from the particle *vi* following a word with the nasalized final syllable, as in *kehi-mi* 2 4 6, *tuṅgi-mi* 4 9 2, *suraha-mi* 3 9 10, etc. (See Index Verborum under *vi*); b) stray instances like *pungama-* (*pungava-*) 1 1 10, *pihimi-* (*prīhvi-*) 2 15 3, *parumya-* (*parivṛta-*) 2 11 8, 3 5 9, *simra-* (*svira-*) 11 8 1

§30 There are numerous cases of eliding an intervocalic *v* original or secondary mostly before *u* but occasionally also before *i* and *a*: a) *-v-* is mostly, though not always, dropped before the *-u-* of the Nom sing, *sahāu* 1 7 4 (but *payāvu-* 7 7 4); *sāu* 1 11 2 (and *sānu* 7 7 4), b) casually it is dropped before *i* as in *kukar* (*kuḥar-*) 1 3 1, *parāya-* (*prāpta-*) 1 6 1, *paśai-* (*praviśati*) 4 1 8, *thea-* (*sthavṛā-*) 1 4 2, *-ada-* (*atavī-*) 3 8 5, c) before *a* it is omitted in *payatta-* (*pravṛta-*) 5 15 9, *bhuṇa-* (*bhuvana-*) 6 1, *tihvana-* (*tribhuvana-*) 1 1 15, *diyaha-* (*dvasa-*) 5 12 5, *pariyāntanti* (= *parāvartante*) 5 12 6, *rūa-* (*rūpa-*) 3 7 7 (against *rūva* 1 2 10), *nyatthā-* (from *nī* + *Vvas-*) 14 10 4, *suar* (from *Vsua-*, *Vsvva* = *Vsvap-*) 1 10 8, *lāyanna-* (*lāvanya-*) 1 13 6, *akkhādaya-* (*aksavātaka-*) 4 11 2; *-va-* disappears in *samasarana-* 1 8 6, 3 4 8 (against *samosarana* 3 4 10), d) in a few cases such a *-v-* has resulted from an intervocalic *-m-* *Jauṇa-* (*Yamunā-*) 12 4 3, *sumsuāra-* (*sumśumāra-*) 3 5 6, *raṇaḥa-* (*raṇamukha-*) 20 1; in *nāum* (*nāma*) 2 17 8 and *bhauṃha* 10 2 9 (as against *bhauha-* 14 3 10 and *bhamuhā* 14 12 8) the dis-appearing *-m-* nasalizes the succeeding vowel

§31 A reverse tendency is to insert a *va-śruti* between two contiguous vowels to fill up the hiatus created by the elision of a stop, as *Mandovari-* (*Mandodarī-*) 1 10 9, *thovaya-* (*stoka-* enl) 16 8 7, *uvava-* (*udara-*) 1 10 3, 15 7 9, *uvāhi-* (*udadhi-*) 3 3 7, 6 10 9 etc, *juvāla-* (*yugala-*) 2 17 9, *dheṇuva-* (*dheṇu-* enl) 3 3 5, *dhuva-* (*dhūta-*) 7 14 8, *dūva-* (*dūta-*) 10 8 10, *huvāsana-* (*hutāsana-*) 20 4 9, *vuvvūva-* (*budbuda-*) 17 3 3, *bhūva-* (*bhūva-*) 1 10 7, 2 17 9, *murava-* (*muraja-*) 1 5 7, *svāla-* (*śrgāla-*) 9 11 2, *malhva-* (*mallikā-*) 14 10 6.

Vimalasūri's Paumacariya has several instances of *vaśruti* *juvā-* (*yukā-*) 6 44, *avalovani-* (*avalokani*) 7 139, *murava-* (*muraja-*) 7 156 etc

§32 Some stray cases *Tilakesa-* (*Tilakakeśā-*) 5 6 1, *muhala-* (*mukhara-*) 1 15 7, *somāla-* (*sukumāra-*) 7 1 5, *kalunaya-* (*karuna-*) enl) 9 10 2, *calana-* (*carāṇa-*) 1 7 9, *diyaha-* (*dvasa-*) 5 12 5, *pāhāna-* (*pāsāna-*) 7 14 1. *pāhuya* (*pāsya-* from *paśya-*) 2 16 7. Loss of *-va-* in *niśyara-* (*niśitatara-*) 4 1 is haplogical

§33 We have several instances of the simplification of the conjunct with or without the compensatory lengthening of the preceding vowels a) *vairāya-* (*vairāgya-*) 2 9 2, 2 10 3, *kāosāya-* (*kāyotsarga-*) 2 11 8, *dhāri-* (*dhātri-*) 7 3 3, *dāhna-* (*daksna-*) 1 11 8, *payāhūṇa-* (*pradakṣṇā-*) 1 1 17, 6 13 3, *nīdākhinnaya-* (*nīdāksṇya-* enl) 2 14 2, *cāyāra* (*catvārah*) 6 1 7 *sāmal-* (*śālmal-*) 3 1 9, *sāva-* (*sarva-*) 1 8 10, 1 11 2, 7 7 4 *nāvai* (from *navvai*) 2 2 9, *kāva* (*kāvya*) 1 1 19, *sēvaḍau* (from *V sampada-*) 1 3 10, *nīyāsana-* (*nyāmsana-*) 6 14 4; *soma-* (*saumjā-*) 2 2 6 *pāseya-* (*prasveda-*) 13

7; b) *caūthaya-* (*caturtha-* enl.) 1 8 8 *kaṇṇiyāri* (*karnikārī*) 3 1 9, *paīja-* (*pratiṣṭhā-*) 5 7 7 (but *paīja-* 12 7 5), *paṭṭha-* (*pravṛstha-*) 4 10 2, 14 2 1, 14 4 9, *pahīlaya-* (for *pahillaya-*) 1 4 1, 16 2 1, *-ālasa* (*alasya-*) 2 12 3, *rayasala-* (*rajasvalā-*) 19 1 2, *Varvasa-* (*Vaivasvat-*) 15 13 7, *Vaisavaṇa-* (*Vaiśravaṇa-*) 9 6 3, *samuha-* (*saṃmukha-*) 6 9 2; *akkhohani* (*akṣauhini-*) 12 8 1; c) words compounded with *nir-/nis-*, *dur-/dus-*, *ud-* etc. have their initial vowel treated indifferently as simple or conjunct according to metrical convenience. This is a general tendency and no particular instances need be noted

§34. The treatment of the conjunct in the following cases is noteworthy: *vimbhaya-* (*vismaya-*) 1 12 4, *Jasumbhaya-* (*Yāśasvat-* enl.) 1 13 1, *Cakkhubhaya-* (*Caksusmat-* enl.) 1 12 4; *jhuṇi-* (*dhvani-*) 3 11 1, but *dhaya-* (*dhvaja-*) 1 5 2; *suviṇa-* (*svapna-*) 1 14 9, *duvāra-* (*dvāra-*) 6 7 7 (against *vāra-* 5 8 6), *duvāraha* (*dvā-daśa*) 11 7 1 (against *vāraha* 3 4 1), *vintara-* (*vyantara-*) 1 8 9, 10, *-abbhīntara-* (*abhyantara-*) 1 16 6; assimilation is at the basis of *bhimbhala-* (*vihvala-*) 1 5 4 and *phoppkala-* (*pūga-phala-*) 1 5 9, 3 1 8.

§35. Gemination of consonants mostly for metrical reasons: *pammaukka-* (*pramukta-*) 12 10 1, *khammāvīyaya* (for *khamāvīyaya-*) 19 6 8, *ṇimmanṭro* (*ṇimanṭritāḥ*) 16 13 5, *ṇimuttī-* (*ṇimuttī-*) 16 3 9, *papphulla-* (*praphulla-*) 5 5 6, *ujjuyā-* (*rju-* enl.) 5 15 9, *acceyaṇā-* (*acetanā-*) 19 15 1, *sapparivāra-* (*saparivāra-*) 2 2 8, 2 7 7, 2 14 6, 3 8 1, *tilloka-* (*trailokya-*) 12 11 2, *kouhalla-* (*kautāhala-*) 1 12 6, 10 2 2, *vaulla-* (*bakula-*) 14 7 3, *sannaṇavi* (*sannaṇavi-*) 2 3 3, *vaṇṇara-* (*vānara-*) 7 4 6; the Gen. postposition *taṇiya* appears as *-ttaniya* at 8 4 9 (*kaho-ttaniya*, and *tāho-ttaniya*), 9 6 2 (*mahu-ttaniya*) and perhaps at 6 3 9 (*A. kah-ttaniya*).

§36 Sandhi in a sentence has been effected between the continuous syllables of two words under metrical stress in following cases:—

ṇāṇuppaṇṇu (for *ṇāṇu uppa°*) 3 2 11, *anṇuppaṇṇu* (for *anṇu uppa°*) 3 3 2, *kappayaruchanṇā* (for *kappayaru uccha°*) 1 11 9, *Vimalavāhaṇucchalīyā°* (for *Vimalavāhaṇu uccha°*) 1 13 1, *mohuppāṇu* (for *mohu uppā°*) 14 3 12, *vamsuddhāriṇu* (for *vamsu udd°*) 8 9 6, *vālāvāṇi* (for *vā ālavāṇi*) 1 5 8, *suravāmāruna°* (for *suravāṇā aruna°*) 2 3 2, *paḍahāmarā°* (for *paḍahā amara°*) 2 4 1, *dhammenā-haraṇa°* (for *dhammena āharaṇa°*) 6 14 4, *ṇisunuttara°* (for *ṇisunū uttara°*) 6 15 2, *viṇāsaṇāṭṭhī* (for *viṇā āsaṇāṭṭhī*) 5 12 3, *gamaṇāṇeya* (for *°gamaṇā aneya*) 14 10 1. The Sandhi in the compound *cautisaṇṇiya°* (for *cautisa-ṇṇiya°*) 3 3 1 is peculiar.

III. Gender.

§37 a) The following words masculine in Sk are found with the n. pl. ending *-aṃ* in PC.: *kumbha-* 9 2 9b, *kirāṇa-* 11 14 5, *thūha-* (*stūpa-*) 3 4 4, *vidruma* 13 5 9, *sāhāmīya-* (*śākhāmṛga-*) 6 11 4, *jaṇa-* (*jana-* person) 12 12 10b, *jīva-* (used with n. pl. adjectives) 11 9 6, *tada* (*tata-*) 14 9 7, *kalahāṃsa-* 11 1 6 and many more. The *Bhavisattakaha* also manifests this tendency.

b) *Jhuṇi-* (*dhvani*) 3 11 1, *ṇhiya-* (*nidhi-* enl.) 3 13 7, 4 6 6, *kallola-* 14 12 6, *kallolā-* 1 2 5 are treated as feminine.

IV Affixes

Several noteworthy affixes are listed below

§38 Agentives:

a) *kāraya-*, *gāraya-*, *-yāraya-* (*Sk -kāraka-*) and *-kara-*, *yara-*, (*Sk -kara-*) form compounds with an agentive sense as in *khaya-kāri* (*kṣaya-kārikā*) 4 5 9, *khaya-gāraya-* 5 1 5 and similarly at 2 6 10, 2 1, *-gāriya-* 19 4 8, 19 5 5, *-gāri-* 8 4 6, *-yāri* 6 9 6, *-yara-* 1 16 9

b) *-ana-* *kandāvana-* 9 6 9, *bhāyāvana-* 8 1 4, *jūravana-* 12 5 1, *suhāvana-* 12 3 9, *kampāvāṇa-* 15 1

§39 Possessive suffixes.

-itta- *jovvānatti-* (*yauvanavati-*) 4 9 9 and similarly *atthatta-* (from *artha-*) 14 13 5, *dumatta-* (?) (from *druma-*) 20 8 9

§40 Adjectival suffixes

a) *-ima-* forming adjectives from verbal bases as in *phādima-* (from *V -phāda-*) 1 4 6, *samcārma-* (from *saṃ V cara-*) 4 10 8, from adverbs as in *hetthima* (from *hettha-* below) 4 9 9,

b) *-va-* forming adjectives from verbal bases as in *panacciva-* (from *panacca=pra+ V nrtya-*) 4 8 4, 17 2 7 and similarly *paribhamva-* 7 2 3, *paribhāsiva-* 18 8 1,

c) *-illa-* forming adjectives from substantives etc as in *gāmulla* (from *grāma-*) 1 3 11, *uvārilliya* (fem enl from *uvāri= upari*) 4 9 9a,

d) *-ikka-* equivalent to *-illa-* as in *vappkkī-* from *vappa-* 4 3 9

§41 a) *-ttana-* and b) *-tta-* forming abstract nouns from substantives as in *-huyattana-* (from *hita-*) 2 9 3, *bhucattana-* (from *bhūtya-*) 2 10 3, *Surindattanaya-* (from *Surindā-*) 8 1 7, *Indatta-* (*Indratva-*) 3 11 9, *suratta-* (from *sura-*) 3 11 8

b) *-ima-* forming abstract nouns from adjectives as in *podhima* (from *podha=praudha-*) 4 4 1

§42 Comparatives in *-ā(ū)ra(ya)* (from *-tara(kaj-)*) as in *guyāra-* (from *guru-*) 15 9 10, *vaddāraya-* (from *vadda-*) 16 4 8, *pyāraya-* (from *prīya-*) 2 9 1, *pāhārāya-* (from *pāhā-*) 9 3 3, *nisyāra-* (*niṣṭāta-*) 4 1, *vruārīya-* (fem from *vrua-*) 19 4 8.

§43. Pleonastic suffixes a) *-ika-* in *dhānukkīya-* 6 15 3 against *dhānukka-* 6 15 7, b) *-akka* in *gurukkī-* (from *guru-*) 2 10 1, 4 3 9, c) *-alla-* in *navalla-* (from *nava-*) 11 5 9, d) *-ullaya-* in *kadaullā-* (from *kadaya-*) 14 5 7 This solitary instance of *-ullaya-* presents a contrast with the numerous instances of *-ulla-* extension in *Puspa-danta*

§44 *-adaya-* and *-udaya-* in later Ap are used as diminutive and pleonastic suffixes, but in our text they are strictly used in a pejorative sense as in the only instances *sarirādaya-* (from *sarīra-*) 6 13 5, *vankudāya-* (from *vakra-*) 6 16 5

§45 Amelioratives a) *-vara-* developed a pleonastic sense in Ap as can be seen from *ku-munivara-* 7 3 9, *gayavara-* 2 14 3, *sura-vara-* 1 1 7, *ṇāvāra-* 1 1 7, *kavivara-* 1 10 5, *gurvāra-* 1 10 6, *rahā-vara-* 4 8 7, *tarūvara* 6 3 5, *kāvāra-* 6 11 2, *hāyavara-* 3 13 4, *asī-vara-* 7 5 9, *purāvāra-* 8 12 1, *harāvāra-* 19 18 6, etc., b) the same remark applies to the prefix *su-* which is used to fill up a metrical gap as in *sualānkāra-* 1 2 2, *suparittīya-* 1 4 3, *sumanittīhaya-* 3 1 13, *sunisalla-* 4 12 7, *sumanohāra-* 5 3 7, *sudārūna-* 7 7 6, *su-Mallavanta-* 7 11 3, *supariyaṇa-* 9 5 1, *sukulīnavahu-* 12 6 2, *supūyaphala-* 14 7 3, *supahūta* 14 7 9, *su-Tanūyari-* 16 4 7, *suvhānaya-* 1 5 9, *susārāhi* 17 9 6, *su-parittīhavevi* 19 1 4, *su-Pasannakitti-* 10 10 6

§46 In *sa-kīyattha* (= *kṛtārtha*) 10 7 2, *sa* is mildly emphatic

It becomes frequent in early vernaculars and develops a pleonastic function

§47 In *anavasa-* 12 6 9, *ana-* is a negative prefix *ku-* and *du-* (= *dur-*, *dus-*) have the same function as in Sanskrit

V. Stem-formation

§48 As the final consonant of the stems disappeared since the Prakrit stage, all the Ap stems end in a vowel. The quantity of the final vowel is indifferent. The general tendency of Ap. is to shorten the final syllable and hence Pk fem stems in *-ā*, *-ī* and *-ū* appear as *A*, *I* and *U* stems in Ap. as a rule. But due to liberal use of Prakritisms, due to the later development *-ya-* into *-ī* and *-uya-* into *-ū* and due to lengthening and shortening affected to suit metre, we have Ap stems ending in *-a*, *-i*, *-u* as well as *-ā*, *-ī*, *-ū*. The stems with a short final predominate. The other ones are used often to satisfy exigencies of metre.

§49 Enlargement of the stem by adding *-ya-* (from 'svārthe *kah'*) is quite common. Final *-āya*, *-īya* and *-ūya* of the enlarged stems are liable to become *-ā*, *-ī*, and *-ū* respectively through contraction and hence in *A*-declension (mas and neut) we have two parallel stems, one ending in *-a* (or *-aya*), the other ending in *-ā*. The latter has later on considerably contributed to the evolution of the oblique form of the NIA languages

§50 The tendency of normalization in nominal and verbal flexion developed in Prakrit has gained considerable strength in Ap. The other types are gradually brought in line with the *A*-type *bahava-* (*bahu-*) 5 9 1, *pasava-* (*pasu-*) 14 11 8, illustrating the change of *U*-stems to *A*-stems and the Ins sing forms in *-em* from *I*-stems (§83) are indicative of this tendency. Similarly in the case of Fem *A*-stem, instrumentals in *-ehim* (§75), Gen forms in *-hum* (§80) and Loc forms in *-hum* (§76) illustrate the influence of the masculine

§51 In the case of the fem bases, the general tendency in Ap is to turn *I*-bases into *A*-bases by enlarging them with the addition of the pleonastic suffix *-ya*

VI Inflexion

a) Substantive.

§52 The flexion system of Ap is in a process of disintegration. Merging of Nom and Acc, of Abl and Gen, partial merging of Ins and Loc, confusion of masc and neut, domination of *A* declension, and increasing employment of post-positions to convey various case relations are the characteristic indications of this state of affairs.

§53 The Ap used in the *Varnavrttas* and some of the *Mātrāvṛttas* is more or less Prakritized. Many Pk forms are found in the passages composed in those meters.

Stems in *-a* (mas and neut)

§54 For the influence of this type over other types see §§50, 80, 83.

§55 *-u* (enl *-au*) is the only termination in the Nom and Acc sing, there being no form in *-a* or *-ā*. Nom sing forms in *-o* occur sporadically as Prakritisms before the indeclinable *vi* (1 7 9, 2 13 9, 4 5 8, 4 13 3 etc) and under metrical stress (17 6 1, 17 10 1 etc.). Metre is also responsible for occasional Prakrit Acc in *-am*.

§56 For the enlarged neut. sing forms in *-aṃ* see §12

§57. Stem-enlargement with pleonastic *-da-* (*-daya-*) is not known to our text. *-daya-* is used in a pejorative sense only (§44)

§58 Voc sing uses the bare stem, which has its final *-a* occasionally lengthened (through contraction of *-aya-* from enlargement) Note, °*sārā* 1 12 6, *paivā* 5 12 5, *mudhā* 5 12 6, *Pahañ-janā* 9 8 1a, all at the end of a Pāda. In forms like *bhāḍārā* 2 6 10b, *-ā* has resulted from the contraction of the stem-final *-aya*. On most of these points PC. agrees with MP

§59 The bare stem or the stem with its ending vowel lengthened (the result of vowel contraction in the stem enlarged with pleonastic *-ya-* from *-ka-*) is used as the Nom Acc Masc pl form These as well as forms with the termination *-aṃ* are employed in the Neut pl *sahāsa* (*sahasra-*) 2 11 7, *pavvayā* (*pravrajitā-*) 2 11 7, and *sahāsaiṃ* 2 10 8 are all neut pl In forms like *gavesā* 14 10 1, the final *-aya* of the pl form *gavesaya* is contracted as *-ā*.

§60 As remarked above (§37), occasionally mas. stems also take this neut termination *-aṃ*.

§61 *eṃ*, *ena* (*-ēna*), are the terminations of Ins sing Short *-e* and *-eṃ* are unknown to our text, while *-iṃ* is found as an orthographic variant of *-em* A roughly made sample analysis gives 2 . 1 as the proportion of forms in *-em* and *ena* respectively. This agrees with the figures for HP given by Alsdorf. Metre accounts for most of the forms in *-ēna* The same remark applies to a few Prakritisms in *-enam* (eg 17 3 1, 17 7 1, 17 8 1, 17 15 1, 13 4 1).

§62 In the termination *-eṃ*, the vowel is probably short, as shown by Alsdorf on the ground that its alternative form is *-iṃ* in the Mss. (cf Loc sing termination in its two forms short *-e* and *-i* in the Mss).

§63. Regarding *-ēna* Tagare observes¹ that it was less popular in Southern Ap It is frequent in MP. because in it 'Puspadanta deliberately tried to imitate the high-flown ornate style of Sk. and Pk classics One has simply to turn to Jc (ie *Jasaharacaru*) (which is a work of a more popular nature), and one finds the popularity of *-iṃ*, *-em* termination'

But these observations are not correct The frequency of the forms in *-ena* in PC proves that free occurrence of these forms in MP is not just a vagary of Puspadanta And in a casual survey of the *Jasaharacaru* I have been able to spot two hundred and odd forms in *-ēna* which shows it to be in no way different from MP. on this point

§64 Further, following Grierson, Tagare derives² *-eṃ* of Inst sing from Loc sing *-ahiṃ* He believes that the Inst and Loc. merged into one case in Apa and the desinences of Loc came to be substituted for those of Inst He finds support for this view in the Inst sing forms in *-i* (from Loc sing short *-e*) found in Bh. and Kp He thinks, "the use of *-i* for Inst. sg was well established in S(outhern) Ap of the 10th Cent AD e.g. *kāh* from *kāla-*, *suhī* from *sukha-*, *daṃsanā* from *darśana-* in *J(asahara) c(aru)*". Hence he finds it 'surprising that Alsdorf's edition of *H(aru)V (amśapurāna)* should contain no *-i* forms'. He comes to the conclusion that "*-e*

(1) Stray cases like *ujjāhya* (qualifying *asvāru*) 18 8 2, *kāya* (qualifying *marāṇu*) 12 3 5, *yajña* 7 5 2 are modernizations, while voc sing forms in *-u* occurring at quite a few places are counted as scribal slips

(2) Tagare, 1943, 118

(3) Tagare, 1948, 118-120

is a regular term(ination) of the Ins. sg. in Ap, though it was originally of the Loc. sg."

Now these views are not borne out by facts. Ins. sing forms in -i are not found in MP. as also in our text. From just three instances of such forms from the *Jasaharacariu* Tagare generalizes that -i was well-established as an Ins. sing. termination in the Southern Apa of the 10th Cent. But even these three forms lose all their meagre evidential value on examination. *kāli* is found as *kālim* in the *Index Verborum* to the *Hist. Gram. of Apa* and actually it is *kālim* (i.e. the variant of *kālem*) as shown by the metre of *Jasaharacariu* 2 15. The second form in -i, viz, *suhī* is not found in the *Index*, but the latter quotes *suha* (equated with *śvā* 'a dog') from *Jasaharacariu* 2 35 10, and if we consult the original passage we find that the actual word is *sunahu* and not *suhu*. The remaining third form *daṁṣaṇi* is correctly quoted, but it occurs in a passage which is plainly a fourteenth century interpolation in the *Jasaharacariu*. This is one out of many instances of the uncritical use of the sources on the part of the author of the *Hist. Gram. of Apa* which has unfortunately vitiated several of his conclusions.

Thus it still remains to be demonstrated that the works of Puspadanta contain Instruments in -i and unless this is done, it cannot be accepted that Loc. sing in short -e was used in an Instrumental sense. This fact would go against the derivation of -em from -ahim, which otherwise on phonetic grounds also appears unconvincing. Loss of -h-, change of the final nasalization to an Anusvāra and the contraction of -a- and -i into -e- (in the face of their preservation in the neut. pl. termination -am) which are presupposed by the proposed evolution -ahim into -em remain unexplained. Hence the derivation accepted by Bloch and Turner (*ena* becoming *em*) is to be preferred. Turner's suggestion that in Ap -ena, -ṛ- probably represented Anusvāra is unacceptable, because reading the two-moraic -em in place of the three-moraic -ena would spoil the metre.

§65. *bhamantaena* 1 13 9a, *uttinṇaena* 3 8 1a, *ubbhinnāena* 3 8 1a, *puṇṇaena* 3 1 2a, *samānujjantaena* 1 2 12b (all at the end of a Pāda) are instances of the enlarged Ins. sing forms

§66. For Instrumental forms used for the Locative see the next article.

§67. Short -e (orthographic variant -i) is the only termination of the Loc. sing -ahim is not found for A stems in PC. Occasionally Ins. forms are used for Loc, e.g. *āsāṇem* 15 5 8 and especially in Loc. absolute constructions as at 1 2 12b, 3 8 10b, etc. In *annehim kya nivitti annekkaḥim* 3 12 4 'others abstained (piously) from many other thing', *annekkaḥim* presents a case of using Ins. for Abl. *khīra-mahanṇave khīru bhareppīṇu* 2 5 8 can be rendered as 'having collected milk at the Milky Ocean'

§68. -ehim and -ahim are found in Ins. and Loc. pl. -ihim appears as an orthographic variant of -ehim. Of these terminations, -ehim predominates. A comparison of the Mss indicates that a gradual process of substituting -ahim for -ihim (-ehim) was at work,

(1) *hā' Jasaharu rāṇau ajju muu, ha' daiva' kāim maṁ sunahu hau*

(2) Vaidya, 1931, Introduction, 17

(3) It would appear prima facie that in *vajau Dasānane ghutthau* PC 10 11 9a. *Dasānane* is a Loc. form used in an Ins. sense. But *vajau ghutthu amarāhu-a-sāhane* PC 8 10 1b ('Victory was proclaimed in the ranks of the Lord of Gods') and several such passages show that this was an idiomatic expression and the form in short -e has a Loc. sense. So also in *samātae* 5 13 1a *samānena* 'in short' and *kare* 6 13 2a, 6 16 8a

for the Ms. which is comparatively careful in preserving the language of the original has at many places forms in *-ehim* corresponding to the forms in *-ahum* found in the Mss handing down a comparatively later text-tradition. The proportion of *-ehim* forms to *-ahum* forms in PC is roughly estimated as 3 · 1.

§69 *-aho* (orthographically *-ahu*) is the normal termination of Abl Gen sing *-ā(ā)ha* is never used in PC¹ but Prakritic *-āsu* is found. Most of the forms in *-āsu* occur at the end of the trochaically closing Pādas (e.g. 1 8 5, 1 13 3, 4 10 4, 4 11 7).

§70 Both *-ā(ā)hum* and *ā(ā)hā* are used for Gen pl. Forms in *-ā(ā)hum* are fairly numerous. It should be admitted that such cases are rare when all the three Mss of PC, read *-ā(ā)hum* at relevant places. As a rule forms in *-ā(ā)hum* are found in only one of the Mss. at a time (mostly in either A or P). In a lesser number of cases two Ms agree in reading *-ā(ā)hum*. Corresponding to *-ā(ā)hum* in one Ms we find *-ā(ā)hu* or *-ā(ā)hā* (and occasionally *-ā(ā)ha* in other Mss). As the Mss which are found more authentic contain numerous cases of *-ā(ā)hum*, I have accepted it in the constituted text if it is attested by even one Ms. and I have reconstructed it when the Mss. read varyingly *-hu* and *hā*. But when both P and A read *-ha* (with S. reading *-hu*) that has been accepted in the constituted text.

§71 Puspadanta occasionally used this form as we can gather from the cases noted by Alsdorf and from occurrences like *pñīyabhavahum* (38 18 7), *puvavahum* (38 18 7 so to be read for the textual *puvavā* in view of the rhyme), *tasa-thāvārajivahum* (39 8 6), *devahum* (39 11 10b), *ari-bandhavahum* (48 20 4), *varisahum* (49 13 11) in MP. This upholds the Prakrit grammarians to some extent in their sanction for *-hum* as a Gen termination².

§72. Prakrit termination *-āna* is rarely found in PC I-XX.

Feminine Stems In *-ā(ā)*

§73 Besides zero, *-u* is the termination of Nom Acc plur before which the stem vowel is optionally lengthened. *uppāu* (from *uppāya-*) 1 10 1 and *sevu* (from *sevīya-*) 2 8 7 are peculiar in that they stand for *uppāyau* and *sevīyau* respectively. Probably these forms are instances of contraction under metrical stress as is also seen in another form from *vamānīke* for *vamānīyaho* (from *vamānīya-*) 15 15 5.

§74 Short *-e* (orthographic variant *-i*) is the only termination of Inst sing. No form in *-aim* or *-aim* is attested from PC.

§75 Forms in I plur end in *-ahum*. In *āehum vara-vijgehīm* 9 12 9, *guhehum* (I for Abl) 13 5 6, *vittiehim* 10 6 6, *koilehim* 6 6 6 Masc ending *ehum* is employed.

§76 *-he* is the termination of G L sing. In later orthography it is spelt as *-hi* and the Mss often confuse it with *-him*³. In the case of Loc, Mss clearly show this hesita-

(1) The same is the case with MP though *maranaha kerau* (38 19 6a) appears to be an exception.

(2) e.g. see PC 3 4 9, 3 4 10, 3 10 5, 3 13 3, 3 13 4, 3 13 6, 4 2 8, 4 6 10, 4 7 8, 4 7 9, 2 8 1, 2 8 6, 2 8 8, 2 14 2, 2 14 3, 2 14 4, 5 7 3, 5 7 4, 5 8 7, etc.

(4) There is overwhelming evidence to show that the language of the Apabhramśa texts has undergone continuous revision and modernization so far as its

(3) cf. Tagare, 1948, 147
orthography was concerned. Hence the picture of the language of the same text would vary in accordance with the age of the Ms of that text. To quote one instance only at PC 19 12 1b FS read *Añjanāho* A *Añjanāhe* equivalent

tion between *-he*, *-hi* and *-him*, where *-him* can be as well genuine. Hence besides *Aujjhahe* 2 7 5, *Ujjhahe* 4 1 8 we have *Aujjahum* (S °hi, A °he) 5 1 1, *Ujjahim* (A. °he) 5 12 9b, *guhahim* 19 9 4, *silahim* (A. °ha) 13 8 6.

§77 Here as elsewhere, the short *e* of the earlier orthography is spelt as *i* in the later orthography and hence the earlier form of the G L termination is *-he* and not *-hi* or *him* as held by Tagore¹. Hence Alsdorf is right in considering the terminations of G and L of Fem A stems as identical and we need not try to connect it with *-asmin* or *-adhi*.

§78 In later Apabhramśa *-ahim* is quite frequently used for the Loc sing. of masc A-stems.

§79 Besides *-he* and *-him*, thrice *-hā* is attested in L sing of the fem A-stems *silahā* and *ilahā* 12 19 9b, *dukkahā* (P S °ha) 3 10 2, The *Sanatsumāracarita* has *pyahā* and *niyahā* and *Sāvayadhammadohā* 95 uses *dālahā* in the Loc sing. sense. *ṛarayahā* at *Pāhūdadohā* 5 is a similar instance of L Sing of masc A stem. All these forms cannot be possibly just scribal errors².

§80. In G. plur we find *-hum* and *-hā*, obviously extended from the masc. Thus *chāyahum* and *padāyahum* 3 4 7, *muahum* 19 2 8, *cavantiyahum* and *acchantiyahum* 19 9 4, *sunhahum* (P S.) 19 4 9, *sua-sāriyahum* 17 5 2, *viṣṣahum* (S °he, A °hu) 12 9 7, *viṣṣahu* 9 11 9b, *pivara-thanahā* and *varanganahā* 3 13 2, *dhenuvāhā* 3 13 5, *kannahā* (P.S him) 10 7 1.

§81 *sāsuāna* and *sunhāna* 19 5 1 are Prakritisms.

Masc I and U Stems

§82 The final vowel of the bare stem used in the Nom Acc. sing and plur is optionally lengthened.

§83 *-nā* and Anusvāra are the terminations of I sing. *suravarnā* 2 3 2, *pahunā* 13 2 1a, *Sumālim* (S *Sumālem*) and *Mālim* (S *Mālem*) 8 6 8, *Vālim* 12 9 10, *Sumālim* 8 9 6, *vairm* 15 14 1, *Harikesim* 16 13 7, *Sirmālim* and *alim* 17 5 6, once the form ends in *-em*, *Mālem* (rhyming with *dālem*) which betrays the influence of A declension.

To the derivation of this Anusvāra of I sing from *-nā* (*alnā* becoming *alna* becoming *alim*) Tagare³ prefers to

to *Añjanāyāh*. A is in many points more reliable than P and S so far as the metre, language and orthography of PC are concerned. Had I only P and S at my disposal and constituted that text on their basis, I would have quoted *Añjanāho* as an instance of the extension of masc *-ho* termination to the fem A stems. Similarly there are several instances in PC of P and S giving the Nom Acc sing of masc A stems as ending in *-a* while the corresponding reading in A ends in *u*. Paying little heed to this sort of variable, defective and unreliable orthography of the Ap Mss, the uncritical character of some Ap texts and their indiscriminating use have marred many conclusions in Tagare's *Historical Grammar of Apabhramśa* which otherwise so far as the method of treatment is concerned, makes a valuable contribution to Apabhramśa linguistics.

(1) Tagare, 1948, §92

(2) Over and above these terminations, Tagare gives a supposed instance of 'zero' termination in L sing of fem A stems (Hist Gram of Apa 92A and 93B and p 160). The form in question according to Tagare is *akhami* 'of a perpetual nature' qualifying *rāmam* supposed to be I sing from *rāma* = *rāmā* in *Pāhūdadohā* 42. This is a clear case of misinterpretation based on misdivision. The line actually reads *ṛasu akhami nūrāmam gayau manu ie yasya akasaye nūrāmaye gatam manah*. Thus *akhami* and *rāmā* are ghost words and there is no instance of zero termination in I.

(3) Tagare, 1948, 168

explain it as a result of the influence of masc. A declension. He parallels *aggim* (*aggmā*) with *sappim* (*sarpeṇa*). But this is unacceptable as in the A declension the genuine early form ends in *-em* and not in *-im* and as such *aggim* cannot be explained with the help of *sappem*. Only those I sing. forms of the masc. I, U declensions which end in *-em* are formed under the influence of masc. A declension.

§84 *-he* and *-ho* are found in G sing *munihe* (S A °ho-) and *ḥumihē* 1 1 9, °*disihē* (S A. °ho) 1 1 13, *Nāhūhe* (P S °hi) 1 13 3, *samdhihe* (P S *samdhiē*) 1 3 3, *sihūhe* 2 11 9b, *Vāhuvāhūhe* 4 10 5, *guruhe* 2 9 6, *Meruhe* 12 1 19b, *muniho* (S °hūm) and *cūdāmanūho* 1 1 12, *guruho* and *kappatarūho* 1 1 8 °*vāihu* (rhyming with *Vijaya-sīhu*) 7 4 5 is obscure.

§85 Corresponding to the singular terminations, *-hiṃ* and *hum* are the terminations of the plur. Instances are *athānāvāhūm bhāhī* 4 2 6, *bhāhūm* 9 11 4, *vārihūm* (P S °hūm) 7 9 1, *guruḥūm* 7 12 5, *vāriḥūm* (P S *hi*) 7 11 6, *sāhūhūm* and °*vāhūhūm* 5 3 5.

§86 Loc. sing. ends in *-hūm*. *Meruhūm* 2 1, 5 1 6, (P. °he), °*rihūm* 11 3 1.

Fem *i* and *u* stems.

§87 *-he* is used in Abl and G sing, *-him* in plur. *Parame-sarihim* and °*sariḥim* 9 1 9, °*seddhihim* 2 15 5, *kamalimihim* 19 4 9a.

§88 Loc. Sing. has *-he* and *-him*. Instances are *vhattiḥē* (S *-hūm*) 4 1 8, *vāviḥē* 5 14 7, 6 10 6, *karūhiḥē* (P S *hi-*) 7 3 1, *ganayāriḥē* 7 3 3, *uccolḥē* (P S °hi) 9 3 1, *seddhihim* 2 15 9, 6 2 2, 7 1 2, 8 1 1 (A °he), *māhūhim* 4 8 9, 4 12 2, 10 10 3, *purūhim* (P S °he) 11 14 11b, *rayanūhim* 18 6 6, *uccolūhim* 20 3 3.

§89 *-hūm* is also employed in L. plur. e.g. *paolūhūm* 16 14 8.

b) Post-positions

§90 The following post-positions in a compounded or un-compounded form, are found in PC. In the case of those which are declinable, the base is also given.

§91 *samau* (Sk *samam* enl (2 12 2, *samāna-* (sk *samāna-*) 2 11 7, 4 2 2, 3 10 2 and *sarisau* (Sk *sadrśakam*, Guj *sarsūm*) 14 4 9 govern Ins. and are used in an instrumental sense conveying the idea 'with', 'along with'.

§92 *kārane* 4 12 3, 10 6 6, °1 10 5, °9 1 2 and °*kaḥje* (°*kārye* = *krte*) 6 12 7, 12 5 5 or °*kaḥjeṇa* (°*kāryeṇa* = *krte*) 10 4 3, governing Gen. are used in a dative sense to convey the idea 'for' 'for the sake of'.

§93 *laggeṇi* (abs. of *V* *lagg-* 'stick', = *ārabhya*) 1 16 4, 6 9 8, 12 2 8 governing Gen. is used in an Abl. sense to convey the idea 'beginning from'.

§94 *keraya-* and *taṇaya-* (HC IV 422) the early ancestors of Guj *kerūm* and *tanūm* are used frequently as Gen. post-positions. They govern Gen. They are found at 6 13 5, 9 8 3, (*kerau*), 4 3 8, 5 3 3 (*kerī*), 1 9 9b (°*kerī*), 6 11 9 (*kerūm*), 9 11 7 (*tāha mi kerūm*, where *mi* (*api*) intervenes) etc. and 4 5 2, 4 5 5 (*tanau*), 3 7 1

(1) This can also be interpreted as L. plur.

(*tanai*), 3 6 10a, 4 3 7, 4 14 2, 9 6 2 (*tanīya*), 8 4 9 ab, 9 6 2 (*ttanīya*), 1 16 5 (*tanāya*) etc.

§95. Tagare has misunderstood the function of *tanāya*—It is a declinable adjective (like *sambandhin* with which it is rendered by Hemacandra), qualifying the following substantive and as such quite normally is in number, gender and case concord with the latter *tanāya* can be declined in all cases and numbers depending upon the substantive qualified by it. Hence there is nothing like a double genitive in *taho tanāyaho nāmaho* (Bh. 96 7) as is held by Tagare. Again he understands that *taṇa* was also popular as an Instr post-position in Western Apabhraṃśa. This conclusion is arrived at from *mahu tanai* (Paramappapayāsu, 2 186) = *madiyena, sukaihim tanām* (MP. 1 12 8) 'pertaining to good poets' and *vaddattanaho tanena* (HC 1 12 8) 'for the sake of greatness' which is comparable to *siddhattanaho taneṇa* (Pāhudadohā, 88). But by no stretch of imagination these cases can be made to yield the conclusion that therein *taṇa* is used as an Inst post-position. In the first case it qualifies a substantive in Inst sing. The second case has neither any Inst ending nor any instrumental sense. In the remaining two instances *kāraṇena* is to be understood after *tanena* (i.e. *vaddattanaho tanena kāraṇena* and *siddhattanaho taneṇa kāraṇena*) and then it is clearly seen to be a gen post-position.

Thus there is no justification for holding that *tana* was used as an Inst post-position also.

§96 *uvari* (*upari*) 2 3 8, 6 6 2 etc *uvarim* 17 8 10b, *uppari* 1 3 3, 2 3 4 governs Gen and are used in a Loc sense conveying the idea 'on' 'above'. So also °*matthae* (*mastakē*; Guj *māthe*) 1 8 13, 9 9 9.

§97 *bhanevi* (abs of V *bhan-* 'speak') 2 7 8, 2 17 8, 14 5 8 governs Acc. and has the sense of Sk *iti krtvā, iti matvā*. From *mahu-vallahu bhanevi jo thuvva* 3 9 6, 'who is praised by being spoken of as the lord of the earth—by being looked upon as the lord of the earth', we can see the semantic evolution which further changes the meaning to *uddiśya, prati* or 'towards' as exemplified at 6 7 5 and 2 4 9 (*bhanevi*), thus bringing it not only morphologically, but semantically too in harmony with its Guj representative *bhanī* 'towards'.

§98 Neither *hontau* nor *thiu* are found in PC *pāsu* and *pāse-him* governing genitive are used in the sense of near. See Index sv *pāsiu* governing genitive is used in the sense of 'because of' as in *eyaho pāsiu* 10 8 2, 3 'because of him'. But at 4 5 4, 10 9 6, 9 5 6, 7, 8, it appears to have been used in a genitive sense conveying the idea 'belonging to'.

(1) Tagare, 1948, 197

(2) Tagare says that *hontau* in the Abl sense is unknown to Southern Apabhraṃśa (Hist. Gram. Apa., 192). But Alsdorf quotes four instances, three from Hp (89 18 13, 92 17 12, 92 19 2) and one from Nāyakumāracarū (6 7 9) of the post-positional use of *hontau*. I have come across the following instance from Svayambhū's RC *āyau kundina-nayaraḥontau* 9 2 7b. and one more from the *Jasaharacarū haum vivaraḥontau nisaru* 3 3 17. There is, therefore, no ground to believe that this post-positional use of *hontau* was of a late Western Apabhraṃśa origin.

c) Pronouns

§99. First Person Pronoun:

Sing.		Plur	
N	<i>haum</i> 4 4 3, 4 4 5, 4 14 8	<i>amhe</i>	2 15 7, 2 8 3
		<i>amhe</i>	7 4 9.
		<i>amhāi</i>	10 4 3
Acc I L	<i>maim</i> 15 6 2, 1 3 1, 2 16 8,	<i>amhekim</i>	2 13 9b.
	3 9 5, 4 5 3, 5 9 8	(IL)	
Abl. G	<i>mahu</i> 1 12 6, 8, 4 1 9b,	<i>amhahum</i>	2 4 2, 3, 4,
	4 3 3, 4 5 2		2 6 10.
	<i>majjhu</i> 11 5 9b.	<i>amhahā</i>	2 15 3,
			10 6 6

§100 Second Person Pronoun.

Sing.		Plur	
N	<i>tuhum</i> 4 3 6, 8, 4 12 6.	<i>tumhe</i>	7 4 9 <i>tumhaiṃ</i>
			6 12 5.
Acc. I L	<i>paim</i> 1 3 1, 4 2 9b, 4 5 8;	<i>tumhem</i>	5 9 4 (IL)
	2 10 8, 2 10 9	<i>tumahaiṃ</i>	10 7 9a
Abl Gen	<i>tuha</i> 4 2 6, 3 8 10,	<i>tumhahum</i>	10 8 5
	<i>tau</i> 1 16 1, 4 12 2,	<i>tumhahā</i>	5 5 3, 10 8 2
	<i>tuva</i> 19 15 9,	<i>tumha</i>	4 14 2
	<i>tujjhu</i> 4 4 9a		

§101 Other Pronouns Their declension follows mostly that of the nouns So only the peculiar forms are noted

a) Third Person Pronoun Nom sing.¹ masc *su* 8 8 9, fem *sa* 10 2 3, I sing *teṇa* 3 9 10a, fem *tīe* 7 3 4, G. sing masc. *tāsu* 4 9 2, 1 6 1, 8, 1 11 3, 4 3 2, 4 13 8, 4 14 2 (all at the end of a Pāda); 1 11 7, 1 12 4, 3 9 7, 4 3 2, 4 4 4, 4 9 2, 5 1 3, 4, fem. *tāhe* 5 1 5 as well as *tahe* 1 13 6

b) Relative Pronoun G sing *jasu* 1 3 14a, 1 7 6, 1 16 2, 3, 3 3 11a, *jasu* 1 6 8, 1 11 3

c) Interrogative and Indefinite Pronoun N sing masc *ko vi* 4 6 9, 10, 13 2 4, 18 1 9a, *kavana-* 1 6 1, 4 4 4, 8 6 9a, 2 14 9, neut *kāim* 2 12 7, 2 12 9b, 2 14 3, 4 3 5, N plur *ke vi* 7 13 3, G sing *kāsu* 3 9 4

d) Proximate Demonstrative Pronoun N Sing masc. *ehu* 1 3 12, 6 13 4, *ehau* 2 3 9b, neut *eu* 5 5 5, *u* 10 1 8, N plur. masc *e* (short) 15 3 4, I sing *em* 3 9 10b. N sing fem *ima* 19 10 2, N sing neut *imu* 4 4 9a, 9 1 5, 12 2 7, 15 11 9a, 19 1 10, 19 15 9, I sing masc *āyaehum* 10 6 7.

d) Verbal Flexion

§102 Present Indicative It is also used to indicate shades of indefiniteness—subjunctive, immediate future. etc.

a) First person Singular *-mi* is the only termination *-um* is absent with the solitary exception of *visahaum* 18 6 2, which therefore invites suspicion *-mi* appears as *-vi* (*-vi*) in *diharevi*, *pariharevi* 18 8 9b

b) *-ahum* serves for the First Person Plural as in *jānahum* 2 13 9b, 5 5 2, *pāvahum* and *āvahum* 2 15 2 *jāhum* 2 12 8,

(1) Tagare (1918, 222) observes, 'Neut direct sing *tau* from *tako* from *ta-ka-h* is an extended form of *ta-* in Pāhudadohā 11' This is an error Hiralal Jaur has corrected his interpretation of this Dohā in the *Tippāni*, equating rightly *tau* with *tapāh*, but Tagare has failed to consult it and has followed the incorrect translation

3 4 10, *vandhahum* 3 4 10, *lehum* 2 15 8, *paribhamahum* 6 13 7, *pekkhahum* 12 9 7, *parisujjahum* 19 1 10b (in the last seven cases the sense has different shades of indefiniteness)

c) *-hi* is the only termination for the Second Person Singular and *-hu* or *-ho* (*acchahu* 3 4 10, *gavesaho* 12 8 9b, *jāṇahu* 4 5 2) for the Plural

d) Besides the normal *-ai*, *-ei* appears in the Third Person Singular mostly in metrically conditioned cases (*khañcei* 3 12 5, *karei* 4 12 6)

e) *-ahim* is not found in the Third Person Plural.

§103 The desinences of the Future are the same as those of the Present Indicative, only the special base is formed by adding *-(e)sa* Instances: 1 plur *karesahum* 3 6 11a, 2 plur *karesaho* 12 8 9b, 3 sing *hosai* 4 5 4, *vahesai* 6 11 3; 3 plur *hosanti* 5 9 10

The *-ha* type of future is not found in our text.

§104 Imperative.

a) Imper 1 pl (These cases can be also regarded as present Ind 1 plur forms used in an indefinite sense) *jāhum* 2 12 8, 3 4 10b, *vandahum* 3 4 10b, *karahum* 5 10 7, *bhamādahum* 5 10 8, *paśahum* 6 13 9, *paśarahum* 7 9 1

b) Imper. 2 Sing.

i) *-ahi padarisahi* 2 9 6, *genhahi* 6 4 9b, *lahahi* 19 15 8, *bhuñjahi* 12 11 5, *jāhi* 2 9 6, *jañjāhi* (intensive) 15 5 6, *jvahi* 7 12 1, *vollahi* 18 8 3, *ḍakkhavahi* 19 15 2, *ehi* 7 9 1;

ii) *-u jiu* 4 3 8, *nīsarū* 4 7 2, *marū* 5 7 2, *hasū*, *bhuñju* 7 12 3, *taju*, *jujju* 7 12 3, *cau*, *samcarū* 7 12 4, *sunū* 7 12 5, *cadu*, *āu*, *padu* 19 15 3, *bhamū*, *ramū* 19 15 5, *utthutṭhu* (intensive) 10 4 4;

iii) short *-e kare* 4 3 2, 9 2 6, (rhyme-secure at) 6 16 8, 15 5 6, *bhuñje*, 4 12 6, *kahē* (rhyme-secure) 6 13 7, 8 6 9, *pāle* 7 12 6, *anubhūñje* 12 5 13, *anubhūñje* 12 10 9b, *nihāle* 12 5 14a, *mue* 15 7 2, *jotte* 19 2 5, *dhare* 19 15 6.

iv) *-i volli* 2 14 1, *sunī* 5 1 1, *kahi* 1 9 6, *pariñi* 10 5 8.

§105 The forms in short *-e/-i* as also in *-u* are commonly used There are several forms in short *-e* The Ms. which leads in preserving original orthographic features, is also leading in attesting the imper forms in short *-e* It is quite naturally explained by Jacobi and Alsdorf as a development of the Sk opt 2 sing. in *-eh*. The *-i* forms represent a phonetically later stage. Tagare's suggestion to explain it as due to passive $+$ zero or to the loss of *-h* in *-(a)hi* is quite unattractive.

The term *-u* is also to be explained in accordance with the Ap tendency to turn final *-a* into *-u* It has nothing to do with the *-u* of the 3 sing.

§106. Imper 2 pl ends in *-aho* or *-ahu*: *toḍaho*, *ḍoḍaho*, *chandaho* 2 13 4, *bhindaho* 5 11 5 (rhyme-secure), *joyaho* 2 3 9b (rhyme-secure), *lakkhaho* 5 5 1 (rhyme-secure), *bhaṇaho*, *maṇaho* 4 8 9, *pañhavaho*, *pañhavaho* 6 2 8, *haṇaho*, *khaṇaho* 7 4 7, *dharaḥo* 7 7 2;

āgacchahu (rhyme-secure) 3 4 10b, *āmellahu* 3 7 4, *karahu* 4 3 3, 4 5 2, *thāku* 2 16 11, *kahaku* 4 1 9b

(1) Tagare, 1948, 298

§107 Optative

2 sing *dejja* 2 6 10b, *jujjejjahi* 15 5 6, *khamejjahi* 19 14 4, *lajjjahi* 18 8 3

§108 Passive

- a) Pres 2 sing. *paṇavijjahi*, *uvamijjahi* 2 6 9,
b) 3 sing. 2 6 9, *uvamijjai* 1 6 1, *ghājjai* 1 10 5, *lajjai* 2 5 5, *jjjai* 7 11 9b

§109. Causative

- a) *uddāva-* 2 1 7, *cadāva-* 2 3 1, *cmtāva-* 2 9 2, *khamāva* 4 14 3, *devāva-* 1 8 3, *darisāva-* 2 3 9, *ṇhāva-* 2 5 9a
b) *vṇṇava-* 1 3 1, 1 7 9, *dakkhava-* 2 8 5, *ṇhava* 2 6 1, *thava* 2 2 7, 2 6 5;
c) *bhamāda-* 5 10 9,
d) *paīsāra* (from *paīsa-*) 5 5 8, 13 10 10a etc, *vaīsāra* (from *vaīsa-*) 5 14 3, 20 3 3

§110 Denominative

- a) simple *pāyada-* 1 1 19, *dhavala-* 3 3 6, *uppallāna-* 5 4 5, *ṇhāna-* 5 4 5, *maīla-* 14 7 8, *dhūma-* 17 14 7,
b) compound *kānekkha-* (from *kāna-* + *Vikkha-*) 2 12 8, *mambhīsa-* (from *mā* + *bhīsa-*) 10 2 1, *kaṇṇāra-* (from *kaṇṇa* + *āra-*) 19 14 2.

§111 -*ev-* forms

- a) *āsaṇṇhū* 1 8 5, *muhaliṇhūyau* 1 13 9, *vlakkhī-hū* 4 11 8, *dūri-hoi* 6 4 3, *dhūliṇhontāum* 8 5 11a, *ṇratthī-ku* 20 4 7
b) *kannuppah-karevi* 1 8 1, *vasi-ku* 4 5 3, *duvvali-huyau* 18 5 9b

§112 Infinitives

- a) *-anahā vandanahā* 1 9 1, *paīmanaha* 5 15 9b, *kampanahā* 10 1 8,
b) *-ehum mehum* 10 2 4,
c) *-evi dharevi* 9 13 8

At 2 12 5 the infinitive of purpose is conveyed by using the Loc sing of the Gerundive *pievae laggā* 'began to drink'

§113 Absolutive. There are several terminations for the absolutive. *-evi*, *ēvi* *-avi* *-eppiṇu*, *-evvnu*, *-(e)ppi*. Of these *-evi* is the commonest

- a) *evi pekkevi* 4 1 9a, *ṇsunevi* 4 2 1 *vāvarevi* 12 9 8, *hoevi* 2 15 8,
b) *-ēvi paṇavevi* 1 1 16, *bhaṇevi* 6 4 1, *paṇaṇcevi* 12 10 16 etc
c) *-avi paīsasavi* 3 10 8, *ṇyavi* 6 2 6, *ṇuyavi* (rhyme-secure) 15 13 5,
d) *-eppiṇu naveppiṇu joeppiṇu* 1 1, *paṇaveppiṇu* 1 1 1, *gampinu* 1 15 9, 7 13 9b, *toḍeppiṇu* 2 12 8, *deppiṇu* 2 2 7, 2 14 8, *thaveppiṇu* 2 2 7
e) *-ppi: gampi* 2 7 5, 4 3 6, 5 5 1, 5 7 9a,
f) *-evvnu vhaṣevvṇu* 1 16 1, *ṇsuṇevvnu* 11 11 6

§114 Potential Participle

Termination *-evau jīvevau* 5 16 4, *jujjevau* 4 9 1, *ghāevau* 4 12 3, *paīsevau* 10 8 3, *paḥarevau*, *jāevau*, 11 13 5, *karevi* (f) 9 6 9b, 20 1 7, *harevi* (f) 20 1 7.

§115. Gerundives:

jivevae 2 8 4, *parihevae* 2 8 4, *pevae* 2 12 5, *nevāho*
ruevāho 7 8 8

§116 Compound verbs:

There are several instances of compounding a participial with a verbal form to express tense-variation. Thus past passive participle is combined either with *āsi* 'was' to express a past perfect sense or with 'si to express a present perfect sense

kahiu āsi 'had been told' 1 12 8
kuu āsi 'had been committed' 2 13 9b.
pesiya āsi 'had been sent' 2 15 1.
samappuu āsi 'had been made over' 4 4 9a
vuttau āsi 'had been said' 5 5 5.
jāo āsi 'had been born' 6 15 2
gūhya āsi 'would have been swallowed' 19 8 10b.
nammantio 'si 'you have been invited' 16 13 5
dhukko 'si 'you have approached' 10 10 8.

§117. The order of the members of a compound is altered according to metrical convenience. Note the following instances:

kammattāha^o- 1 1 4, *vaya-pāñca*^o- 1 1 5, *accanta-mahanta-patta-siva*- 1 1 11, *puccha-pāihara*- 6 11 5, *lāṅgūla-pāihara*- 6 11 8, *bhava-samsāra-mahanāva-nāsiya*- 5 16 3, *pavara-bhuva-phaliha-dīha* 7 5 1.

VII Some Syntactical Remarks.

§118. In *Bharahesara-Vāhuvali vi te vi, āsaṇṇam dhukkam valam ve vi* 4 4 7 the common predicate of the compound subject takes the gender of the following member.

Case usages.

§119 Instrumental:

a) Inst. instead of Loc.:

dāhva-bhāem Bharahu thakku 1 11 8a .
'Bharata was situated in the Southern division'

b) Inst absolute for Loc absolute:

paim hontena, havantu asesam 2 10 8; *dhammem hontena, deva vi seva karanti* 6 14 9a, *nisariem pura-paramesarena, nisariya vira* 12 7 8

§120 Genitive:

The Ap. Gen has a very wide province. It has usurped the functions of several other cases.

a) As Dat is lost as a rule in MIA, verbs of giving govern Gen - *tujhu āsi samappuu* 4 4 9a, *tam taḥo dei* 3 12 5, *samappevi nandaṇaho* 6 8 5; *mālau narahō uvasoha denti* 6 3 4.

Another Dat usage. *haum puṇu jāmi, thāmu niya-kajjaho* 5 14 1

b) Verbs of motion govern Gen of goal:

Risahu gau nivvānaho 4 14 9a,
Ajya-bhadārau gau nivvāṇaho 5 10 2,
gau niya-pattāṇaho 6 8 5,
turangamu gayau pacchima-bhāyaho 5 4 1,
Kikkapuresaraho lehu gau 6 16 3,
sariyau dhoyanti salū rayāṇyarahō 6 3 3,
jasu dhukkati, so so lei nāsu 7 5 7.

This holds good even when the motion is figurative:

ghāt-kamma gaya khayaho 4 14 3,
jā visāyaho 5 15 1,
mā khayaho nehu 12 9 2

- c) Further, words denoting movement require Gen of goal as in *mayarahaṇu āyāsaho utthalliyau* 11 8 9b, *Sukesena Magahahā mukku payānau* 15 8 9b

In such cases the Genitive has the force of *prati*

In *nalnu dvāyaraḥo vyasanti* 6 3 6 also the Gen. has the same sense.

- d) But we also occasionally come across instances of verbs of motion governing accusative of goal

naravaḥ gau uvavaṇu 5 14 6,
(te) *Kikkupurakkhu patta* 7 6 3,
Bharahu ṇivvu patta 4 14 9a

- e) Other verbs governing Gen .

- 1) Verbs meaning 'tell' 'say' etc
herieḥuṇ kaṇṭṭhaho kaḥu 4 7 1,
manṭi Sivikānthaho kaḥa 6 5 1,
suvināvali Marudevīe

Nāhu-ṇarāhvaho sisā 1 15 9b,

- ii) *Vgaraha- garahanti ṇindaho* 2 14 5,

- iii) *Vbhama- bhāmu Mādaraho jema tārāyaṇu* 2 16 11b,

- iv) *Vabbhāḍa- Niḡghāu Mālihe abbhūdu* 7 13 9b, *Rāvanu Indaho abbhūḍa* 1 7 1b.

It governs Loc also

Rāvaṇu Sahasakirane abbhūṭṭau 1 5 1b

Note also the construction *abbhūtu jujjhu Vijāharāhā* 7 5 2 'A battle ensued among the Vidyādharas' The construction is familiar in the *Paumacariya* of *Vimalasūri* See 4 42, 5 69 etc

- v) *V samāvada- matta-ḡandu pañcānanaho samāvadu* 7 13 9a

- f) In *marā to-ṇi māhu Toyadavāhanu* 5 7 7 Gen conveys cause

- g) In the absolute construction Gen does not convey, unlike Sanskrit, the sense of *anādara* Mostly it is found with present participles and has been inherited by Gujarati instances. (*taho*) *raḡḡu karantaho, puṇvāhā lakḡha tisatṭhi gaya* 2 8 9a 'As he ruled, sixty-three lakhs of Pūrvas passed',

raḡḡu karantaho taho Maharakḡkḡhaho, Devarakḡkḡhu uppāṇṇau nandaṇu 5 14 5-6 'As that Maharakḡkḡha ruled, a son Devarakḡkḡha was born to him';

taho Lankāhva-ḡuḡhiya paṇmantaho paṅane keṇa ṇi kaḡ līhiya 6 9 1 'When he was marrying the daughter of the Lord of Lankā somebody drew monkeys in (his) courtyard'

- h) Genitive of contents (Instr sense)

ikkḡu-ṇasaho bhariyaṇḡali 2 16 9, 2 17 5 'The palm cavity was filled with the sugar-cane juice'

§121 Locative

- a) *Vpāsa-* governs Loc or Acc

1) *jale paṭṭha* 4 10 2, *paṇsarai na pattaṇe cakḡa-ṇayanu* 4 1 1, *na paṇsarai upḡhahe cakḡu* 4 1 8, *samasaraṇe paṭṭṭḡau* 5 9 9b

- ii) *paisai saraṅṅu* 5 7 3, 4, 5, so *samasaraṅṅu pāṭṭhau* 5 7 9, *Nandīsarakṅṅu paisaramu* 6 8 4, *paisahum jṅṅāḷau* 6 13 9, *paṭṭhu vaṅṅu* 12 12 9 .
- b) Instead of Acc or Gen, Loc is used with *visajjya* 'sent' in *Na'ā-Nīla visajjya Kikkapure* 12 12 2,
- c) *Khīra-mahanṅṅave khīru bhareppīṅṅu* 2 5 8 is not a case of the use of Loc for Abl. It is a different construction, stressing the source. Loc is used similarly in Gujarati,
- d) Loc Absolute is quite common. *Kāle galantae, nāhu nṅṅa-dehū-ṛddhi paryaddhar* 2 7 9a, *kṅṅe khāe vandhāvāḅum, kena saḅum rajju karesaho?* 12 8 9b etc

§122 Some verbs of saying like *pahāsa-*, *cava-*, *pacava-* are used intransitively. Their preterite participles take a nominative and not an instrumental subject, like *gatah* etc in Sk. The instances are:

so *pahāsu* 3 9 3 'he said', *pamaya-ṅṅivahu cavu* 6 12 6 'The monkey-board said', *sa pacaviya* 10 2 3 'she said', *surapavaru cavu* 15 3 3 'The best among gods said'

Thus the distinction between the constructions required by Hindi *bolanā* and *kahanā* or Guj *bolavum* and *kahevum* has its roots stretching back as far as the ninth century A.D.

jimā 'dine' is used intransitively in *bhadārau jṅṅimū* 2 17 9

§123 Impersonal use of the preterite participle is common. *tena hatthutḅhāḅu* 2 15 9a 'He made a gesture with hand' *Vāḅuvalīsarena gāṅṅu* 4 4 7 'Lord Bāhubali roared'

§124 Some of the idioms, expressions and usages peculiar to Ap are noted below:

- 1) *Kikkupurāḅḅu* 7 6 3, *Nandīsarakṅṅu* 6 8 4 etc. Proper names are at times given in this manner—compounded with *-akḅḅa*, Sk *ākḅḅya-*. See HP, Introduction.
- 2) *āvattū Jara-muḅḅe* 7 6 6 and *vagalāmuḅḅe āvatṅṅantau* 17 3 4 show that the expression *āvattū* has the sense of 'be thrown as a victim into (the jaws of Death)'.
3) *olagga-* with *pāṅṅehiṅṅ* means 'serve with one's life' 'sacrifice one's life while serving' as in *olaggaṅṅ pāṅṅehiṅṅ Vijayasīḅu* 7 6 5.
- 4) *kaṅṅṅ dṅṅu* 3 6 11 'when?'
- 5) *kavāṅṅu gahāṅṅu* 'counts for how much?' as in *tasu vyatṅṅāḅo abḅḅittāḅo kavāṅṅu gahāṅṅu kṅṅra Rāvaṅṅu* 12 6 9b, 'for how much does Rāvana count before him who has turned hostile and attacked (him)?'
- 6) *ḅḅhou* with *Vdā-* signifies 'allow to approach' as in *ḅḅhou dantēhiṅṅ* 3 6 9 'not allowing to approach'. Similarly *ḅḅhou laha-* = 'be able to approach' cf the use of *ḅḅhaukam* with *Vdā-* in Jain Sanskrit.
- 7) *naṅṅṅ naṅṅṅ* 1 6 2, 3 is used in the sense of *nanu* to express objection or doubt to a previous statement.
- 8) *tuḅḅḅim* with *Vcāda-* has generally the sense of *samsāya-dolāṅṅ āruḅ-*. In *kaṅṅṅā dāṅṅu kaḅḅṅṅ taṅṅau, jaṅṅṅ na dāṅṅṅu to tuḅḅḅim caḅḅāvā* 6 3 9a 'If the daughter is not given away (in marriage) to somebody, she would put one on the horns of a dilemma', its sense is slightly different.
- 9) *thottuggīriya* 'laudatory and supplicant' generally qualifying speech as in *Dasasireṅṅa thottuggīriya-gireṅṅa vuccā* 'Rāvaṅṅa said in supplicant words' and *thottuggīriya gurupurāṅṅu* 'having sung a hymn of praise before the Master'

- 10) *pesaṇu cukkau* is a euphemism for 'he died'. e.g. *te maḥu kerau pesaṇu cukkā* 5 13 2 'they failed to fulfil their mission entrusted by me' i.e. 'they died', (*Andhau*) *pesaṇa-cukku* 'Andhraka died'
- 11) *gavaṇammaṇau* 3 6 1b. *gamanamaṇu* 6 4 2, 'wishing to go, *juḅḅhanamaṇa* 12 8 9 'wishing to fight'
- 12) *vaiṭṭa* 18 3 7, 19 8 10b, 'to be sure' 'indeed'
- 13) There are various forms of swearing expressions used at the time of taking a vow e.g.
- i) *tāva ṇa ṇṇavaru jaya bhaṇami, jīva na rane vvaikkhu sara-sirru* 6 1 10 'I will not say "be victorious" to the Jina, till I pierce the enemy with arrows in the battle'.
 - ii) *jai kallae tāya' Lankānayaṇi na paisarami, to nuyaya-janeri Indāṇi kara-yale dharama* 7 12 9, 'O Papa, if I fail to enter the city of Lankā tomorrow, I would hold my mother Indrāṇi in my hand'
 - iii) *jai tam bhadda-hatthi nau sūhami, to janaṇovari asvaru vāhami* 11 5 2 'If I fail to subdue that Bhadra elephant, I would brandish (my) best sword over (my) father'
 - iv) *jai raṇamuhe māmu na malamī taḥo, to chitta pāya rayaṇāsavaho* 12 7 4 'If I do not crush his pride in the battle front, the feet of Ratnāsraṇa are touched'.

7 METRES OF PAUMACARIU I—XX'.

The present study of the metres employed in PC I-XX is divided into three sections in accordance with the three structural units of the Kaḍavaka². At times each Kaḍavaka of a particular Sandhi has a beginning piece made up of one stanza having two or four rhyming Pādas. This unit is an occasional feature of the Kaḍavaka. As contrasted with this commencing piece the main body and the concluding piece (which is also found invariably in the beginning of the Sandhi) called Ghattā are the permanent features of the Kaḍavaka. Every Kaḍavaka has got them. The metres employed in these three Kaḍavaka units, viz the commencing piece, the main body and the concluding piece or Ghattā are different from one another. Hence they are described separately. The metres of the commencing piece are taken up first. Next follows a description of the metres of the Ghattā. Lastly is given an account of the metres employed in the body of the Kaḍavaka.

A. The Commencing Piece at the Head of the Kaḍavaka

We have no definite knowledge as to whether the commencing piece of the Kaḍavaka was known by any general name. SC VIII 31a while explaining the term *Kaḍavaka* declares, *āḥim puṇu ghatta samāmananti, jamaāvasāna(i) chaddani bhananti*. 'In the beginning (of the Kaḍavaka), they prescribe Ghattā and at the end of the Yamakas, they say Chaddani'. This means, that the Kaḍavaka-commencing piece is to be called Ghattā, while the concluding piece

(1) For the earlier contributions to the critical study of Apabhramsa metres see Jacob, 1918, 1921, Alsdorf, 1928, 1936, 1937, Shahdullah, 1928, Bhayan, 1945, 1948

(2) (a) Kaḍavaa(u) atṭṭahim Jamaāḥim raanti | |
 āḥim puṇu Ghatta samamananti | |
 Jamaāvasāna(i) chaddani bhananti | | SC VIII 30-31
 (b) Sandhyādau Kaḍavakānte ca dhruvam syāditi Dhruvā,
 Dhruvakam, Ghattā vā | Ch 5 1

is to be known as Chaddaṇi. But the Ap Mss consistently follow the practice of calling the closing piece Ghattā, while the commencing stanza is not given any class name. Hence Svayambhū's account requires further support from other authorities, before it is accepted.

Only Sandhus 3, 13, 17 and 19 have the Kadavaka commencing stanza¹. It appears in the beginning of each Kadavaka of these Sandhus. In Puspadanta's *Mahāpurāna* Jambhettia (IV), Racitā (V), Malayavilasitā (VI), Khandaka (VII), Āvali (VIII), Dvīpadi (X, XIV etc.), Helā (IX, LXXVII) Āranāla (XVI) and Malaya-mañjarī (LXXVI) have been used for this purpose². The Ap texts or their Mss have not got any uniform practice of mentioning the name of these metres. Usually Duvai, Jambhettia, Dohā and Helā or (Helā-duvai) are mentioned by name, the others are left unnamed. But we find little consistency in this matter. Thus only one Ms of PC prefixes the term *Duvai* to the Kadavaka-commencing stanzas of 3 Sandhu, other Mss are silent about it. On the other hand MP is in the habit of mentioning the name in every case.

The value of the end syllable is discussed below under the description of the Ghattā.

- (1) The Kadavaka-commencing stanza of the 3 Sandhu
(Gandhodakadhārā)

Scheme—No of lines: 4

No of moras per line: 13 (or 14, if the end syllable is scanned as long)

Gaṇa-scheme: 6 + 4 + 3 (or 4).

Rhyme-scheme: *a* with *b*, *c* with *d*

The six-moraic Gaṇa has, except in four cases, two-moraic grouping. For its two middlemost moras the form *uu* is preferred. The second Gaṇa has the following forms

uu — 2i — — 10 uu — 5
uuuu 10 — uu 5

This means that Jagana is permitted

The last Gana is invariably constituted of three shorts.

It will be seen that the structure of the Pādas of this metre is identical with that of the odd Pādas of the Duvahaya or Dohā metre. Technically this is a Sarvasamā Catuspadi. If the final syllable is given its natural value, the line is 13-moraic; if it is scanned as long, it becomes 14-moraic. Among the Sarvasamā group of the Catuspadis, the Accharavilasita or Apsaravilasita³ has 13 moras, the Gandhoadhārā or Gandhodakadhārā⁴ has 14. SC VI 157 gives

- (1) In the rest of PC Sandhus 25, 59, 85 (all Helāduvais), 40, 51, 66, 75 (all Duvais), 48, 81 (Jambhettia), 49, 77 (Gandhodakadhārā), 50 (Pānaka), 52, 53 (Āranāla), 54 (Dohā), 63 and 74 (Mātrā+Mañjarī) have got the commencing piece.
- (2) Most of these metres employed in the commencing piece are treated together in the Khaṇḍika section of the *Chanda'nusāsana*.
- (3) (a) Calane teraha-mattāam, pa-pa-ta-gaṇehum vihattayam |
ahavā ca-ca-pa-vihūsam, tam-inam Accharavilasiam | SC VI 157.
(b) Apsaravilasitam bhavet, sa-ca-tair dvi-ca(pa)-ganais tu vā
Chandaśśekhara 168
- (c) sa-ca-tāh cā-pau pā-tau vā Apsaravilasitam | Ch 43a 3-4
- (4) (a) Calane coddaha-matāo(?) annam āhuttha caārā | SC VI 158
(b) syur Gandhodakadhārāyām pa-dvicakārās tri-ca-dā vā |
Chandaśśekhara 169
- (c) sa-cāh ci dau vā Gandhodakadhārā | Ch 43a 5-6

5 + 5 + 3 or 4 + 4 + 5 as the Gaṇa scheme of the Apsarovilasita¹ None of these schemes applies to 3 1 1a (*dīhara-kālacakka-haeṇa* 1 e. —UU—U—UUUU), 7 1 c (*ḡṃavara-puṇṇa vāya-hayaim* 1 e. UUUU—U—UUUU), 3 12 1 d (*uvasamu jāu savva-ḡaṇaho* 1 e. UUUU—U—UUUU), etc. On the other hand the scheme 6 + 4 + 4 given for the Gandhodakadhārā (SC. VI 158 c) is satisfied by all the lines. Of course the theory as usual requires the end syllable to be counted as heavy.

The rhyme-scheme seen in the definition stanza of the Gandhodakadhārā in SC and in the illustrative stanza given in Ch 13 b rhyming with d 1 e. the usual rhyme-scheme of the Antarasamā Catuspadī, while in our stanzas a rhymes with b and c with d. But this has little significance, because in their treatment and statement Prakrit metricians were far from being precise or exhaustive and they have hardly ever paid due attention to rhyme even though it was a very important feature of the Apabhramśa prosody. The Gandhodakadhārā itself is a good instance of this state of affairs. For earlier in Ch while defining the Jhambataka, Hemacandra has observed² that the Gandhodakadhārā itself that will be defined later on is called Jhambataka when sung. Thus from a metrical point of view according to Hemacandra himself the Jhambataka and the Gandhodakadhārā³ are identical. Now if we glance at the illustrative stanza of the Jhambataka we find that it has got the rhyme-scheme a/b, c/d (1 e. the same as found in our stanzas) and not that found in the illustrative stanza of the Gandhodakadhārā, viz., b/d!

Irregularities. In 3 3 1b the Mss read *cautīsāsaya*^o (P), *cautīsāsayam* (A) and *cautīsā asu* (S). Acceptance of any one of these readings yields one or more moras too many for the line. Hence the text has been emended as *cautīsāsaya*^o.

(2) The Kaṣavaka-commencing stanza of the 13. Sandhī (Dvīpadi).

Scheme 6+U—U (or UUUU)+4+4+4+U—U (or U U U +— sporadic caesura after the 16 mora. This is Duvai or Dvīpadi. For a detailed discussion on this metre see HP 195, Sr 60. The results obtained by Alsdorf hold good in all particulars for our Dvīpadiś also, except in one important point. Against Alsdorf, the 4 Gaṇa is twice Jagaṇa: 13 4 1 a 15—UU—U—U UUUU U—U U U—U—U— and 13 5 1 b 15^r—U U—U—U—U—U—U—U—U—U—U—

These cases clearly show that the form U—U(UUUU) was not forbidden for the 4 Gaṇa.

(1) Hemacandra and Rājasekhara give 6+4+3 also. This would deprive our test of its validity. But in examining the metres of Svayambhū's works, his own metrical work above all else should be given due consideration.

(2) *vakṣyamānā Gandhodakadhāraiveyam gāna-vasād Jhambataka-sañjñam labhate* Ch 38a/10-11.

(3) Its illustration

pahu tuha veri arañṇu gaya, nichhu vi nivasaham jivva sasaya- |
ghana-kantaya-dūsamcarani, tahi jhambadaī karira-vaṇi | |

The Duvai is used as the commencing stanza in MP. 10, 14, 73 etc., Jas 3, 4; Nāy. 3, 4

- (3) The Kadavaka-commencing stanza of the 17 (and 25.) Sandhi (Helā-dvīpadī').

Scheme: 6+u—u(or u, uu) + + + r—u (or u, uu) + — — Trochaic rhythm is not permitted in the 1 Gaṇa Jagana is forbidden in the 3 Gaṇa. The last Gaṇa has the form — — excepting three cases of uu—. The 2. and the 4 Gaṇa are more frequently u—u. A weak caesura is felt after the 10. or 12' mora

Helā is defined by Hemaçandra in the Khañjaka section of Ch. Its illustration is a four-lined stanza. But as the Kadavaka-commencing stanza it appears in PC as also in MP (9, 74, 77) in the two-lined form and hence some Ap. Mss. designate it as Helā-duvai, not merely Helā.

Irregularities: Though the end syllable in a line of the Helā-duvai is required to be long, it is at times given as short in the Mss. This is due to incorrect orthography. Most of such cases can be easily emended by reading -u of the Nominative as -o, -ēna of the Instrumental as -ēnam, final -a as ā, -hīm as hīm etc. 17 3 1 b one mora too few Scansion:

u u u u — — u — — u — u — —

The 2 Gaṇa is defective. Hence the text is corrected by reading *kuddhaēṇa* for *kuddhena* of the identical expression *amaṛisa-kuddhaena* at 25 13 1 a. This emendation will also give the requisite form of Jagana to the 2 Gaṇa.

17 12 1: The end syllables are to be scanned as long.

(25 3 1a) Proper rhythm requires to be read *Vajjayaṇṇenam hasevi* with A.

25 6 1. The end syllables are to be counted as long. Even then a is short by two moras.

The 1 Gaṇa is defective. Adding one more *haṇu* to *haṇi haṇu* would rectify the metre.

25 14 1 b. Three moras too few.

Scansion: uuuu u—u — — u—u — —

The 4 Gaṇa appears to be defective. Emendation: Perhaps *haṇu haṇu haṇu bhananto* to be read for *haṇu haṇu bhananto*.)

- (4) The Kadavaka-commencing stanza of the 19. Sandhi. (Mañjari)'

Scheme: —u (uuu) + —u (uuu) + 4+4 + 4 + u —. —u is preferred for the three-moraic Ganas, more so in the 2. Gaṇa. Jagana is found in the 4 Gaṇa only. The 5 Gaṇa generally ends in a heavy syllable. A weak caesura is felt after the 12 or 11 mora.

Excepting the commencing stanzas of 1, 6., 8, 13 and 15, Kadavakas, all the remaining commencing stanzas end in a short syllable, but it should be considered as long.

(1) (a) cho cau cā, samesu ura-desu tattha Helā | SC IV 41 (b)

(b) sah chih yug so lir vā Helā | Ch 32 a/1

(2) tau ci-tau Mañjari Ch 32 a/9

The Tarangaka¹ with its forms (1) $6+u-u(uuu)+4+--$ ($uu-$)+ $u-$ and (2) $6+u-u+uu-+uu-+u-$ and the Plavangama ($6+4+4+4+3$, beginning with and ending in a heavy syllable) are fundamentally the same as the Mañjari and these together with the Māgadhanarkuṭi, Narkutaka and Samanarkutaka² (in its Sanskrit and Prakrit forms) appear to be but variations of one basic type

Irregularities: 19 12 1 b Two moras too few.

Scansion $uuu -uu uu- uu- u-$

The 2 Gaṇa is defective

B. Metres employed in the Ghattā.

General Observations The closing piece of the Kadavaka is variously called Dhruvā, Dhruvaka, Ghattā³ or Chaddamā⁴, though Mss always have only Ghattā. Every Sandhi as a rule opens with a stanza, generally but not invariably, in the same metre in which the Ghattās of that Sandhi are composed. Occasionally the Mss call this Sandhi-commencing stanza Dhruvaka. The metre employed in the Ghattās of a Sandhi is different from one used in the main body of its Kadavakas, the purpose being the indication, while reciting, of the end of the Kadavaka and the topic. According as the metre is two-lined, four-lined or six-lined, it comes under the respective categories of Dvipadi, Catuspadi, Satpadi. Catuspadis again fall under any of the divisions Sarva-samā (all the four Pādas of equal measure) Ardhasamā (the first Pāda equal to the second, the third equal to the fourth), Antarasamā or Ardhasamā (the first equal to the third, the second equal to the fourth) and Samkīrṇā (mixture of the above varieties)

All the Ghattās of a particular Sandhi are composed, generally but not invariably, in the same metre. This also appears to be the significance of the designations *Dhruvā* and *Dhruvaka*, though Hemacandra⁵ takes them to mean 'unfailingly occurring (at the beginning of the Sandhi and end of Kadavakas)'. But compare the term *Dhruvapada* 'refrain' occurring in Early Gujarati and Early Hindi poetry. Structurally the Ghattā corresponds to *Valan* or *Uthlo* found in the Early Gujarati Ākhyānakāvya

Value of the end syllable in the Ghattā

Thanks to the disappointing insufficiency of the original sources and to the loose treatment of the subject by the ancient writers, Ap. prosody presents several perplexing problems. But of these the problem of properly determining the metre of the Ghattās is the

- (1) triṣu aṇi Māgadhanarkuṭi-Narkutaka-Samanarkuṭakāṣu antyaṣṭya catuṣpādīrasya sthāne trimātiḥ ced bhavati tadā Tarangal am; Ch 32 b/third and second line from end
- (2) sa-ladāla-tā-dagāṇi gau Māgadhanarkuṭi, sah ced Narkuṭakam, na-la-ga-ja-sāh sa-sau yadi tadā Samanarkuṭakam | Ch 52b 11-18
- (3) (a) Sandhyānto Kadavakānte ca dhruvam syād iti Dhruvā, Dhruvakam, Ghattā vā, Ch V 1
(b) Sarva-muho Kṛdānto Dhruvā ca Dhruvam ca Ghattā vā | Candell kardeḥ as quoted at KD, 39, see also KD 38
- (4) For Candell's ḥā see below.
- (5) Ityānte (=Kṛdānto) dhruvam mīcītam syād iti Dhruvā Dhruvakam, Ghattā vetya samjñāntaram, Ch V 1 Com.

most ticklish. The varieties of the different types of the Ghattās are distinguished from one another by the number of moras their Pādas are required to contain. But addition or removal of even one mora makes a difference in metre. Coupled with this narrow margin of difference in the contiguous varieties of the Ghattās is the fact that the nature of the orthography of the Ap. Mss. being in various points confusing, the text preserved by them is far removed from having a mora-perfect correctness. This state of affairs many a time obscures the exact number of moras contained in a particular Ghattā-pāda and as a result it becomes considerably difficult to identify with precision the Ghattā-metres. Apart from this, the main cause of obscurity lies in the aniceps value of the end syllable of a Pāda. This always causes a difference of one mora and the consequent dubiety.

The treatment of this point by ancient metricians does not contribute much to the clarification. Hemacandra offers the following remarks.

V ā n t e G V a k r a h

Pādānte vartamāno hrasvo g samjño bhavati. Sa ca prastāre takrah sthāpyatē 'vā' iti vyavasthita-vibhāsā. Tena yatra —apavādah tatrē g samjño na bhavati Dhruvāsu vivaksā-vaśād gurutvam laghutam ca yad āha Oja-samkhyā yadā'bhīstā, dhruvāsu viratau tadā/go latā, yugma-samkhye tu, viratau gurutā lagho//Tathā gurua(o) cchiya ekka-lahu-virāma-vīsayammī visama samkhāe/jamala-lahu lahua(o) cchiya, sama-samkhā-samjñio ho1// Ch 1 5 with Com

For the last stanza in the above citation Hemacandra is indebted to Svayambhū, since that very Gāthā is found at SC V 2 with the correct readings *gurua* and *lahua*. The passage means:

- (1) The short end syllable of a metrical Pāda is to be treated as long as a general rule
- (2) To this rule there are fixed exceptions. In these exceptional cases the final short is to have its natural value
- (3) In the case of the Dhruvā or Ghattā, the value of the end syllable depends upon the number of moras the Dhruvā-pāda is desired to contain
- (4) After counting the moras of a Ghattā-pāda exclusive of the final syllable, if the Pāda is short by one mora, then the remaining end syllable should be counted as of one mora and accordingly even if in such cases the end syllable is actually long, it should be considered short. On the other hand, if the Pāda is short by two moras, then the end syllable should be given the value of two moras and accordingly even if the end syllable is actually short it should be considered long.

This rule works well in those cases wherein we know beforehand the metre, but in those cases in which we have to decide the metre by scanning a specimen, we would be faced with as many as four alternatives regarding the Antarasamā Catuspādīs. A Ghattā with the actual mora count of 13/10, in its odd and even Pādas and with short end syllables, for instance, can be regarded as containing 13/10, 14/10, 13/11 or 14/11, moras and these are four different metres called Marakatamālā. Abhinavavasantaśrī, Kusumākulamadhukara and Bhramaravilāsa! The form of the metre has nothing

in it to decide in favour of any particular alternative. Of course Svayambhū and Hemacandra lay down¹ the Gana-schemes for all the Pādas containing from seven to seventeen moras, but there are several and overlapping schemes for each Pāda and in several cases there is disagreement between the two metricians. Hence this does not help us in making the choice out of the four possible alternatives as pointed out above.

A reference to the illustrations adduced by Hemacandra and Svayambhū for different kinds of Ghattās only helps to bring the complicated nature of our problem into relief. The text of the *Svayambhūcchandās* is considerably corrupt in its Ap. section. Hence it can prove of limited help only in so far as we are able to check the illustrations from PC. So some of the Ghattā illustrations from the *Chanda'nusāsana* we shall consider first.

In an overwhelming majority (but not all) of the cases the end syllable in the Ghattā illustrations of Ch is to be regarded as long irrespective of its natural value, but in several cases (VI 19 4, 11 *bd*; 21a, 44; 20 78, 115, 23; 30, 14 1 *cf.* 15 2, etc.) it is to be given its natural value, i.e. if it is short, it is to be counted one-moraic, if long, two-moraic. Further, in two Pādas of the same metrical value, the final short is to have its actual value at one place, is to be counted as long at another. Thus in the following illustration of the Campakakusumā (7+8)

anga-caṅgīma, jai gorāṅgīhim/

campaya-kusuma, tā kaha agghahim// (Ch VI 19 4)

the end syllables of the 7-moraic Pādas (*ie*, *a*, *c*) are to be counted as short, but in the following illustration of the very next variety Sāmudgaka (7+9)

jai bollai, ghana ukkanthia/

sā muddau, muhu kalayanthia/ (Ch VI 19 5)

the end syllables of the 7-moraic Pādas are to be regarded as long. Thus the Pādas which are theoretically equivalent turn out to be actually different. Similarly though the even Pādas of the above-quoted illustrations of the Campakakusumā and the Sāmudgaka have to all appearance the same mora-contents, yet their end syllables are to be regarded as short in one case, long in the other. Thus the Pādas that are actually equivalent turn out to be theoretically different.

Now let us glance at the *Svayambhūcchandās*. Svayambhū's general practice also in SC. appears to be to consider the end syllable as long. But here too some Satpadis (e.g. VIII 20-21, V 7) and Catuspadis (e.g. Kāminihāsaa VI 112 *a c*, Chabbhaṅga VIII 15 etc.) are treated as ending in a short.

One illustration from the actual practice of another epic poet will be illuminating on this point. The commencing stanza of the 6 Sandhi of Puṣpadanta's *Mahāpurāna* is called Malayavilasiyā in the text itself. Ch VII 66 and *Chandaśekhara*, 234 define a Dvīpadī called Madanavilasiṭā but its scheme is given as 5+3, which does not apply to the Malayavilasiyās of MP. But SC VII 10 describes a Dvīpadī called Malaaviasīā which has the scheme 6+2, which is satisfied by the MP. stanzas in question. Now on examining these stanzas we find that in three cases (MP 6 1, 6 3, 6 7) all the four Pādas end in *u*. In the rest, the end is a long. In the six-moraic Gana a heavy syllable is avoided in the place of even+odd

(1) SC VI 28, 53, 76, 95, 110, 121, 131, 141, 144, 146, 147, Ch VI 4-14

moras and hence only the following eight forms are permitted—
 UUUUUU UUUU —, UU —, — — — —UUUU, — —UU UU—UU, —UU—
 This means that all the Pādas of the stanzas in question are also
 divisible as 4+4. Now on the strength of the convention of counting
 the end syllable long, we can regard those Pādas which end in
 U U, as containing 9 moras divisible as 4+5. And the Dvīpadi
 Jambhetṭā (SC. VII 11, Rāj 235, Ch VII 67) has the scheme 4+5.
 Consequently, if we come across the commencing stanzas of MP. 6 1.
 6 3 and 6 7 isolated from their context and without the name of
 the metre prefixed to them, it would not be possible for us to tell
 whether the metre is Malaavilasiyā or Jambhetṭā

But SC can help us in quite a different way to solve this problem. Svayambhū has taken several stanzas from his PC to illustrate some of the metres in SC. In the case of these stanzas we possess an unusual means their metre is named and their structure is defined by their author himself. There can be nothing more definite than this. And the considerably corrupt character of the text of these illustrations in SC need not hinder our investigation because we have an access to their correct text from PC. Moreover, the Ghattās of any one Sandhi being normally in one and the same metre, we can use additional data also, to check up the observations of SC. The table below indicates the common stanzas between SC and PC along with the names and schemes of their metres

SC	Metre	Scheme	Occurrence in PC
1 V 5	4th Ṣatpada-jāti	7+7+13	3 3 11
2 V 9	6th Ṣatpada-ava-jāti	9+9+15	14 7 9
3 VI 42	Vammahatūlao	8+14	65 1
4 VI 71	Candujjvo	9+16	77
5 VI 74	Raanāvali	9+17	77 13 13
6 VIII 4	Maṇṇavaāra	5 × 4	24 2 1-2
7 VIII 6	Dhuvaa	9	33 3 9
8 VIII 17	5th Chaddaṇiā	7+7+13(?)	3 1
9 VIII 21	7th Chaddaṇiā	10+8+13	31 1
10 VIII 25	1st Ghattā	9+14	41 1
11 VIII 27	2nd Ghattā	12	5 1

Of these Nos 1, 2, 8 and 9 are Ṣatpadis, Nos 6, 7 and 11 are Samacatuspadis and Nos 3, 4, 5 and 10 are Antarasamā Catuspadis. Excepting No 6 all the stanzas are Ghattās appearing either at the beginning of a Sandhi or at the end of a Kadavaka. The text of SC. VIII 17 is corrupt and the meaning is obscure. Therefore No 8 is to be left out from consideration. Now SC. V 5, V 9 and VIII 20 tell us that the Ṣatpadis employed in PC. 3 3 11, 14 7 9 and 31 1 have the respective schemes 7+7+13, 9+9+15 and 10+8+13. If we examine the text of these stanzas in PC we find that actually their schemes are 6+6+12, 8+8+14 and 10+8+13 respectively. This means that in the first two cases the end syllable in all the Pādas is to be regarded as long, but in the last case it is to have its actual value. The basis of this discrimination is not clear. The normal expectation is either to assign uniformly its actual value to the end syllable or alternatively to regard it uniformly long. And in the structure of the stanzas themselves there is nothing to account for this discrimination, so that we could take their measures to be either 6+6+12, 8+8+14 and 10+8+13 or 7+7+13, 9+9+15 and 11+9+14. If we look up the other Ghattās of these Sandhis we find that in the case of the Ghattā of 14 2 the 3rd 4th, 5th and 6th

Pādas actually end in a long syllable and in their case there is no possibility of getting 15, 9, 9 and 15 moras respectively. If the metre of PC 14 7 9, having the actual scheme of 8+8+14, is to be regarded according to SC. VIII 20 as having the scheme 9+9+15, then it follows that the Sandhi-commencing stanza and all the other Ghattās of PC 14 are to be considered as having the scheme 9+9+15, and yet one Ghattā of PC 14, viz PC 14 2 9 has the scheme 8+8+14. Does this mean that in the last case a slightly different Śatpadi is employed? But there appears no reason for this variation. The long vowel at the end of the four Pādas of PC 14 2 9 is the feminine suffix *ī* and taking into consideration Apabhramśa development *-iya* into *-ī*, it is very likely that the end syllable of PC 14 2 9 *cdef* was originally *-iya*. In that case the irregularity would be removed.

Of the Samacatuspadīs No 6 is not a Ghattā. It is used in the main body of the Kaṣavaka and hence useless for our present purpose. For No 7 (Dhruvaka) the scheme given by SC VIII 5 is 9 moras for each Pāda. PC 33 3 9 and the other Ghattās of 33 Sandhi actually contain 9 moras in each of their Pādas. Thus in their case the end syllable is *not* to be counted as a long. But though all the Pādas of these Ghattās contain 9 moras, there is a positive difference between the odd and even Pādas. The odd Pādas of the Ghattās of PC. 33 end in *-u*, while the even Pādas end in *u*. This important difference possessing a definite rhythmic effect is not at all noticed by Svayambhū in his description of the Dhruvaka. The case of the remaining Samacatuspadī is quite peculiar. It is defined at SC. VIII 26 as the second type of Ghattā, but the definition 'stanza' appears to be somewhat corrupt, as it fails to satisfy the scheme given by itself. Its odd Pādas actually contain 13 moras, the even Pādas, 11. If we examine PC 5 1 and the Ghattās of that Sandhi, we find that in all the cases, except 5 2 9a, 5 7 11c and 5 12 9c, the odd Pādas actually contain 11 moras and end in *-u*, while the even Pādas actually contain 12 moras and end in *uu*. This means that if all the Pādas are to contain 12 moras, in one and the same stanza, the end syllable of the odd Pādas, actually short, is to be regarded as long, while the end syllable of the even Pādas also actually short, is to be regarded as short! And in spite of the marked rhythmic difference in the construction of the end portions of the odd and even Pādas, the definition does not take any note thereof, but on the contrary the even Pādas of the definition stanza actually contain 11 moras and end in *-u*, being thus equivalent to the odd Pādas of the illustrative stanza (as also of the Ghattās of PC. 5)!

There remain now No 3, 4, 5 and 10, the Antarasamācatuspadīs. In their case also the inconsistency of now regarding the end syllables as long, now assigning them their actual value is patent. PC 65 1 has actually the scheme 7+13, but SC VI 41 considers 8+14 to be its scheme. Similarly PC 77 1 and 77 13 having the actual schemes of 8+15 and 8+16 respectively are considered by SC VI 70, 73 as having the respective measures of 9+16 and 9+17. On the other hand in the case of 41 1, both the actual measure as well as the scheme given by SC VIII 24 are 9+14. There is no discrepancy here in theory and practice. But the fact that the open-

(1) savānahom̄ pi payānam̄ ti-nava-kālāo huyantu |
Ghattā-lakkhana cissau, sovālā vlavantu |
This reads as a regular Dohā!

ing stanza of PC 77 and the Ghattā of the 13 Kadavaka of the same Sandhi are said by SC (VI 70-71, 73-74) to be constructed in two different metres (Candujjvo, 9+16 and Raanāvāli, 9+17) is very significant¹. This is a positive evidence of two different though allied metres with the difference of only one mora being employed in one and the same Sandhi.

The above discussion has given us the following results-

(1) There is no uniformity in fixing the value of the end syllables in the Ghattā-pādas. They may be regarded short or long as desired.

(2) In the case of those Ghattā-pādas in which the total number of moras is to be increased by one by assigning the value of two moras to the short end syllable, it is not always possible to do this because there is no rule that Ghattās should invariably end in a short. Some of these Ghattās may have a long end syllable and in their case one cannot increase by one their actual mora-count.

(3) Even in one and the same Ghattā the short end syllables of odd and even Pādas can be given different values. Of course this is to be uniformly observed for the whole Sandhi.

(4) Odd and even Pādas of a Ghattā having an actual difference of one mora between them are liable to be considered by metricians as equivalent in their mora-contents on the strength of counting a short end syllable long.

Thus our examination of the valuable evidence supplied by SC does not solve the problem of the value of the end syllable of the Ghattā. Both the practices of assigning the face value as well as counting a short end syllable long are in evidence, and hence it is not always possible to give one definite name to any Ghattā.

Failing to get unequivocal guidance from the indigenous authorities on Apabhramśa metre, Alsdorf in his edition of the *Harivamśapurāna* (= *Mahāpurāna* 81-92 Sandhis) takes recourse to giving two schemes for the Ghattās occurring in his text. First is given the 'theoretical' scheme which gives the number of moras contained in a Ghattā-pāda computing one more than what is found actually. The second scheme gives the 'actual' number. But there is one obvious objection to following this practise mechanically. Only a short end syllable can be regarded as long and thus give us an extra mora. In the case of a long end syllable there is no possibility of raising the actual number of moras. And still in such cases also Alsdorf has mechanically counted one mora more than what is actually found.

Absence of Dvīpadi Ghattās

Of the three classes of the Ghattās, Dvīpadis present a problem. They are said to contain from 28 upto 40 (or 41 or 42) moras per Pāda and have some sixty-four varieties. Svayambhū (SC VI 163-203) and Hemacandra (Ch. VII 1-57) both treat them at length. Now I have failed to spot even a single Dvīpadi in any of the three voluminous Ap. epics, viz., the *Pañmacarī* and the *Rāṭhanemīcarī*.

(1) An examination of the Ghattās of 77 Sandhi shows that some have the measure 8-15 (or 9-16) and others have the measure 8+16 (or 9+17).

(2) e.g. HP 192, no 22, theoretical scheme. 6+4/4+4+4+3, which does not apply to MP 85 2 15, 16 85 9 37, 38, etc.

of Svayambhū and the *Mahāpurāna* of Puspadanta. There are only Ṣatpadiṣ and Antarasamā and Sarvasamā Catuspadiṣ. This is inexplicable in view of the mention¹ of the Dvipadi as a class of Ghattās along with the Ṣatpadi and the Catuspadi.

In some cases it may not be so easy to distinguish between the Dvipadi on one hand and the Catuspadi and the Ṣatpadi on the other. The Kuṅjaravilasitā (SC VI 129, Ch VI 20, 106) for instance with the scheme 15+13 finds a parallel in the first Dvipadi called Karpūra (Ch VII 1), having 28 moras per line with a caesura, after the 15. mora. Those Dvipadiṣ, again, which have two caesuras, the first after the 10. or 12. mora and the second removed by eight moras from the first, closely correspond to the Ṣatpadiṣ many of which have the 1 and the 4 Pādas containing 10 or 12 moras and the 2 and the 5 Pādas containing 8 moras². But even if we do not pay much heed to the difference in the rhyme-schemes of the Dvipadi and the Ṣatpadi, it is plain that only a few of the Dvipadiṣ are liable to be confused in this manner with some Catuspadiṣ and Ṣatpadiṣ. What of the rest? Why they are not found employed in any of the available Ap epics? Perhaps there is some clue to explain this mystery. Svayambhū defines Dhuvaa (Dhruvaka) as that which is sung again and again in the beginning of all poetic compositions³. He does not give Chaḍḍanikā or Ghattā as its synonyms. At another place he mentions 'taking a retrospect'⁴ as one of the functions of the Dhuvaa'. A metre named Dhuvaa, seven types of Chaḍḍanīās and three types of Ghattās are separately defined in the eighth chapter of SC, where it is also stated that Ghattā is used in the beginning and Chaddanī at the end of the group of rhyming lines that constituted the main body of a Kadavaka; that there are also other types of Ghattās and Chaḍḍanīās and that Ghattā and Chaḍḍanīā along with some other metres are employed in the beginning of a Sandhi and in the construction of a Rāsā⁵. Rājasekhara Kavī too deals⁶ with Dhruvā, Ghattā and Chaddanīkā, but in view of the text of the passage being corrupt, we fail to make out the precise sense. Hemacandra clearly says that Dhruvā, Dhruvaka and Ghattā are synonymous and he further adds that when the Catuspadi and the Ṣatpadi, and not the Dvipadi, are employed at the end of a Kadavaka to sum up the topic of the Kadavaka they are also termed *Chaddanīkā*. This view is echoed in the *Kavīdarśana* and its commentary⁷. Ghattā eṣā Kadavavaya-nihane chaddanīyē/Com Dhruvā, Dhruvakam itī samjñā-dvayāḥ eṣā (Ghattā)

- (1) Over and above defining the Ṣatpadi, Catuspadi and Dvipadi Dhruvās, SC treats in the eighth Chapter, that deals with Ap poetic forms, some other metres called Chaḍḍanīās and Ghattās, which seem to have figured in some special way in the structure of the Ap epic. But their proper function is obscure and as such they are indistinguishable from the various types of Dhruvās. In most of them the end syllable appears to have its actual value. Two of the illustrations given for them occur in PC as shown in the table given on p. 81. But so long as the function of these Chaḍḍanīās and Ghattās is not clear, we cannot get any guidance from them.
- (2) Ch VII 17 defines a Dvipadi with the scheme 10, 8, 13 and actually calls it Chaḍḍanīkā.
- (3) Jam गृयैः पुववद्धे पुनो पुनो सव्वा-कव्वा-बन्धेसु |
dhuvaa-ti(nti) tam-īha tivīham chappā-cauppaam duvaam | SC V I
Here *puvavaddhe* seems to be a corrupt reading.
- (4) SC VII 1
- (5) SC VIII 5, 7ff, 31, 32, 35, 49
- (6) *Chandāsekhara* 29, 33-34
- (7) Ch V 1 commentary
- (8) Volankar 1935-1936, p. 38

Kadavakānte prakrāntārthasya bhaṅgyantarenābhīdhāne chad(d)a-
nikēti turya-nāmā'pi

The commentary also quotes the following from a work called
Chandahkandali-

Sandhi-muhe Kaṣavante Dhuvā ca Dhuvayam ca Ghattā vā/
sā tivihā Chapai, Caupai ya Dupai ya tāsū puna dūnni/
cha-cau-ppaiu kaṣavaya-nihane chaddaniya-nāmā'vi//

From the statements of these metrical authorities we gather that
some definite distinction was made between the functions of Dvipa-
dis on one hand and Catuspadis on the other. But what was the
basis and scope of this distinction cannot be made out by us so long
as more informative sources do not come to light

1) Antarasamā Catuspadis

The rhyme scheme in the Antarasamā is *b* rhyming with *d*

(5) Scheme 9+13 (theoretically 10+14)

Occurrence 7. (42, 54) Sandhis

The odd Pādas are divisible as 4+4+1 or 6+3 In the former
grouping, Jagana is avoided in the four-moraic Ganas The second
four-moraic Gana is frequently $\sigma\sigma-$ The end is trochaic except
in 7 14 9a which ends in $\sigma\sigma\sigma$

The even Pādas are divisible as 6+4+3. They are identical in
construction with the odd Pādas of the Dohā Jagana is avoided in
the 2 Gana The last Gana is always $\sigma\sigma\sigma$ This Ghattā is found
in RC 7, 34, 44, 57, 76, 82, 87, 93 and in MP 11, 48, 91. If the end
syllables are counted as long, the scheme would be 10+14, which is
the measure of Mahuravanda or Madhukaravinda'. The odd Pādas
in the illustration in SC. end in a trochee.

(6) Scheme 10+13.

Occurrence 16 Sandhi

4 9a, 6 9c, 11 9a and 12 9a end in a long Hence the odd Pādas
cannot be made to contain more than 10 moras Therefore the mea-
sure is either 10+13 or 10+14. Now SC VIII 10 defines² Chaddaniā
II with the scheme 10+13 and the illustrative³ stanza in the case of
all its Pādas and the definition stanza in the case of its even Pādas
show that the end syllables are not to be regarded as long Hence
I think we are amply justified in taking the metre of the Ghattās of
the 16 Sandhi to be the same as the Chaddaniā II Otherwise with
the scheme 11+14 it would be Vanaphullandhua (SC) or Navaphul-
landhaya (Ch) as defined and illustrated at SC VI 101,102; Raj. 117;
Ch VI 19, 40.

The odd Pādas are divisible as 4+4+2 or 6+4. This means
that if the former scheme is adopted, the 2 Gaṇa is never $\sigma-\sigma$. That
form is avoided in the 1. Gana also $\sigma\sigma-$ finds preference in the 1.
Gana, and is the most prevalent form in the 2 Gaṇa The end is
generally $\sigma\tau$, rarely $-$

The even Pādas have the scheme 6+4+3 and are identical in con-
struction with the odd Pādas of the Dohā The end is always $\sigma\tau$

- (1) SC VI 85, 86 The illustration is
sasi uggau tāma, jena naha-anganu(nahanganu)mandiau//
naṁ rai-naha-cakka(u), dīsa Arune(m) chaddiau//,
Rāj 103, Ch VI 34
- (2) dāsa-teraha-mattā padhama-vidiā-pāa jamaa-vara/
Chaddaniā vidiā punu-vi ganā iya bhana avara//
- (3) $\sigma\sigma$ $\sigma\sigma$ vudī pāvīa, dul(l)aha(u) lahē:ṛi niappāṇau/
thū kāmīni-rajjai(?) jem na kaahurī hīa(u) appāṇau//

(7). Scheme 11+14 (theoretically 12+14)

Occurrence 2 (55, 70) Sandhis

2 9b, d 6 10b, d, 10 9b, d, 14 9b, d end in a long and it is not possible to make them contain more than 14 moras 13 9 b, d actually contain 13 moras. All the other Ghattās of the 2 Sandhi have actually 14 moras in their even Pādas. So on the assumption that all these Ghattās are composed in the same metre, the even Pāda has got to be uniformly of 14 moras. If the short end syllable of the Pādas is counted long, the measure would be 12+14. Thus is the scheme of Avaduvahaa as described at SC VI 115', Rāj 128, Ch VI 19, 45

The odd Pādas (6+4+*v*) are identical in structure with the even Pāda of the Dohā. The four-moraic Gaṇa is most frequently *vuv*—, the last two moras having only once the form *uv*. Hence its characteristic end is —*v*.

The 14 moras of the even Pādas are divisible as 4 + 4 + 4 + 2. It is not possible to constitute the first Gaṇa with 6 or 5 moras. The end is generally —*uv*, thrice *uvuv*. Jagaṇa is found in the 2 four-moraic Gaṇa only. The form *uv*— is preferred by all the four-moraic Gaṇas, it being most frequent in the 3. Gaṇa. The form —*uv* is not found in the 2 and 3 Gaṇas. This suggests a dactylic rhythm.

The odd Pādas of this metre are structurally different from the odd Pādas of the previous two Ghattā metres. It is quite possible to suggest that excepting the Ghattās of Kadavakas 2, 6, 10 and 14, the others have the scheme 12 + 15 and hence the metre is Premavilāsa (SC 118, Rāj. 129, Ch VI 19, 46). This Ghattā is used also in RC 12, 22, 59, 102, MP 86 has its Ghattās in a metre which has the scheme 11 + 14. But the scheme of the even Pādas there appears to be 6 + 4 + 4.

In PC 2 13 9 b d the last words are read by all the Mss as *nāhu* and *avarāhu*. They are emended as *nāho* and *avarāho* to make the requisite number of 14 moras.

(8) Scheme 11 (or 12) — 12

Occurrence 5. (23, 24, 62) Sandhis

SC VII defines in the beginning certain special Ap metres, connected possibly in some way with the construction of the Ap epic, which is described just next in the same chapter. SC VIII 7 states that there are seven types of Chaddaniās and three types of Ghattās and SC VIII 8-29 define and illustrate them. SC VIII 26 describes Ghattā II as follows—

'savvānahom pi paṇam, ti-ṇava-kalāo huvanti |

ghattā-lakkhaṇa erisa, govālā vilavanti |

'All the Pādas have three plus nine (i.e. twelve) moras; such definition of the Ghattā (of the second type) is stated by Abhiras (lit. cowherds).'

(1) SC treats Duvaha and its varieties Avaduvahaya and Uvaduvahaya at two different places (SC IV 7-13, VI 113-117). First they are treated as independent metres. Afterwards they are described as varieties of Ghattās. These are to be distinguished from each other.

(2) Here the designations *Chaddaniā* and *Ghattā* are given to some definite metres. They are not here generic names synonymous with *Dhruvā*, *Dhruvaka* and *Ghattā*. Further SC VIII 35 mentions *Ghattā* and *Cnaddaniā* among the metres used in the beginning of a Sandhi and the structures of these *Ghattā* and *Chaddaniā* are different from the ones given in the beginning of Ch VIII.

(3) The text is corrupt *paṇa*, *kalāu*, *lakkhanu* and *erisu* can be suggested as emendations.

And for this the commencing stanza of PC Sandhi 5 is given at SC VIII 27 by way of an illustration. From this we can presume that this is the scheme of all the Ghattās of the 5 Sandhi. Actually there is marked difference in the structures of the odd and even Pādas of the Ghattās in question. The *odd Pādas* have for the most part 11 moras, divisible as $6 + 4 + \upsilon$ and end in a trochee. To all purposes they are identical with the even Pāda of the Dohā 2 9 a, 7 11 c, 12 9 c have 12 moras with a final long, and 10 9 a has 12 moras closing with $\upsilon \upsilon$. Hence all these Pādas, with 11 moras and ending in a υ are to be counted as ending in a long and thus containing 12 moras. The *even Pādas* on the other hand mostly have 12 moras divisible as $6 + 4 + \upsilon \upsilon$. A long appears for the final two shorts in 3 9 b, d, 12 9 b, d, 13 9 b, d, 15 9 b, d. Thus excepting final two shorts for one, the even Pādas and the odd Pādas are identically built up. But the small difference in their ends produces remarkably different effects. And yet metricians have not cared to notice this important feature. Svayambhū has in his definition lumped together the odd and even Pādas as containing 12 moras.

The same Ghattā is employed in Sandhis 23 and 24. 23 4 11 c, 24 7 9 a and 24 15 9 a contain 12 moras, closing with a long and 23 5 12 c has 12 moras ending in $\upsilon \upsilon$. 23 3 9b, d, 23 5 12 b, d, 23 8 9 b, d, 23 9 12 b, d, 23 14 9 b, d, 24 7 9 b, d, 24 8 9 b, d end in a long, while 23 7 9 b, d and 24 4 11 b, d have 11 moras ending in a trochee. In the last cases the structures of all the Pādas are exactly similar. 24 1 11 b has 13 moras, and hence requires to be emended. RC. has got this Ghattā in 1, 25, 75, 86. MP employs it in 9, 33, 50, 69, 83, 87 and 98. Sandhis, and Nay. has it in 7.

(9) Scheme 13 + 10.

Occurrence 1 (80) Sandhis

It is not possible to make out more than 10 moras from 1 19 b, d, 5 9 b, d, 9 9 b, d, 11 9 b, d, 13 9 b, d, 14 9 b, d, because they end in a long, and from 7 9 b, d, because they actually contain 9 moras. Hence on the assumption that the even Pādas of all the Ghattās of the 1. Sandhi have the same measure it cannot be other than 10-moraic, and this gives for the metre two alternative schemes 13 + 10 or 14 + 10, according as the short end syllable of the odd Pādas is treated as short or long.

The *odd Pādas* invariably end in $\upsilon \upsilon \upsilon$. None of the three Gana schemes ($5 + 6 + 2$, $5 + 5 + 3$, $4 + 4 + 5$) given by SC. VI 134 for a 13-moraic Pāda is uniformly applicable to the odd Pādas of the 1. Sandhi. On the other hand taking the Pādas as 14-moraic we find them divisible according to the scheme $6 + 5 + 3$, which is given among others for a 14-moraic Pāda at SC VI 141. But the scheme $6 + 4 + 4$ is also applicable to these Pādas. This fact combined with the characteristic ending in three shorts makes it highly probable that these Pādas are identical in structure with the odd Pāda of the Dohā 14 + 10 is Ahīnavavasanasirī or Abhinavavasantaśrī (SC VI 87 Rāj 105, Ch VI 20, 89). Once (12 9 c) the middle Gana is Jagaṇa

The *even Pādas* are divisible as $6 + 4$ or $4 + 4 + 2$. A long is eschewed for the 2. + 3 moras and the 6 + 7 moras. If the scheme $4 + 4 + 2$ is adopted, the second four-moraic Gana always ends

in a long except once (10 9b) The end is either two shorts or a long

This Ghattā is also found in RC 43

Irregularities: 1 4 9d Two moras too many Perhaps *sre* is superfluous

(10) Scheme 13 + 15.

Occurrence 8, 11, 19 (21, 50, 79) Sandhis

In 212 cases out of 232, the Pādas end in *u v u*, which show a strong tendency to be preceded by a long, especially in the *odd Pādas*. These are identical in structure with the *odd Pādas* of the Dohā 1 a, c, 1 9 c, 2 9c, 5 11 a, c in the 8 Sandhi (and 12 9 a b in the 21 Sandhi) have a trochaic end

The *even Pādas* are identical in structure with a Pāranaka-pāda (SC. VII 59, Rāj., 170; Ch. VI 29) divisible as 4 + 4 + 4 + 3. The alternative scheme 6 + 4 + 5 is violated by 11 5 9d, 19 1 10d, 19 7 11 b, d, 19 8 10 b, d Jagana is rare in the 1 and 3 Gana The end is — *u*, in 11 1 b, d, 11 1 9 b, d, RC 24, 67 have this Ghattā The Ghattās of MP 49 have the scheme 13 + 15 but there the *even Pādas* are different They end in — *u*

Irregularities 11 4 9 d One mora too few. Emendation Read *sayūṃ* for *sayam* 13 3 10 c Two moras too many *jaya-* in the opening appears to be redundant

(11) Scheme 13 + 16

Occurrence 6 (28, 51., 57, 76., 86) Sandhi

6 15 9 b, d (28 2 9 b, d, 28 4 9 b, d, 28 8 9 b, d, 28 8 11 b, d) end in a long and hence they cannot yield more than 16 moras 6 14 9 b, d (28 3 9 b, d, 28 9 11 b, d) have actually 15 moras and so even after counting the short end syllable as long, they cannot be made to contain more than 16 moras

The *odd Pādas* are built up like the *odd Pādas* of the Dohā and have the same structure as the 13-moraic Pāda in Nos 9 and 10 The *even Pādas* have the scheme 6 + 4 + 4 + 2 Jagana is permitted in the 2 Gaṇa, eschewed in the 3 Gana which as a rule ends in a long The last Gana is mostly *u v* casually — Thus the Pādas are identical in structure with a Vadanaka-pāda (SC IV 29, Rāj. 16, Ch V 28) or a Saṅkulaka-pāda (SC VI 160, Rāj 172, Ch V 28 Com) The Ghattās of RC 14, 19, 29, 32, 35, 39, 41, 48, 58, 79, MP 13, 17, 20, 22, 26, and of Nāy 9 are composed in this metre

In 6 4 9 b, d, 6 6 9 b, d, 6 14 9 b, d (28 3 9 b, d, 28 9 11 b, d) the end syllables should be regarded as long.

(12) Scheme 14 + 13

Occurrence 13 (44, 49, 56, 61, 67, 83, 84, 90) Sandhis

The *odd Pādas* have the same structure as the 14-moraic Pādas in No 7, i.e. 14 moras, divisible at 4 + 4 + 4 + 2, Jagana permissible in the 2 Gana, but eschewed in the 1 and the 4, the last Gaṇa having generally the form *u v*, which is mostly preceded by a long The *even Pādas* have the structure of the *odd Pādas* of the Dohā 1 10 b, d, 12 10 b, d end in — *u* instead of the usual *u v u* RC 9, 15, 42, 47, 49, 69, 72, 84, 91 have this Ghattā

If the measure is taken to be theoretically as 15 + 14 the metre would be Anangalalitā (SC VI 136, Rāj 148, Ch VI 20,

(1) The text is a bit corrupt

309) The illustration in Ch. is similar in structure to our stanzas. Irregularities In 13 6 10 a one mora is too many, while in 13 8 10 c one mora is too few.

(13) Scheme 14 + 12

Occurrence. 10. Sandhi

The *odd Pādas* have the same structure as the 15-moraic Pāda in No. 10. It is not different from a Pāranakapāda The Gana scheme is 4 + 4 + 4 + 3 Jagana is absent in the 1 Gana, rare in the 3, permitted in the 2 The end is generally $\bar{u} \bar{u} \bar{u}$, once (5 5 8c) — \bar{u}

The *even Pādas* are constructed on the scheme 6 + 4 + 2 i.e. the scheme of the odd Pādas of the Dohā less by the final short. The end is always $\bar{u} \bar{u}$ The form $\bar{u} \bar{u}$ — is preferred in the 2. Gana.

If the end syllables are regarded as long, the scheme would be 16 + 13, which is called Rāhamsa or Rājahamsa (SC. VI 131; Rāj 143, Ch VI 20, 107) This is one of the favourite Ghattās of Mp It occurs in 6., 16, 18, 23, 28, 30, 35, 37, 38, 41, 43., 46., 54, 70, 73, 90, 92, 100, and 102 Sandhis

Irregularities.

10 4 9 d one mora too many Emendation *vayaṇu* should be emended as *vaṇu* which also improves the sense

2) Sarvasamā Catuṣpadīś

The usual rhyme scheme in the Sarvasamā is. a rhyming with b, c with d

(14) Scheme 15 moras per Pāda

Occurrence 9 18 (27, 48, 74) Sandhis

This is Pāranaka treated at SC VI 159, Rāj 170, Ch VI 29 The illustrative stanza in Ch shows that the end syllables need not be counted as long This is the same as the third principal metre employed to build up the main body of the Kadavaka For its detailed treatment see below 9 3 9a, 9 5 8d, 9 13 9c, 9 14 9 c, 18 2 9c, and 18 7 9d have a long in the place of the 10 and the 11 mora together and hence they violate the scheme 6 + 4 + 5 The alternative scheme of 4 + 4 + 4 + 3 is satisfied by all the Pādas This Ghattā is also found in RC 26, 98, MP. 32, 88 and Nāy 5 1 9 1 a, b and 18 12 9 end in a trochee.

3) Ṣaṭpadīś.

The rhyme scheme in the Ṣaṭpadī is a rhyming with b, d with e, c with f.

(15) Scheme 6 + 6 + 12) theoretically 7 + 7 + 13)

Occurrence. 3 Sandhi

The opening stanza of the 3 Sandhi is found in a corrupt form¹ at SC VIII 17 as an illustration of Chaddanā V. Its definition given by SC VIII 16² is not clear, because of the corrupt and confused character of the text The rhyme-scheme shows it to be a Satpadī, while the stanza appears to refer to four Pādas only The 3. and the 6. Pādas also are of unequal length Hence the reference is of little value for us

Again SC V 5 cites in a corrupt form the Ghattā of the 3 Kaḍavaka of the same Sandhi as an illustration of the fourth variety of the Satpada-jāti Dhruvaka, whose measure is to be

(1) tñuanaguru tam gaa guru, mellavī jñinakasāaum/
gau sāntatavīrahām tau, purima tāṇu sampāau//

(2) padhama-pae, vidia-pae, taia-pae, a tehum thā/
ekkakkau, cha-ganu kau, vennim saala turie samthūā/

and the Ghattās of the same Sandhi are composed in the same 7 + 7 + 13. Now normally the commencing stanza of a Sandhi metre and if we examine these in the case of the 3 Sandhi, we find the same thing. Still according to SC we have to understand that the metre of the opening stanza of the 3 Sandhi is Chandapā V, while the metre of the Ghattā of the 3 Kadavaka (and hence possibly of all the Ghattās) of the same Sandhi is the fourth variety of the Śatpada-jāti. The reason for such difference in nomenclatures is not clear.

Actually the 1, 2, 4 and 5 Pādas in the Ghattās of the 3. Sandhi contain 6 moras. But from the treatment of the Ap prosody by Svayambhū and others, we gather that in the case of the Dvipadīs, Catuspadīs and Śatpadīs, the shortest Pāda cannot contain less than 7 moras. Hence we have to take the short end syllables of all the Pādas of the Ghattās in the 3. Sandhi as long.

All the Pādas actually end in $\bar{u}\bar{u}$. The form $\bar{u}-\bar{u}$ is not found for the first four moras of the six-moraic Pādas. The 3 and the 6. Pādas have the scheme 6 + 4 + $\bar{u}\bar{u}$. Jagana is not used in the four-moraic Gana. The 1 Gana does not show preference for any particular form.

This Śatpadī occurs also in the Ghattās of MP 5, 32, Jas 2

(16) Scheme 8 + 8 + 14 (theoretically 9 + 9 + 15)

Occurrence 14 Sandhi

SC V 9 cites in a somewhat corrupt form the Ghattā of the 7, Kadavaka of this Sandhi as an illustration of the sixth variety of the Śatpada Avajāti, having the scheme 9 + 9 + 15. The Avajātis are required by definition¹ to contain nine moras in their 1, 2, 4 and 5. Pādas. Hence in the present Ghattās the short end syllables are to be regarded as long. But in the case of 14 2 c, d, c, f this arrangement does not work, since all these Pādas end in a long and have 14, 8, 8 and 14 moras respectively. Here we have to suppose that either their final long -r's have resulted from original -ya's through modernization of the text or that in this one Ghattā an allied metre—5th variety of Śatpada Avajāti is employed.

The 8-moraic Pādas are divisible as 4 + 4 except in 6 9b which has the form $-\bar{u}-\bar{u}\bar{u}\bar{u}$. Jagana is not used in these four-moraic Ganas. The form of the second Gana is $-(\text{or } \bar{u}\bar{u};\bar{u}\bar{u})$. The 14-moraic Pādas have the scheme 4 + 4 + 4 + $\bar{u}\bar{u}$. Only the 2 Gana can be Jagana. The 3 Gana prefers the form $\bar{u}\bar{u}-$.

Irregularities 7 9 d one mora too many. Emendation SC V 9 reads *vegge* for *veggena* (PS) or *vegena* (A). If *vegge* is adopted the metre is rectified.

(17), (18) Scheme

8 + 6 + 12 (theoretically 9 + 7 + 13)

8 + 8 + 12 (theoretically 9 + 9 + 13)

(for Kadavakas 2, 3 and 4 only)

Occurrence 15. Sandhi

Svayambhū and Hemacandra while describing the Śatpadī Ghattā treat only their three types, viz Jāti, Upajāti and Avajāti with the respective schemes 7 + 7 + 10 to 17, 8 + 8 + 10 to 17 and 9 + 9 + 10 to 17. But as Hemacandra makes it clear², many

(1) paḥama-cautthae, pañcama-viae, jai nava mattau' honti/
sese pāae, tam-cia lakkhanam, Avajāti tam bhananti// SC V 8

mattāo and Avajātim of the printed text have been emended
(2) evam ca saptādi-saptadaśānta-kalaughebhyaḥ tribhūḥ tribhūḥ tulyaḥ tulyā-
tulyaḥ tulyaḥ vā arde pādāḥ yatra bhavanti sā vidagdha-goṣṭhī-gari-
sthā śatpadī dhruvā/Ch 38b/8-9

other varieties of the Ṣaṭpadi Dhruvā having all equal, partly equal or all unequal Pādas containing from seven to seventeen moras were employed. The commentary of the *Kavidarpaṇa* too echoes these words¹ The *Kavidarpaṇa* specially mentions² the varieties 10 + 8 + 13, 12 + 8 + 13, 8 + 8 + 11, 10 + 8 + 11, 12 + 8 + 11 and 12 + 8 + 12 Svayambhū also gives 10 + 8 + 13 as the measure of the Chaddaṇā VII and gives 12 + 8 + 13 and 12 + 8 + 11 as its variations³

In most of the Ghattās of the 15 Sandhi the Ṣaṭpadi that is employed has actually the scheme 8+6+12, but as the theory does not recognize a Pāda of less than seven moras, the scheme is to be regarded as being 9+7+13, by counting the short end syllables as long Such a Ṣaṭpadi is to be considered like those mentioned above

The Ghattās of the 1, 2 and 3 Kadavakas have the scheme 8+8+12, theoretically 9+9+13. This is fourth variety of the Ṣaṭpada Avajāti (SC V 8).

The 8-moraic Pāda has the scheme 4+--(oruu)uu. The form--uu is preferred in the first Gana The 6-moraic Pāda shows preference for the form uu--uu. The end is always uu The 12-moraic Pāda is divisible as 6+4+ uu, wherein in the 2 Gana is never u--u

RC 70 has 8+6+12 for its Ghattās

Irregularities 2 9e Two moras too few in the opening If the scheme is 8+6+12 then 2 9b is to be regarded as having two moras too many and the irregularity can be removed by dropping *taṃ* 6 8b and 11 9b have two moras too many. Dropping so sets the metre right

(19) Scheme 9+7+12

Occurrence 12 Sandhi.

If the short end syllables are regarded as long the scheme would be 10+8+13 But No. 20 below with the actual scheme 10+8+13 is regarded so by Svayambhū himself, and the difference between the structures of No 19 and 20 is patent. 5 14d with the opening -u-u would not allow us to constitute the 1 Gana with four moras Therefore the scheme of the Ghattās of the 12 Sandhi should be 9+7+12 Hence the scheme of the 9-moraic Pāda is 6+uuu Only once, in 6 9d, the end is -u The 7-moraic Pāda is divisible as 4+uuu The 1 Gana avoids the form u-u. It has a tendency to end in a long 6 9e exceptionally has -u for the end The 12-moraic Pāda has the grouping 6+4 uu. The 2. Gana avoids u-u. uu- is its usual form. This Ghattā occurs also in MP 25., 52, 55 and in Nāy. 2

Irregularities 2 9e. One mora too many. Emen-
dation -*jjhāda* should be read as -*jhāda*

(20) Scheme 10+8+13

Occurrence 17, 20 (31., 37, 40, 52, 58) Sandhis.

This is Chaddaṇā VII defined at SC VIII 20 as

dasa-kala-pari-vaddhahe, aṭṭha-nivaddhahe, teraha-kala

sambhāviahe |

padhama-vidiā-paa kara(u), taia(u) punu viunu,

chaddanā chappāiahe ||

(1) Velankar 1935-1936 p 39, or V 29-31

(2) Ibid, V 29-31

(3) SC VIII 20-23 of the metres treated in the *Prākṛtapaṅgala* at I, 97, 99, 102, 131, 144, 156, 179, 189, 194, 196, 202, 205, 208 and in the *Cāṇḍāhikosa* at I, 25, 26

To illustrate this, SC VIII 21 cites the opening stanza of the 31 Sāndhi of PC. Thus in the present case the theory also does not require to count the short end syllables as long.

This particular variety of the Śatpadi seems to have become very popular. Poems in Late Apabhramśa have this Śatpadi as their standard Ghattā metre and hence it is understandable why it has received the designation *Ghattā* (the Ghattā metre *par excellence*) in some late works on Ap prosody. The *Kavidarpaṇa* mentions this first among the six Śatpadis treated. Compare also the Dvipadi called Chaddanukā (incorrect for Chaddānikā) treated at Ch. VII 17 having 31 moras per Pāda with caesura after the 10. and the 18 mora.

The Gana schèmes of these Pādas are 4+4+uv or 6+uvuv (=10), 4+-(oruv)uv(=8), 6+4+uvv (=13). In general the same remarks apply to the structures of these Pādas as have been made regarding equivalent Pādas in Nos 6, 17 and 18. In 17 1 10d, e, 17 5 10d, e, 17 14 9a, b, 17 16 9a, b, d, e, 20 7 9a, b, d, e, 20 9 9a, b, d, e, 20 11 9a, the end syllable is actually long. Jagana casually appears in the 2 Gana of the 13-moraic Pāda, which four times (17 10 10 c, f, 20 8 9 c, f) ends in -v. This Ghattā appears also in RC 30, 52, 53., 74, 89, MP 40, 44, 71, 78., Jas. 1, 4; Nāy. 8.

(21). Scheme 12+8+12
Occurrence 4 Sāndhi

In 2 9 d, e, 3 9 a, b, d, e, 4 9 c, f, 5 9 a, b, 8 9 d, e, 9 9 d, e, 11 9 d, e the end syllable is long. This would present a strong obstacle against taking the scheme to be 13+8+13 in theory.

This Satpadi appears to be a variation of the Chaddāniā VII. Though SC does not know of any Śatpadi with the measure 12+8+12, we can infer it from the other two variations of the Chaddāniā VII, viz 12+8+13 and 12+8+11, given at SC. VIII 22, 23. *Kavidarpaṇa* II 30 includes the present variety.

The 1, 3, 4 and 6 Pādas have the same structure and the remarks made in connection with the 12-moraic Pāda in Nos 15, 17, 18 and 19 are equally applicable here. Similarly for the structure of the 8-moraic Pāda refer to its description in Nos 17, 18 and 20.

This Ghattā is also met with in RC 3, 33, 50, 71, MP 1.

C Metres employed in the main body of the Kadavaka

They fall in two main divisions (1) The Principal or Standard Metres employed throughout the epic, and (2) variation metres, employed in individual Kadavakas or some time throughout a Sāndhi to break the monotony.

1) The Standard Metres

Jacobi¹ and Alsdorf² on the strength of a statement in Ch hold that only four metres were recognised by Ap prosodists as the principal metres of the Apabhramśa epic and accordingly Alsdorf attempts to support this view from the actual practice in Ap literature.

(1) See the *Chandahkosa* (Velankar, 1923), 43, and *Prākṛta-paṅgaḷa*, I 99.

(2) Velankar, 1935-1936, II 29-30.

(3) Jacobi, 1918, *24.

(4) Alsdorf, 1936, 184-185.

Let us examine Hemacandra's remarks in question Having dealt with the Apabhramśa metres in general in the fifth Chapter of his *Chandonuśāsana*, Hemacandra devotes the next two chapters to the treatment of the various metres used in constructing the Ap. epic The opening Sūtra of the fifth chapter defines the Dhruvā or Ghattā That Sūtra with its commentary reads thus

Sandhyādaū Kadavakānte ca dhruvam syād iti Dhruvā
Dhruvakam Ghattā vā

Com Kadavaka-samūhātmakah Sandhiḥ tasyādaū, caturbhiḥ Paddhadikādyaiś chandobhiḥ Kaḍavakam, tasyānte dhruvaṁ nuśitam syād iti Dhruvā, Dhruvakam, Ghattā veti saṁjñāntaram

Here in the commentary first the term *Sandhi* is defined. It is followed by the definition of the term *Kaḍavaka* In this the word *caturbhiḥ* can be taken as applying to *Paddhadikādyaiḥ*, or alternatively *Paddhadikādyaiḥ* and *caturbhiḥ* both can be taken as qualifying *chandobhiḥ* Jacobi and Alsdorf have understood the definition in the first sense and hence they take it to mean that a Kadavaka is composed in any one of those four metres, one of which is the Paddhadikā In other words according to these eminent scholars the above-quoted definition of the Kadavaka lays down that only four (Paddhadikā and some other three) metres are to be employed in composing a Kadavaka Thus the purpose of the statement *caturbhiḥ* etc is, they think, to prescribe which metres are to be used in a Kadavaka This interpretation of the sentence in question makes Alsdorf, inspite of some difficulties, to set up the Paddhadikā, Aḍillā, Pādākulaka and a Pāranaka-like metre as the four principal metres of the Ap. epic.

There are, however, several *prima facie* considerations which go against such an interpretation of the words in Ch In explaining the other terms *Sandhi* and *Dhruvā*, Hemacandra has given particulars that are peculiar from the point of view of structure or position and there is no reference to metrical form Thus *Sandhi* is defined as made up of a group of Kadavakas, and *Dhruvā* as that which appears without fail at the end of a Kadavaka Accordingly it would lead us to expect that the explanation of Kadavaka also would concern itself with pointing out something that is peculiar to its structure or position and not to its metrical form Moreover it would be rather strange that in such an important point Hemacandra considered the cryptic mention *Paddhadikādyaiḥ* sufficient The ground of familiarity can hardly account for such brevity, because the other terms *Sandhi* and *Kaḍavaka* were far more familiar and yet they have been expressly defined

It is from two other works on Ap prosody that these first considerations get a decisive support in favour of the alternative interpretation, suggested above, according to which the expressions *caturbhiḥ* and *Paddhadikādyaiḥ* both qualify *Chandobhiḥ* and the whole definition means that a Kadavaka is made up of four stanzas of the Paddhadikā or other such metres The *Svayambhūcchāridas*, which, as we have already seen, served as a source for Ch has the following lines on the structure of the Ap epic

Paddhadīā punu je-i karenti te soda(la)ha-mattau Pau dharenti |
vīhi Paahin jamau te nimmaanti, Kadavaa(u) atthahin
jamaahum raanti/

āḥuṃ puṇu Ghatta samāmaṇanti, Jamaāvasāna(e) Chaddaṇi
bhaṇanti |
samkhā-nivaddha-kaḍavehuṃ Samdhi, iha vivaha-paārahi tuhum
vi vandhi/SC VIII 30-31.

'Those that compose in the Paddhadikā, bring forth a Pada (1e Pāda) of sixteen moras They construct a Yamaka with two Padas (1e Pādas) and a Kaḍavaka with eight Yamakas For the beginning they lay down Ghattā and say Chaddaṇi at the end of the Yamakas A Sandhi is (composed) with a limited number of Kaḍavakas So you compose it in a variety of modes' Here a Kaḍavaka is said to consist of eight Yamakas, i.e sixteen Pādas, equivalent to four four-lined stanzas

The *Kavidarpaṇa* says the same thing in words that would remind us of Hemacandra's definition It observes

Pajjhadyāi-caukkam Kaḍavam, tānam Gano Sandhi
Com. Pajjhaticādi-chandāmsi catvāri Kadavam' Ādi śabdād Vada-
nādi-parigrahaḥ Tesāṃ Kaḍavakānām ganah Sandhi-samyāḥ

Here *Pajjhadyāi-caukkam* is predicted of *Kaḍavam* and this leaves no doubt as to the meaning Here as also in Hemacandra's definition *chandas* means 'a stanza', 'a unit of four lines' and not 'a metre' In the first chapter of Ch while dealing with terminology, Hemacandra has used this term in this technical sense

turyāmsāḥ pādo 'vīseṣe/
Com Chandasāḥ caturtho bhāgah pāda-samyāḥ, avīseṣe sāmānyā-
bhīdhāne

Chandas here clearly means 'a stanza' of four lines.

And this definition of the Kaḍavaka is born out by the practice of early Ap epic poets like Svayambhū in whose works the normal length of a Kadavaka does not exceed eight couplets. But after Svayambhū this convention has become slack and in the compositions of Puṣpadanta and other poets, the Kadavaka tends to become longer than 16 lines'

Thus Hemacandra does not say anything as to how many metres are permitted to be used in the body of the Kadavaka

There are three metres which principally appear in the Kaḍavakas of PC I-XX, viz, Paddhadikā, Vadanaka and Pāranaka The first two are 16-moraic, the last one 15-moraic

(22) Paddhadikā.

The Tippana on the word *Svayambhū* in *Mahāpurāna* 1 9 5 describes him as *Pāṃthadī* (corrupt for *Pāddhadī*= Paddhadīā)-bad-dha-Rāmāyana-kartā, Apalīsamghiyah Thus Svayambhū's *Rāma-yaṇa* or *Paumacariu* was known as a poem composed in the Paddh-

- (1) Velankar, 1935-1936, 49, 51
- (2) The *Chandahkandāḥ* quoted by the Com of the *Kavidarpaṇa* (p 39) has the following Paddhadyāḥuṃ cauhum puṇa kadavam
- (3) The difference in the definitions of the Kaḍavaka as given by Svayambhū on one hand and Hemacandra and others on the other is significant The former takes a rhyming distich as a unit and hence gives eight distichs as the measure of the Kaḍavaka, while the latter take a stanza of four lines as the unit and accordingly lay down four stanzas as the standard length of the Kadavaka But the rhyme scheme in the Kaḍavaka bears out Svayambhū's view Only in some late Ap works, wherein all restrictions as to the length of the Kadavaka appear to have been given up, it is divided in four lined stanzas But even then the rhyming being confined to two successive lines, no organic connection obtains between the pairs constituting a stanza Only when fresh material comes to light the difference can be explained

diā metre Svayambhū himself says¹ in the beginning of his *Ratnaṅgama-caru* that Caturmukha gave him the Paddhadiā 'studded' with the Chaddani, Duvaā and Dhuvāā. Thus Paddhadiā appears to be the outstanding metre in Svayambhū's epics.

Not only that, for the Ap epic in general too the Paddhadiā has an importance second to none and comparable to that of the Anuṣṭubh in the Sk epics. Nevertheless, not a single Ap metrician has described it in any systematic or thorough manner on the other hand there prevails considerable confusion regarding the meaning, structure and function of Paddhadiā. All that we gather from what is said on this point by Svayambhū, the earliest authority, directly or as *obiter dicta* is collected below.

In the eight chapter of SC dealing mainly with the form and structure of the Ap Sandhibandha and Rāsābandha, first we are informed² that there are seven types of the Chaddaniā, three types of the Ghattā, many types of the Paddhadiā and different types of the Gīti. From this it is clear that here the term *Paddhadiā* stands not for one particular metre, but a class of metres. In the succeeding portion of the same chapter of SC these varieties of the Chaddaniā etc are described. SC VIII 30-34 are devoted to the description of the Paddhadiā. But the information we gather from that passage rather gives an idea of the structure of a Kadavaka. It does little to enlighten us on the *anekavidhatva* of the Paddhadiā. It states, if one undertakes to compose in the Paddhadiā, he should construct a Kadavaka with eight Yamakas (rhyming distichs), each of which is made up of two Pādas of 16 moras each. There should be the Ghattā and the Chaddaniā in the beginning and end respectively of the group of the Yamakas. A Sandhi is to consist of a limited number of such Kaḍavakas. Various other Ghattās, Chaddaniās, Vidārikās and Dhavalas also can be employed. This gives us an idea of where and how the Paddhadiā is employed. It also suggests that a Paddhadiā-pāda is 16-moraic. But nothing is said regarding the structure of these 16 moras or the different varieties of the Paddhadiā. But we get some results by examining the structures of the lines in these definition stanzas (SC VIII 30-33) which are also intended to illustrate the Paddhadiā, evidently in one of its varieties. The 16 moras are divisible into four groups of four moras each, the form of the last four-moraic Gaṇa being - u without fail. This is supported by SC VIII 41-44 given to illustrate the Paddhadiā which is said by SC VIII 35 to appear along with some other metres in the beginning of a Sandhi. At another place in SC VIII 4ā, the Paddhadiā³ is included among the metres that are preferentially employed in the Rāsābandha. Lastly *Paddhadiā* occurs at SC VII 160 cd as the name of a Sarvasamā Catuspadi Dhruvā having 16 moras per Pāda which are divisible as 4+4+4+4. The lines containing this definition end in u u -.

From these pieces of information we can gather that like the terms *Chaddaniā*, *Ghattā*, *Dhruvaka*, *Vastuka*, the term *Paddhadiā* also had two applications. It was the name given to the group of

(1) Chandana-Duva-Dhuvāehum jaḍiya, Caumuhena samappiya Paddhadiya/ RC 1 1 10

(2) satta-vihā Chaddaniā, ti-vihāo honti taha a Ghattāo/ Paddhadiā 'nea-vihā Gūo honti viihāo//SC VIII 7

(3) The text of the stanza is defective. If the emendation *Paddhadiāḥim* for *Paddhadiā* suggested by Velankar is accepted, this would be one more instance of the use of the term *Paddhadiā* in the plural.

metres containing 16 moras per Pāda and employed in the Ap. epic called in all probability the Sandhibandha¹. Besides it was the name of a particular metre having the form 4+4+4+ v-v It is likely that as in the case of the other terms mentioned above, the development of the application may have been from the general to the particular In other words because the metre with the form 4+4+4+ v-v was fondly employed in the Sandhibandha that alone came to be called the Paddhaḍikā From the remarks *ādi śabdād Vadanādi paṅgrahah* of the com of the *Kavidarpaṇa*², we know that over and above the Paddhaḍikā, Vadanaka and some other metre or metres were used for the main body of the Ap epic, and this finds support from the actual practice as evidenced by the works of Svayambhū, Tribhuvana, Puspadanta and others

Occurrence 1 (4-11, 13, 15-16 Kaḍavakas), 3 (13 Kaḍavaka)
4, 7, 10, 13, 16, 18 Sandhis

Seven out of the twenty Sandhis or, on a different count, 91 out of a total of 285 Kaḍavakas are composed in this metre. Its normal form is +4+4+4 v-v, *Jagaṇa* being permitted in the 1, 3 For a systematic treatment of this metre see Alsdorf, 1928, 73; 1936, 190, Jacobi, 1918,* 48, Bhayani, 1945, 56-57 The 1 Gaṇa enjoys great freedom of form, though -vv finds a preference (about 60 p c) As contrasted with this the 3 Gaṇa has the form vv-(orvvvv) in about 70 p.c of the cases Accordingly in the case of the Paddhaḍiās of PC³, Alsdorf's results that the Paddhaḍiā is a metre of anapaestic basic character and that its 3. Gaṇa is built up similarly to the first shall have to be modified In the 2 Gaṇa the form -vv is the least preferred (about 12 p c), while vv-- has a relative majority This presents a contrast with the 1 Gaṇa. The end is rarely v, vvv (about 5 p c)

(23) Vadanaka

Occurrence 1 (2, 12, 14 Kadavakas), 2, 3 (2, 12 Kaḍavakas), 5 (1-5, 7-16 Kaḍavakas) 8, 11, 14, 17 (1, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 18 Kadavakas), 20 Sandhis

This metre is found in eight whole Sandhis out of a total of twenty, or in 112 Kaḍavakas out of 285 in all It is defined by most of the Pk metricians⁴ For its discussion, see Jacobi 1918, 47 Alsdorf, 1928, 76, 1936, 191, Shahidullah, 1928, 63, Bhayani 1945, 50

Though Hemacandra has expressly given the designation Vadanaka, and though Adila is the name given to a special form of the Vadanaka, yet Jacobi and Alsdorf, following perhaps the 'Bardic group' of metricians accept the name Adila for our metre But from SC IV 32 and the *Kavidarpaṇa* II 21 it is quite clear that the metre should be named Vadanaka, it being called Adila only when it has got Yamakas

6+4+4+2 is the general scheme of the Vadanaka A sample analysis indicates that in the 1 Gaṇa forms -vv- and vvvv- occur more frequently, and generally the forms with two shorts in the middle are preferred -v-v and --- have the smallest frequency In the 2 Gaṇa one third of the total number of cases

(1) cf the term *Rāsābandha* at SC VIII 49 and the description of the Sk Mahākāvya as *Sargabandha*

(2) Velankar, 1935-1936, 49, 51

(3) SC IV 29, Rāj 16, Ch V 28, *Kavidarpaṇa* II 21, compare also *Vṛttajñāna-muccaya* IV 33-34, *Chandahkośa* 41-42, *Prākṛtapaṅgalā* I 127

are $\bar{u} \bar{u} \bar{u}$. The form $\bar{u} \bar{u} \bar{u}$ enjoys the preference (about 42 p.c.).
 $\bar{u} \bar{u} \bar{u}$ is the least preferred form. The commonest form of the
 3 Gāna is $\bar{u} \bar{u} \bar{u}$ (about 69 p.c.). Next comes $\bar{u} \bar{u}$ (about 25 p.c.).
 $\bar{u} \bar{u} \bar{u}$ occurs rarely. The 4 Gāna is usually $\bar{u} \bar{u}$, only about 18
 p.c. cases are —

These results are in agreement with those obtained in the case
 of the *Samdeśarūsaka* stanzas, while they are at divergence with
 Alsdorf's findings concerning the *Vadanaka* stanzas in the *Hari-*
vamsapurāna, where $\bar{u} \bar{u} \bar{u} \bar{u}$ is frequent in the 1 Gāna. The
Samkulaka described as a *Samacatuspadī* (scheme $6 + 4 + 4 + 2$)
 at SC, VI 160, Rāj 172; Ch V. 28 Com. It seems to be the same as
 the *Vadanaka*, except that it ends in —, not in $\bar{u} \bar{u}$. The famous Hindi
 epic *Rāmacaritmanasa* of Tulsidās is composed in this metre, the
 last two shorts of our metre appear there contracted as a rule into
 a long. It has come to be known as *Copāi* or *Caupāi* in the early
 vernacular literature.

(24) Pāranaka.

Occurrence 1 (1, 3. *Kadavakas*), 5 (6. *Kadavaka*), 6, 9.
 (1., 11, 13-14 *Kadavakas*), 12, 15, 19 *Sandhis*.

It is employed in five whole out of twenty *Sandhis*, or in 77
 out of 285 *Kadavakas*. It is a 15-moraic metre. Its structure is
 identical with that of the *Paddhadikā* except that the last Gāna has
 the form $\bar{u} \bar{u}$ instead of $\bar{u} \bar{u} \bar{u}$. In other words omitting the first
 short and preferring $\bar{u} \bar{u}$ for the middle of the last Gāna of the
Paddhadikā gives the *Pāranaka*. Everything else said in connec-
 tion with the structure of the *Paddhadikā* applies in principle to
 the *Pāranaka*. The form $\bar{u} \bar{u}$ in the last Gāna is very rare.

The *Pāranaka* is described among the *Samacatuspadī* *Dhruvās*
 along with the *Padākulaka*, *Samkulaka* and *Paddhadikā* by SC VI
 159 (*Āraṇa* is a blunder for *Pāranaka*), Rāj 170, Ch VI 29.
 Though it is described here as a *Catuspadī*, like the *Paddhadikā* it
 is used as a *Dvīpadī* in the *Kadavaka*. *Svayambhū* gives two
 Gāna-schemes for the *Pāranaka* $4 + 4 + 4 + 3$ or $6 + 4 + 5$.
 The latter is not applicable to our lines.

The use of a 15-moraic metre in constructing the *Kadavakas*
 may appear as going against the above-quoted general statement
 of *Svayambhū* (SC VIII 30) that a 16-moraic metre is to be em-
 ployed for building up the *Kadavaka*. But difference between the
Paddhadikā and the *Pāranaka* is slight and the latter can be well
 looked upon as a modified form or variation of the former². It is
 characteristic of the *Apabhraṃśa* prosodists that such an important
 metre is not described independently. It is noticed along with a
 host of other metres among the *Samacatuspadī* *Dhruvās*.

2. The Variation Metres.

For the sake of variation, a *Kadavaka* here and there is com-
 posed in a non-*Paddhadikā* type of metre, or occasionally through-

(1) *saṃvo pannaṛaha-mattaā ta(1)ca-tāra-samjuttā'ha ā/*
cha-ca-pa-ganeṃ sambaddhā, [P]āraṇaassa me pāā//

(2) In old Gujarati verse literature a 15-moraic metre is very popularly used for
 building up the frame of the narrative. But it is devised from the *Vadanaka*
 by omitting its last mora, and hence is different from the *Pāranaka*. It is
 known as *copāi* and is described by the *Chandahkośa* (43, cf. also 20) under
 the name *Leghucopāi*.

out a whole Sandhi different fancy metres are used to break the monotony of the narrative frame. Many Varṇavṛttas of the Sk prosody—especially those characterized by a recurrent structural unit—are employed for this purpose. The language of all such passages in the Varṇavṛttas is more or less Prakritized. This practice of the Ap. epic poets is obviously based upon the similar practice found in Sk Mahākāvya.

Four such variation metres are found in PC. I-XX.

(25) Madanāvātāra.

Scheme $5 \dagger 5 \dagger 5 \dagger 5 (= 20)$.

Occurrence III 1, IX 12.

Technically it is a Samacatuspadī. Of course in the Kaṭavaka it appears in couplets. The last Gaṇa always ends in a long. All the Gaṇas show a pronounced amphimacer (-x-) tendency. This means that the forms $x \ x \ x \ x \ x$ and $x \ x \ x$ are normally avoided. SC. VIII (3) treats this metre in a general way and illustrates it by citing PC 24 2 1-2.

For other metrical authorities see Bhayani, 1945, 58-59.

The Madanāvātāra is several times used in MP and appears to be a favourite of the post-tenth century Ap poets. It is found in Devacandrasūri's *Sulasakchānu* (2. Kadavaka), Jayadevamuni's *Bhāvanāsandhi* (2, 4, 6. Kaṭavaka), *Nemināthadvātrīṃśika* (almost throughout) etc.

(26). Scheme. a $4 \dagger \bar{v} - (or \bar{v} \bar{v}) \bar{v} (= 8)$.

b. $4 \dagger 4 \dagger 4 \dagger \bar{v} - (or \bar{v} \bar{v}) \bar{v} (= 16)$.

Occurrence XVII 8.

Technically the metre is of the Antarasamā Catuspadī type. But a rhymed distich being the unit of the Kadavaka it appears in a two lined form with the rhyme scheme a/b that is usual in the Kaṭavaka.

The first Gaṇa of the 8-moraic Pāda avoids $\bar{v} - \bar{v}$. Hence the odd Pāda corresponds with the Pādas of the Dvipadī Candralekhā' ($4 \dagger \bar{v} - (or \bar{v} \bar{v}) \bar{v}$) described by Hemacandra.

The even Pāda is that of the Paddhadiā. It can be easily seen that the odd Pāda is identical in structure with the last eight moras of the Paddhadiā-pāda. Looked at in this way the metre in question is just a combination of a truncated and a full Paddhadiā-pāda. The metre of MP. 13 10 is just the reverse of ours. There a is equivalent to our b and vice versa.

(27) Vilāsini.

Scheme $3 \dagger 3 \dagger 4 \dagger 3 \dagger \bar{v} - (= 16)$.

Occurrence XVII 12 (XLVI 2).

All the lines satisfy the schemes of Vilāsini' and Bhūsanā Gāh-taka' ($5 \dagger 5 \dagger 3 \dagger \bar{v} -$). So the structure cannot tell us which of the two is the metre employed in the present case. But in RC. 71 2 it is called Vilāsini-chanda and Vilāsini belongs to that group

(1) ca-la-da-lāh Candralekhā/ Ch VII 65

(2) tau cah tau Vilāsini/ Ch. IV 60

(3) pau tau Brūṣāṇā/ Ch IV 37.

of Ap metres including the Helā, Āvalī, Mañjarī, Dvipadī, Racitā etc which is treated together at Ch. IV 57-66. This decides in favour of the Vilāsini.

A caesura is definitely felt after the 8. mora. This fact as also the general swing of the metre makes it closely allied to that metre which is used in the famous *Gopikā-Gīta* of the *Bhāgavat-purāna* and which is known as Lalita in the Gujarati prosody. The general pattern of our metre is $-u-u-/-u-u-$, wherein all the heavy syllables except the last one are replaceable by two light syllables. This metre is similarly used in RC 71 2, MP 28 27, 34 10, 40 12, 42 12, 45 9, 48 1, 86 8, 88 11. Alsdorf fails to identify it and hence thinks' it to be Pañktikā (Ch. II 108).

(28) Pramāṇī.

Scheme $u- \times 4$

Occurrence. XVII 16.

This is a quite familiar metre of the Sk prosody. It is defined at *Chandaśāstra* V 7, *Jayadevacchandāsa* V 4, *Vṛttaratnākara* III 18, *Chandonuśāsana* II 82 etc. Here it is used in the two-lined form. It is found several times in MP.

CONSPECTUS OF THE METRES OF PC I-XX.

I. Metres employed in the Kadavaka-commencing stanza.

Name.	Measure.	Place of occurrence (Sandhi)
(1) Gandhodakadhāra.	$(6 + 4 + 3 \Rightarrow)$ 13×4 {a/b, c/d}	III
(2) Dvipadī.	$(6 + u - (or uu)u + 4$ $+ 4 + 4 + u - (or uu)u$ $+ - \Rightarrow) 28 \times 2$	XIII
(3) Helā-dvipadī.	$(6 + u - (or uu)u + 4 +$ $u - (or uu)u + - - \Rightarrow)$ 22×2	XVII
(4) Mañjarī.	$-(or uu)u + -(or uu)u$ $+ 4 + 4 + 4 + 7 -)$ 21×2	XIX

II Metres employed in the Ghattā

Measure	Place of occurrence (Sandhi).
(5) 9 + 13.	VII
(6) 10 + 13.	XVI
(7) 11 + 14.	II
(8) 11 (or 12) + 12.	V
(9) 13 + 10.	I
(10) 13 + 15.	VIII, XI, XIX
(11) 13 + 16.	VI
(12) 14 + 13.	XIII
(13) 15 + 12.	X
(14) 15.	IX, XVIII
(15) 6 + 6 + 12.	III
(16) 8 + 8 + 14.	XIV
(17) 8 + 6 + 12.	XV
(18) 8 + 8 + 12.	

(1) Alsdorf 1936, 193

- (19) 9 + 7 + 12
 (20) 10 + 8 + 13.
 (21) 12 + 8 + 12

XII
 XVII, XX
 IV

III Metres employed in the main body of the Kadavaka

Name	Measure	Place of occurrence (Sandhi)
(22) Paddhaḍā.	(4 + 4 + 4 + u - v =) 16.	I (4-11, 13, 15 16. Kadavakas), III (13. K a d a v a k a), IV, VII X, XIII, XVI, XVIII
(23) Vadanaka.	(6 + 4 + 4 + u v =) 16.	I (2, 12, 14 Kada- vakas), II, III, (2- 12 K a d a v a k a s), VIII, XI, XIV, XVII, (I. 7 9 11, 13-15, 17-18 Ka- davakas), XX
(24) Pāraṇaka.	(4 + 4 + 4 + uvu =) 15.	I (1, 3 Kadavakas), V (6 Kadavaka), VI, IX (1-11, 13, 14 Kadavakas) XII, XV, XIX
(25) Madanāvā- tāra	(5 + 5 + 5 + 5 =) 20	III (1 Kadavaka) IX (12 Kadavaka).
(26) ?	a (4 + u - (u v r) r =) 8 b (4 + 4 + 4 + v - (or uv) v =) 16.	XVII (8. Kadavaka).
(27) Vilāsini.	(3 + 3 + 4 + 3 + u - =) 16.	XVII (12 Kadavaka).
(28) Pramāṇī	v - four times	XVII (16 Kaḍavaka).

8. SYNOPSIS OF THE CONTENTS

I Sandhi

Introduction: the birth of Ṛsabha.

Homage to the twenty-four Tirthankaras (1) Metaphorical description of the Rāma story as a river—Tradition through which it was handed down—The poet introduces himself—His resolve to recount the sacred theme of the Rāma story (2). Following the convention, the poet modestly declares his ignorance regarding various branches of learning and literature (3). The Magadha country described (4). Its capital Rājagṛha described (5). Śreṇika, the king of Magadha described (6). Mahāvira's audience-hall on mount Vipula—A messenger informed the king of Mahāvira's arrival (7). Going through the prescribed ceremony of homage, Śreṇika set out to the audience-hall—The twelve compartments of the audience-hall with their respective occupants, various types of gods, men and beasts described (8) Śreṇika prayed to Mahāvira (9). Śreṇika wanted to know the Rāma story as known to the Jain faith He pointed out various inconsistencies in that story as narrated in the traditions of other faiths (10) Accordingly Apostle Gautama began to narrate the Rāma story.

Situation of the Bharata country in the cosmography—Successive births of the fourteen Kulakaras (11) Their names—Marudevī, the consort of the last Kulakara Nābhi, described (12-13). The six goddesses Kīrti, Buddhi, Śrī, Hri, Dhrti, and Laksmī approached Marudevī in human form and rendered services to her—Marudevī saw a series of fourteen dreams—riches were showered from heavens for thirty fortnights (14) The fourteen dreams described—Marudevī conveyed these to her husband (15). He interpreted them as prognosticating the birth of a son destined to be a Tirthankara. In due course Ṛṣabhadeva was born (16).

II Sandhi.

Ṛṣabha's life-story—upto practising penances

The birth of the Jina was solemnised by the four classes of gods—Indra's throne shook and hence he started forth on the Airāvaṇa elephant (1) Kubera decorated the city of Sāketa—Indra's queen with the help of the sleep-inducing charm substituted a magic child for Ṛṣabha, who was made over to Indra (2) He took the child to Mount Mandara beyond the regions of constellations and seated him on a throne placed on a white slab (3). At the commencement of the ablution ceremony various gods honoured Ṛṣabha by displaying their skill in music, dance, drama, etc. (4) Various gods emptied water-jars over Ṛṣabha's head and his ceremonial bath was completed (5) Indra then adorned him with a variety of ornaments A devotional hymn followed (6). Indra injected nectar in Ṛṣabha's left thumb The child was taken back to Ayodhyā He was named Rṣabha

He grew up rapidly (7). Once his subjects complained to him of being deprived of the means of subsistence because the Kalpavṛksas disappeared Consequently he taught them various professions and arts He got married to Nandā, Sunandā and others He begot one hundred sons Bharata and Bāhubali were chief among them (8). Seeing Ṛṣabha immersed in wordly pleasures, Indra, with a view to awaken love of renunciation which would be beneficial for the flourish and spread of Dharma sent Nilāñjanā with her span of life nearing its end, to dance before Ṛṣabha. While dancing, she fell dead (9) Seeing Nilāñjana become suddenly lifeless, Ṛṣabha was struck with the ephemeral nature of the mundane glory and he resolved to renounce the world. The Lokāntika gods also exhorted him to that end, since the rebirth of religious beliefs and practices that had fallen into abeyance was eagerly awaited (10) Bharata was installed on the throne and Ṛṣabha went to Prayāga, where together with four thousand kings he took to the Order.

He practised all sorts of austerities (11) The other kings with him unable to endure the rigours of austerities violated their vows (12) The Heavenly Voice remonstrated with them for their unbecoming conduct But lacking fortitude for practising mortifications, they gave up austerities and founded new faiths At this juncture there arrived Namī and Vinamī sons of Kaccha and Mahākaccha (13). They asked from Ṛṣabha their share in the kingdom Coming to know of this disturbance to Ṛṣabha, Dharanendra appeared there. He questioned Namī and Vinamī (14) They said 'when we were abroad the kingdom was portioned off between all the sons of

Ṛsabha, but we were kept out of consideration' As they were bent upon receiving their due at Ṛsabha's own hands, Indra assumed Ṛsabha's form and gave them the rulership of the northern and southern slopes of the mount Vijayārḍha together with some miraculous powers (15)

While wandering on earth with raised hands, rich presents were offered to Ṛsabha but he did not accept them In Hastināgara, king Śreyāmsa invited him to end his fast (16). Bringing him to his residence, he worshipped him and offered sugarcane juice As Ṛsabha broke his fast, gods showered gold and jewels On account of the exhaustless gifts then bestowed on Śreyāmsa, the day became known as Aksayatrīyā (17).

III Sandhi

Ṛsabha's life-story—upto his attaining Kevala

Leaving Hastināgapura, Ṛsabha arrived at Purimatala There he came to the Sakatamukha garden rich in all sorts of flower plants and trees In their midst stood a huge banyan tree (1). There Ṛsabha practised all the vows and austerities—these recounted in the numerical order of one to eighteen—and eventually he attained Kevala (2) He came to possess thirty-four Atisayas and eight Prātihāryas and became the supreme deity of all the three worlds (3)

Gods constructed a golden audience-hall for the Jina The seats of various Indras shook The lord of gods called upon all to go and pay homage to the Jina All classes of gods with their most diverse vehicles started, as did Īśānendra mounting upon the Airāvāṇa elephant in enviable pomp and glory (4-5-6) Hordes of various gods and demons arrived to the audience-hall and humbly presented themselves to the Jina (7). Indra with his retinue recited a hymn to the Jina (8). Observing the gods coming down in their aerial cars, Ṛsabhasena, the ruler of Purimatāla made inquiries. He was told that Bharata's father had attained Kevala On learning this the king went to the audience-hall and paid homage to the Jina (9) He was so much moved by the scene that he and eighty-four thousand from the rank and file, together with eighty-four born aristocrats too took to monkhood, while lacs of others made up the laity Even gods were purified and animals forgot their inborn mutual enmity (10)

Then the Jina preached all the basic principles and tenets of the Jaina faith Nothing in the three worlds could be unknown to him (11) The sermon had a pacifying effect on all Before dispersing many of them committed themselves to practising various vows and austerities The Jina left that place and went to Gaṅgāsāgara (12) Here Bharata became the paramount lord of the whole earth and attained all-round prosperity As his father attained Kevala, he, by the strength of his arm established his sovereignty over the whole earth (13).

IV Sandhi

Combat between Bharata and Bāhubali— attainment of Nirvāṇa by Bāhubali and Ṛsabha

After completion of the round of world-conquest, when Bharata returned to his capital, the victorious discus (*Čakraratna*) did not

enter the city, whereupon Bharata asked his ministers whether any king still remained unconquered (1). The ministers submitted 'All are subdued except your younger brother Bāhubali, king of Potanapura, who is mighty enough to overthrow you and your army single-handed' (2). Learning this Bharata ordered his ministers 'So arrange that either Bāhubali accepts my sovereignty or offers a battle'. The ministers went to Bāhubali and told him to serve Bharata as a feudatory. Bāhubali denounced them saying: 'As our father gave each of us his due share of territory, I am in no way indebted to Bharata. Why then should I go to him?' The ministers replied angrily. 'Even if your territory is given to you by your father, you cannot have even an inch without paying tributes to Bharata' (3-4). Bāhubali said haughtily: 'Being puffed up by world-conquest let him do his worst. As to the tributes, I will pay them tomorrow in the form of shafts, lances and javelins which would cure him of his arrogance'. Thereupon the ministers departed and told Bharata. 'Bāhubali cares a straw for you. He stands prepared for giving a fight' (5).

Bharata made enormous preparations for a march. As he started, spies informed Bāhubali, who also gave orders for a counter-march. The two armies confronted each other on the battle field (6-7). The field became a scene of reckless turmoil and destruction. Seeing this the ministers cried halt and said to Bharata and Bāhubali: 'What is the use of massacring the poor soldiers? Rather you two alone fight out, first a glance-duel, then a water-duel and lastly a bodily combat. He who is victorious in all the three duels, is to be the lord of the earth and treasures'.

The advice was accepted and Bharata and Bāhubali became engaged first in a glance-duel, in which Bharata was defeated (8-9). They started the water-duel. In this also Bharata got a defeat (10). Finally they set themselves to the bodily combat. While both were trying various moves and techniques Bāhubali lifted up Bharata and his army roared for triumph. Bharata, thus rebuffed, released his *cakraratna* on Bāhubali but the latter being a *caramadehin* (i.e. destined to attain salvation during this life) it by-passed him (11). But this incident moved Bāhubali and he pondered: 'What is the use of a kingdom for the sake of which one has to kill one's brother, father or son. Better strive for salvation, which can earn eternal bliss for me'. He made over his territories to Bharata, accepted the Jina as the Master and having picked out five handfuls of hair stood with raised hands, immovable as a rock, for one year, during which creepers grew over him and he was turned into an abode of snakes and scorpions (12).

At this juncture Rṣabha halted on Kailāsa. Bharata went there to pay obeisance. He asked Rṣabha. 'Why Bāhubali does not still attain Kevala?' Rṣabha said: 'Even still he cherishes the *īrsā-kasāya*, thinking, "even though I have made over the earth to Bharata, why am I placing my feet thereon." Hence he fails to attain Kevala' (13). Learning this Bharata went to Bāhubali and falling at his feet said 'This earth is really yours. I am only your slave'. And immediately the four Ghātikarmans of Bāhubali were destroyed and he attained Kevala. Eight Prātihāryas appeared and the gods poured in saying: 'The son of the Tīrthakara has become a Kevalin'. In the end he went to the abode of the Siddhas; so also did Rṣabha, and Bharata ruled as a sovereign in the invincible Ayodhyā (14).

V Sandhi.

The origin of the line of Demons
(up to Devaraksas) Account of Ajita
(the second Tirthankara) and Sagara
(the second Cakravartin)

Gautama then told Śreṇika to listen to the origin of the lines of the Demons and Monkeys that he set out to narrate. Long after this there was born in Ayodhyā venerable Ajita as a son to Vijayā and Jitāsātrū of the Ikṣvāku line. His birth, marriage etc. were celebrated exactly as in the case of Ṛṣabha. Once while going to the Nandana park he saw a lake fanned by the breezes and with blooming lotuses (1). Seeing the same lake in the evening with its lotuses faded and lustreless, sombre thoughts of the evanescent character of life and worldly glory and pleasures possessed him. That very moment the Lokāntika gods exhorted him and together with ten thousand other persons he renounced the world (2). He broke his fast at the house of Brahmādatta, moved preaching over the earth for fourteen years, practised Sukla Dhyāna and attained Kevala. He had nine apostles and one lakh monks.

His cousin brother Sagara was at that time the Universal Monarch. Once Sagara was led away by his restive horse into a great wilderness, where at dusk, while he was removing his fatigue in a bower on the shores of a beautiful lake he was seen by Tilakakeśā, daughter of Sulocana and sister of Sahasrākṣa. She at once fell in love with Sagara (3-4). Somebody informed Sahasrākṣa, who, delighted because the forecast of the soothsayers thus proved true, went personally to invite him, gave him his sister in marriage along with the gift of the Northern and Southern Ranges (of Mount Vijayārdha) (5). Along with Tilakakeśā, Sagara returned to Ayodhyā.

Here Sahasrākṣa in order to wreak revenge on Purnaghana who had killed his father, marched to the city of Rathanūpurucakravāla and destroyed him in battle. Purnaghana's son Toyadvāhana, escaping somehow, took shelter in the audience-hall of Jina Ajita (6). There he was comforted by Indra to whom he related his story. His enemy also pursuing him with the vow that he would kill Toyadvāhana, even if all the great gods offered him protection, entered the audience-hall. The Jina related to both of them the incidents of their previous births, whereupon they gave up their enmity.

Bhīma and Subhīma (the Demon chiefs who were present there) embraced Toyadvāhana (7) and Bhīma said 'As you were my son in the previous birth, even now you are dear to me. Accept from me the aerial car Kāmuka, the Demoniac charm (*rākṣasī vidyā*), a necklace and the impregnable and sea-girded city of Lankā together with the Underground Lankā (*Pātāla Lankā*), six-yojana in extent and having only one door. Toyadvāhana accepting these gifts entered Lankā in the company of his ministers and feudatories and founded a new line of Demons (8). Long after this he again went to the audience-hall of Jina Ajita, who by way of reply to Sagara's question said 'Only one Tirthankara, Ṛṣabha and one Universal Monarch, Bharata had appeared previously, while twenty-two Tirthankaras and ten Universal Monarchs as also nine Baladevas, nine Vāsudevas, nine Prativāsudevas and eleven Haras will appear in future. Besides, there will be fifty-nine Purānas in the Jain religion'. Then Toyadvāhana, filled with religious fervour

renounced the world together with one hundred and ten Vidyādhars (9) Lankā was given to his son Mahāraksas Ajita attained Nirvāṇa.

Once Sagara's sixty thousand sons went to Kailāsa and bowed down to the twenty-four Jina shrines there, constructed by Bharata with gold and jewels. On Bhagīrathi's suggestion to dig out the Gangā and encircle therewith the holy places as a protective measure, they employed the Danda-ratna to excavate the earth round the Kailāsa (10). This produced such an upheaval in the region of the serpents that their lord Dharanendra threw his venomous glance on Sagara's sons and all were reduced to ashes, except two Bhīma and Bhagīrathi, who with heaving hearts and downcast looks returned to Śāketa city. The ministers advised them to break the sad news to the king in such a manner as would not shock him to death. At the time of holding the Darbar (assembly) Sagara was pained to see not a single son present out of the sixty thousand (11). Then entered Bhīma and Bhagīrathi, and the king asked them the whereabouts of their brothers. The ministers in reply stressed the transitory nature of everything in the world (12). The king caught the hint and afterwards, choosing a fitting moment, Bhīma and Bhagīrathi related all that happened, whereupon the king swooned. Recovering he lost all taste in kingship and thought of immediately renouncing (13). As Bhīma refused to occupy the throne, Bhagīrathi was crowned king.

Here, Mahāraksas, who had got a son Devaraksas, once went out for water-sports surrounded by his queens, when he chanced to see a dead bee in the interior of a lotus and he reflected 'all who are given to passion meet a similar fate' (14). While he was in such a dejected mood, there arrived a company of monks, all of whom were shining with great asceticism, learning and character and destined to attain salvation in this life (15). Delighted at this, the king requested them to introduce him into the holy Order. The monks said 'There remain only eight days for you to live, so do what you like'. Thereupon, the king spent those eight days in penance, worship, scriptural recitation and charity and attained salvation. His son Devaraksas ruled over Lankā (16).

VI Sandhi.

The origin of the line of Monkeys (upto Praticandra)—The account of Tadiṭkeṣa

After a succession of sixty-four kings, the throne came to be occupied by Kīrtidhava (the names of these kings are recounted in Sanskrit prose). Once Kīrtidhava's brother-in-law Śrīkantha came to Lankā with his wife and retinue. He received him with great honour. That very moment the news reached him that hostile forces had surrounded his city. Thereupon Śrīkantha took a vow to overpower the enemy (1). Śrīkantha's wife Kamalā explained to Kīrtidhava: 'I am daughter of Puspottara, the king of Meghapura. Once I saw passing through the sky the aerial car of Śrīkantha who was returning after bowing to the Jina shrines at Meru and immediately I was smitten with love. There and then we married. There is now no meaning in fighting and destroying each other's armies. So you send envoys to my father'. Accordingly messengers were sent to Puspottara (2). They said, 'All

girls are for being given away in marriage and your daughter herself has made this choice, how then Śrīkaṇṭha is at fault?' Hearing these words Puspottara had no face to save. Saying: 'Girls, if not married away are a source of infamy' he returned. Thus Śrīkaṇṭha married Kamaḷāvati.

After many days, seeing Śrīkaṇṭha eager to leave, Kīrīdhavala, with a view to avert separation from him, said 'Why do you not stay near me? Choose for yourself any one of my numerous islands (3-4) (Kīrīdhavala's) minister advised Śrīkaṇṭha to select Mon-koṅ Island (Vānaradvīpa) which he describes Śrīkaṇṭha made up his mind and started on the first day of Cartra(5) Śrīkaṇṭha's army entered Monkey Island which is described (6). Sporting with monkeys and taking some with him, Śrīkaṇṭha went to the mountain Kisku, where he founded the city Kiskupura, which is described. Once seeing gods proceeding towards Nandiśvara Island, he also started in order to pay homage to the Jina (7). With his retinue he reached Mountain Maṇuśottara, but his further movement was checked. Resolving to practise severe austerities so that he can get qualified to enter Nandiśvara, he returned to his city, handed over the reins of his kingdom to his son, and became a recluse. Successively eight kings in his line took the same course.

Amaraprabha, the ninth king, flourished during the interval between the Jinas Vāsupūjya and Śreyāmsa (8). On the occasion of his marriage with the princess of Lankā, somebody executed drawings of monkeys in his courtyard, seeing which the bride swooned through fear. The angry king ordered to execute those who drew monkeys. The ministers pacified him by telling, 'Since Śrīkaṇṭha's time they are our family deities, cause of prosperity and the emblem for our Monkey Dynasty.' The remorseful king gave orders to mark the royal crown, the royal umbrella, banners etc., with the monkey insignia (9). Since then his line became famous as the Monkey Dynasty, which held overlordship of both the Ranges. Amaraprabha's son was Kapidhvaja, Kapidhvaja's Pratibala, Pratibala's Gaganānanda, Gaganānanda's Khacarānanda, Khacarānanda's Gīrīnandana, Gīrīnandana's Udadhirava.

Udadhirava's friend was Taḍitkeśa, the king of Lankā, whose queen was once injured on breasts while they were bathing in the garden tank, whereupon he pierced the monkey with an arrow. The monkey went to a monk nearby. He heard the *namokkāra* from him, died, was reborn as an Udadhikumāra god and recalling his previous birth descended near Taḍitkeśa (10). As Taḍitkeśa was still revengefully killing monkeys whenever he came across one, the Udadhikumāra god created a magic army of innumerable monkeys, as huge as mountains, carrying trees fire and other weapons (11). Some of them challenged the king, who, in view of their human speech and arms, regarded them as unusual phenomena and trembling with fright humbly enquired. 'Who are you? Did I offend you? Why are you armed?' The god told him everything asking in the end either to meet the challenge or fall at his feet (12). The king bowed down to the god, who led him to the monk and showed him his dead body of the previous life. When that monk was requested to preach religion he took them to his Guru in a Jain shrine (13). On being requested to preach religion his Guru expounded the great merits of Dharma (14). Being asked by Taḍitkeśa, the Guru narrated, 'In your previous birth you were a monk

and this god, a hunter, who laughed at you Thereupon as you bore ill-will towards him, you attained the Jyotiṣ heaven, instead of the Kāpiṣṭha. Thence you were reborn as the king of Laṅkā, while that hunter wandering in the labyrinth of transmigrations, was reborn as a monkey, who being killed by you was again born as an Udadhikumāra god' Thereupon Tadiṭkeṣa installed his son Sukeṣa on the throne of Laṅkā and renounced the world (15). The god also adopted the Jain faith. Now message was sent to Udadhrava that Tadiṭkeṣa took to practising austerities, whereupon he handed over the reins of his kingdom to his son Praticandra and entered the Order (16).

VII Sandhi.

Śrīmālā's Svayamvara. Lost Laṅkā won back by Sukeṣa's sons

On receiving the news that in Ādityanagara on the Southern Range was to be held the Svayamvara of Śrīmālā, the beautiful daughter of Vidyāmandara and Vegavati, Praticandra's sons Kiskindha and Andhraka went there (1). Description of the Svayamvara haṅḡ (2). Śrīmālā entered mounted on a cow-elephant. In due course she came to Kiskindha (3). She placed the garland round his neck, when Vijayasimha flared up 'Who permitted the Monkeys to seat in the midst of the Vidyādharas? Snatch away the bride from the bridegroom and kill him' Thereupon Andhraka challenged Vijayasimha to a fight (4), and there ensued a battle between the two parties. Sukeṣa, the king of Laṅkā, also arrived on the scene. Vijayasimha was decapitated by Andhraka in the battle (5). The hostile forces being discomfited, Sukeṣa told his ally to return to Kiskupura with Śrīmālā.

Somebody informed Aśanivega of his son's death. He surrounded Kiskupura and along with his son Vidyudvāhana challenged Kiskindha and Andhraka to a fight. A terrible battle ensued wherein Aśanivega with a sword struck Andhraka on the throat and the latter went the way of Vijayasimha (6-7). Here Kiskindha who had swooned owing to a javelin blow was brought back to his camp by Sukeṣa. Recovering, he enquired about Andhraka and being informed of his death again swooned. On recovery, he lamented grievously for his brother but Sukeṣa told him 'There is no room for crying, with the sword hanging over the head' (8). On his advice he began to fly towards Pātālalaṅkā. Aśanivega stopped Vidyudvāhana from pursuing the escaping foe, saying that it was against the code of honour and that they had avenged the death of Vijayasimha. Laṅkā was placed in charge of one Nirghāta and other conquered cities also were entrusted to others (9). Thus usurping the cities of Kiskindha and Sukeṣa and bringing all other Vidyādharas also under his control Aśanivega once recalled the grief of Vijayasimha's death. He gave the reins of his kingdom to Sahasrāra, and devoted himself to other-worldly activities.

After a big lapse of time, Kiskindha went for pilgrimage to Mount Meru. On his way back he saw the beautiful mountain Madhu. He called his subjects there and founded a city called Kiskindhapura (10). Madhu mountain also was renamed Kiskindha. Kiskindha got two sons: Iksurava and Śūryarava. Sukeṣa's sons were Mālin, Sumālin and Mālyavat. They once proposed 'Let us go to see king Kiskindha'. Their father said 'All around

there is danger from the enemies. How can we leave Pātālaṅkā. Laṅkā which belonged to us since Toyadavāhana, was usurped from me' Thereupon flaring up Mālin said 'With our kingdom lost, how can we live even for a moment? (11). One should be satisfied only when whatever he has or does is of the highest order. I take a vow to triumphantly enter Laṅkā tomorrow' (12). The march was ordered in the morning. With a tumultuous uproar Laṅkā was besieged Nirghāta, the governor of Laṅkā, confronted Mālin in the battle (13) In that formidable encounter Mālin killed Nirghāta with a sword Sukeśa, Mālin, Sumālin and Mālyavat entered Laṅkā and paid their homage at the shrine of Śānti-Jina (14).

VIII Sandhi.

Mālin's battle with Indra: Mālin's fall.

Mālin's sway spread over all the Vidyādhara states At that time in the Rathanūpura city on the Southern Range, Indra, the son of Sahasrāra and Mānasasundari established all his retinue and paraphernalia in a thorough imitation of the insignia of the celestial Indra, declaring himself to be the terrestrial Indra (1). As Mālin's feudatories left him and joined Indra, he ordered a march against the latter Seeing ill-omens when they were setting out, Sumālin grasped Mālin's hand and drew his attention to them (2). Mālin replied that only one's fate and steadfastness were all-powerful and not the omens. And they started on their march (3). The kings on both the Ranges took refuge with Indra. Mālin's messengers asked Indra to pay tributes and avert the struggle with Mālin, the invincible, whereupon Indra said in rage 'You are left alive because you are a messenger Who is that king of Laṅkā and what is this talk of treaty? He among us who survives will become the sole lord of the earth' (4).

The messengers returned All the generals and warriors on Indra's side got armed (5) Description of the battle (6). Fight between Mālin and Indra in which ultimately Mālin's head was severed by Indra with the discus (7-9) Thereupon seeing the Monkey and Demon forces fleeing in stampede, somebody suggested to Indra to pursue them, when Śaśin requested to entrust that task to him Being permitted he ran shouting after the escaping enemies. But Mālyavat confronted him and ridiculing him as an empty braggart struck him with a javelin Śaśin swooned and when he recovered, the enemies had cleared away (10-11) Indra entered Rathanūpura in great triumph and fell at the feet of Sahasrāra He put Laṅkā in Dhanāḍa's charge and Kiṣku in that of Yama and honoured others also with the gift of territory (12).

IX Sandhi.

Birth of Rāvana Bhānukarna Vibhīšana:
They acquire Vidyās

Long after this Sumālin in Pātālaṅkā got a son Ratnāśrava, who, when grown up, went to Puspavana for mastering Vidyās (magic charms). At this juncture there arrived Vyomabindu, who seeing Ratnāśrava there as was forecast by his Guru, told his daughter Kaikaśi that that person was destined to be her husband. Stationing her there, he retired to his hermitage Here Ratnāśrava

succeeded in mastering the Vidyās (1). Being asked by Ratnāśrava that charming damsel said 'I am Vyomabindu's daughter Kaikasi, as yet unmarried. He has brought me here in accordance with his Guru's words. I am offered to you in marriage.' Thereupon Ratnāśrava founded there a city, called his relatives and married her.

Long after this she dreamt that a lion, after tearing open the temples of an elephant entered into her womb (2), and that the sun and the moon sat in her lap Ratnāśrava interpreted these dreams: 'You will give birth to three sons, the eldest of whom will be a Universal Monarch of formidable prowess.' In due course were born Rāvaṇa, Bhānukarṇa, Candranakhī and Vibhīṣaṇa Child Rāvaṇa was precociously adventurous (3). Once while playing he entered the treasure-house and got hold of the necklace, which was handed down in the family since Toyadavāhana, which had nine gems shaped after the nine planets and which was guarded by poisonous serpents against ordinary persons. As he put it on, there appeared nine reflections of his face in the nine gems. Thenceforth Rāvaṇa came to be known as Ten-headed (*Daśa-mukha*) (4) His parents as also Iksurava, Kiskindha, Sūryarava and others were overjoyed by this feat of Rāvaṇa and they saw in him the highest hope and promise of their lines

Once Rāvaṇa hearing a roaring noise and seeing Vaiśravaṇa pass across the sky asked his mother about him (5). She replied with down-cast looks 'He is your cousin-brother Vaiśravaṇa, the son of Viśvāvasu and my elder sister Kauśikī He brought infamy to us by going over to our enemies and usurped our ancestral home Lanka When shall we regain it from him?' Vibhīṣaṇa turning red with anger replied 'What is this talk of Vaiśravaṇa's fortune? Within a few days you will see even these so-called gods Yama, Kuṇḍera, Varuna, Indra and others as our servants' (6).

Once being permitted by their father, the three brothers went to the terrible forest Bhīmavana for mastering magic charms The eight-syllable charm known as *Sarvakāmānnarūpā* ('yielding all desired foods') was mastered within two Praharas. Then they concentrated upon the sixteen-syllable charm to be mastered after ten thousand crore repeated recitations At that juncture, the three brothers were seen by a Yakṣa woman (7) Smitten with love, she offered herself to Rāvaṇa but getting no response, she struck him on the chest with the ear-lotus. Another lady said, 'Know that man to be fashioned from wood'. Failing in their intent, they informed Anāvṛtta Yakṣa that three men having cared a straw for him were engaged in mastering magic charms (8) Full of rage he went to them and asked as to which deity was the object of their meditation. Not receiving any reply, he created numberless disturbances like serpents, lions, ghosts, fire etc but to no avail (9). Then with the help of his magic powers he produced such an illusion that Ratnāśrava, Kaikasi, Candranakhī and other relatives, being mercilessly lashed by Mlecchas, were crying piteously for rescue and making heart-rending appeals to their sense of filial duty (10). As even then none of the three brothers was disturbed in the least, the magic forms of Ratnāśrava, Kaikasi and Candranakhī were killed and before their very eyes served to jackals and hounds. As still they were unmoved, he threw a blood-stained magic head of Rāvaṇa in front of Bhānukarṇa and Vibhīṣaṇa Thereupon the latter two were slightly perturbed When their magic heads were

thrown in front of Rāvana, he remained quite undisturbed. The gods cried bravo and Rāvana got the mastery over one thousand magic charms (11). The names of some of the magic charms recounted (12). Bhānukarna was the master of five charms and Vibhisaṇa of four. Rāvana founded a city called Svayamprabha and got constructed a shrine called Sahasraśikhara. Hearing the news of Rāvana's prosperity, hoards of Monkeys and Demons poured in (13). Informed by the Avalokanī charm that the on-coming hoards consisted of his friends and relatives, Rāvana, surrounded by his one thousand charms as also Bhānukarna and Vibhisaṇa went forth to receive them. Ratnāśrava with his kinsmen came to the royal palace and embraced his sons with love and joy (14).

X Sandhi

Rāvana's marriages: Lankā is won back.

Rāvana came to possess the magic sword Candrahāsa through five-meal fasts. Once when he had been on a pilgrimage to Meru, Maya and Mārica along with the beautiful princess Mandodarī came to Rāvana's palace and being informed, on inquiry, by Candranakhī that after mastering Candrahāsa he had gone to Meru, and that he was to return shortly, they waited, when towards the dusk the earth began to shake, darkness and light appeared to play or at once it would rain, thanks to the Vidyās of Rāvana, who was approaching (1). Candranakhī explained these unusual phenomena as being due to Rāvana's wondrous powers.

On arriving Rāvana saw Maya's tent and he was informed that two Vidyādharas, Maya and Mārica, were waiting for an interview with him. Then he performed worship at the shrine and of a sudden he and Mandodarī happened to see each other. Seeing faultless beauty pervading every of her limbs, he felt unable to withdraw his glance from her (2-3). Divining Rāvana's mind, Mārica introduced himself and Maya as two brothers coming from their Devasangīta City on the Southern Range and requested to immediately accept Mandodarī in marriage, it being the most auspicious moment. Rāvana consenting, the marriage was celebrated and the bride and bridegroom entered the Svayamprabha city (4).

Once while he was passing by the Gandharva Tank on mount Meghadhara he was seen by the six thousand Gandharva princesses bathing there surrounded by guards. They declared their resolve not to accept as their husband any one else except Rāvana (5). The guards informed Gandharva Surasundara, who together with Kamaka and Budha hastened in great rage to the scene. Seeing the huge army, the princesses dispaired. But Rāvana with a smile used the sleep-inducing charm and fettered them with serpent bonds (6). Thus marrying the six thousand girls, he returned. Long after this Mandodarī gave birth to two sons, Indrajit and Ghanavāhana.

In Kumbhapura Bhanukarna also was married. Day and night he would make trespasses in the Lankā territory. As the subjects complained, messenger Vacanālakāra was sent to warn Sumālin. He threatened: 'In spite of your hundreds of faults Vaśravana keeps calm. But if you will not check your grandson's mischief you shall have to reenter Pātālalankā. You remember Mālin's fate and the same course of events appears to be repeating. So better hand over your grandson to us as a prisoner' (7). Full of rage at this Rāvana

drew his Candrahāsa sword to finish the messenger on the spot, when Vibhīšana checked him saying it was unbecoming (8). The messenger escaped with his life Rāvaṇa and others became equipped and marched Here on the report of the messenger the Yaksa also made preparation and flew to Mount Guṇja. The Demon forces arrived and the opposite armies closed in battle (9). Description of the battle Vaiśravaṇa challenged Rāvaṇa (10). Their battle described. Ultimately Rāvaṇa struck Vaiśravaṇa who, as he swooned, was removed by his lieutenants The Demons declared victory but Kumbhakarna wanted to pursue the enemy (11), Vibhīšana dissuaded him Vaiśravaṇa's aerial car Puspavimāna was captured. Recalcitrant elements were punished. Rāvaṇa established himself as the overlord of hundreds of states (12).

XI Sandhi.

Acquisition of a wonder elephant: defeat of Yama.

From the Puspavimāna Rāvaṇa saw the white Jina shrines, which, Sumālin told him, were erected by Harisena (1) Sumālin related the episode of Harisena—how for eight successive days Harisena performed great exploits till in the end he came to possess the whole earth with its precious treasures (2). When Rāvaṇa halted on Mount Sammata, a terrific noise was heard They were roars of a marvellous elephant, which is described (3-4) Rāvaṇa undertook to tame that gigantic elephant, as to him the task was a child's play (5) With wonderful skill, strength and knowledge of the elephant lore, the elephant was tamed. One and all of Rāvaṇa's kinsmen danced for joy (6-7)

He was full with the talk of the elephant, which was named Tribhuvanālakāra, when a wounded warrior arriving there gave him the news of the crushing defeat of Kiskindha's sons in a battle with Yama Immediately Rāvaṇa marched to Yama's city (8). There he saw numerous inhuman instruments of torture and their wretched victims Rāvaṇa released the convicts, threw Yama's guards in their place and destroyed the instruments of torture. The news reached Yama (9), who, veritably the death incarnate, came forth with his terror-striking and most destructive weapons (10) Fight between Yama and Rāvaṇa Yama was worsted in the battle He ran to Indra and declared his decision to resign his post (11-12) Thereupon Indra wanted to march on Rāvaṇa, but his minister advised him first to dispatch a messenger to him and give Surasaṅgita city to Yama Rāvaṇa gave Yamapuri to Ikṣurava and Kiskindhapuri to Sūryarava and started towards Laṅkā (13). Rāvaṇa reached Laṅkā where his installation ceremony was performed (14)

XII Sandhi

Abduction of Candranakhī by Khara and Dūsana: Rāvaṇa's reversal at Vāli's hand: Vāli renounces the world.

On enquiry from Rāvaṇa as to which of the kings were hostile to him, some one told him of the mighty Vāli, the son of Sūryarava, who excelled in strength and speed all the persons in the

three worlds (1), who had accepted Samyaktva and had vowed not to bend his head to anyone except the Juna Hence his father Sūryarava fearing conflict with Rāvaṇa had renounced the world Another person said 'The Monkeys are friends with us since Śrīkaṇṭha's days. Moreover, all are heroes only so long as they have not experienced onslaught of Rāvaṇa's arms' (2)

Once when Rāvaṇa had gone to marry Tanūdarī, Khara and Dūsaṇa abducted Candranakhī and killing Candrodara occupied Pātālalankā The pursuing Demon forces, not finding the entrance to Pātālalankā returned When Rāvaṇa returned, he found his household wrapped in gloom (3) On receiving the news, as he was setting out to punish Khara and Dūsaṇa, Mandodri dissuaded him and Maya and Mārīca were sent to celebrate Candranakshi's marriage Khara was crowned Candrodara's queen Anurādhā gave birth to a son Virādhita in the forest (4)

Rāvaṇa sent a messenger to Vālī He recounted to Vālī the history of their family friendship and advised him to go to Rāvaṇa to pay regards (5) But Vālī turned away his face and did not even listen to the messenger's words The latter thus rebuffed rudely said. 'Either you come and salute Rāvaṇa or offer battle' Thereupon Vālī's minister gave the messenger an idea of Vālī's strength (6) Returning, the messenger gave report to Rāvaṇa, who taking a vow to cure Vālī of his arrogance, marched against him (7) Vālī also came out The armies were on the verge of closing in battle, when minister Vipulamati advised them to stop the vast scale destruction that was imminent and decide the issue by a personal combat Both consenting, the combat began (8-9). Eventually Vālī with his right hand lifted up Rāvaṇa along with his aerial car The Monkeys roared with victory Thus curing Rāvaṇa of his pride, crowning Sugrīva and advising him to serve Rāvaṇa, Vālī went to Mūnī Gaganācandra, practised austerities and acquired divine powers Later on he went to Mount Astāpada and continued his austerities there (10-11) Sugrīva married his sister Śrīprabhā to Rāvaṇa Nala and Nila, sons of Iksurava were sent to Kiskupura One half of Sugrīva's kingdom was given to Saśikuraṇa, the son of Dhruvā and Vālī To Sugrīva was married Sūtārā, daughter of Jvalanaśikha, the king of the Northern Range, because though her hand was sued by Sahasragatī, Jvalanaśikha's Guru was against that match Sahasragatī consumed by the fire of separation went to a forest to acquire a magic charm Sugrīva got two sons Anga and Āṅgada (12).

XIII Sandhi

Lifting of Kailāsa. Rāvaṇa marches against Indra

Having married Ratnāvālī, while Rāvaṇa was returning his aerial car stopped mid-way Though urged on, the car did not proceed owing to venerable Vālī's presence down there (1). Angrily Rāvaṇa descended, as Mārīca informed him that below on Kailāsa was a sage practising austerities and that his ascetic power was the cause of stopping the car (2). He descended on Kailāsa, whose description follows Seeing Vālī there, Rāvaṇa burned with jealous anger and to take revenge of his past defeat prepared to throw Vālī together with Kailāsa into the ocean (3) With the help of the excavating charm, he raised the mountain from its roots, starting

told him that through his separation, Uparambhā was on the verge of death (12). If he accepted Uparambhā he would be the master of Āśāli Sudarśana Cakra and Nalakūbara. At this Rāvaṇa looked at Vibhisana. The messenger went to take her bath. Vibhisana observed, 'This is the occasion for employing strategem (13). If you are bent on success, somehow acquire Āśāli and you can still manage not to touch Uparambhā.' Agreeing with this, Rāvaṇa presented garments and ornaments to the messenger and then asking for the Āśāli charm got it (14). Now the two hostile armies fell upon each other. Vibhisana soon captured Nalakūbara. The city as well as the Sudarśana were also captured. Uparambhā was not accepted by Rāvaṇa. Nalakūbara was thus subdued, and the kingdom was given back to him (15).

XVI Sandhi.

Indra's consultation with his ministers:

Failure of the negotiations.

Rāvaṇa and Indra prepare for war.

Indra's spies gave him an idea of Rāvaṇa's policy and the strength of his army (1), of how he spent his day and night according to a fixed schedule, which made provision for doing justice to all the state and private duties (2-3). As Indra did not avail any of the previous opportunities of extirpating the enemy, who had grown from strength to strength, now he had become very mighty. But Indra said: 'To have killed a boy was below my dignity' (4). Indra then proceeding to the consultation hall, where extreme secrecy was maintained, asked his ministers: 'As the enemy now appears almost invincible, what course of policy is to be followed?' Bharadvāja said: 'You act according to your best lights without consulting the counsellors.' Thereupon Viśālacaksu said: 'Even in chess the king does not move without the help of the minister' (5). Parāśara, Piśuna, Kauṭilya, Manu and others stressed the necessity of an increasingly greater number of ministers for the successful running of the state. Eventually all expressed their opinion in favour of maintaining friendly relations with Rāvaṇa (6). So long as the expedients of conciliation, dissension or gift worked why should anybody resort to war? They pointed out various malcontents among Rāvaṇa's feudatories who provided a fruitful soil for sowing dissension. They advised, 'With this end in view the messenger Citrāṅga should be sent to Rāvaṇa's court' (7). Accordingly Citrāṅga was called and while Indra was giving him instructions, Nārada informed Rāvaṇa of the impending arrival of extremely clever Citrāṅga, and of the political design underlying it. He strongly advised him to reject the offer of friendship as at that moment Indra was weaker of the two. This good turn was done to him by Nārada remembering Rāvaṇa's help at the time of Marutta's sacrifice (8). Nārada left and Rāvaṇa gave instructions to his commander-in-chief to guard the forces against spies.

Citrāṅga came to Mārīca's palace and thence was brought to Rāvaṇa, who, after due ceremony inquired about the strength of Indra's forces. Citrāṅga said, 'Indra is all powerful' (9). Rāvaṇa praised him as a very clever messenger and asked the purpose of

XV Sandhi.

Defeat of Sahasrakiraṇa and Nalakūbara

He marched against Sahasrakiraṇa As Sahasrakiraṇa was coming out from water, guards informed him of the onset of some hostile king He took his bow and stood ready to face the army (1). He comforted his highly frightened queens by telling them to fully trust the strength of his thousand arms (2). Seeing the whole army of Demons fighting from the sky with magic weapons on one side and Sahasrakiraṇa alone fighting from the earth on the other, gods denounced it as immoral Thus shamed, the Demons came down to earth and forsook the use of magic weapons Sahasrakiraṇa fought bravely (3) Hearing that Sahasrakiraṇa, though single-handed had kept the whole army at bay, Rāvaṇa went forth mounted upon his elephant and destroyed Sahasrakiraṇa's chariot (4) Sahasrakiraṇa mounting on an elephant destroyed Rāvaṇa's armour and laughed at him as a novice in archery. Enraged thereby, Rāvaṇa struck him with a lance and with a jump captured him (5) Rāvaṇa brought him as a captive to his residence

Some Janghācāraṇa sages informed Śatakara, Sahasrakiraṇa's father, who was a recluse He came to Rāvaṇa (6) He asked Rāvaṇa to release Sahasrakiraṇa, as he was a *caramdehin* (destined to get salvation during the current existence) Rāvaṇa obeyed and offered Sahasrakiraṇa his kingdom back But the latter said 'After enjoying such water-sports and such a fight with you, I find kingship tasteless I prefer to strive for emancipation' (7) He installed his son in his place and renounced the world As these news were communicated to Anaraṇya, the king of Ayodhyā, he too with his son Anantaratha renounced the world, putting the reins of the kingdom in Daśaratha's charge

Rāvaṇa proceeded onwards and destroying the sacrifice (of King Marutta) marched towards Magadhā (8) Comforting Nārada, subduing Marut and marrying his daughter he stayed there for nine years and thence went to Magadhā He married his daughter to Madhu, the King of Mathurā, to whom Camareन्द्रa had presented Sūlāyudha Thence he went to Kailāsa. Paying obeisance to the shrines of the Jinās, Rāvaṇa showed to his people places where Bharata and Bāhubali had attained Nirvāṇa and where being pressed down by Vālin's foot, his body was contorted (9).

Hearing the news that Rāvaṇa was nearby Nalakūbara, the governor of Durlanghya City of Surendra, on the advice of his minister, planted machines for defence and put the Āśālī charm round the City, which was thus rendered impregnable. Rāvaṇa's forces besieged the city (10) But they informed Rāvaṇa that such machines were planted that nobody moving within one Yojana of their range would escape alive Rāvaṇa was very much worried by this Here Nalakūbara's wife Uparambhā fell in love with Rāvaṇa and unable to bear separation, told her friend that only in meeting Rāvaṇa lay the fulfilment of her youth and life (11) Her friend Vicitramālā undertook to arrange the meeting. Uparambhā told her 'In case he shows unwillingness to accept me, tempt him with the offer of the secret of the Āśālī charm and promise the Sudarśana Cakra' Vicitramālā went to Rāvaṇa and

XVIII Sandhi.

Rāvaṇa takes vow not to commit rape:
 Marriage of Pavanañjaya and Añjanā:
 Repudiation and re-acceptance of Añjanā

After Indra's defeat, while Rāvana was returning from a pilgrimage to the summits of Mandara, he heard a great hubbub which was explained by Mārīca as being due to gods proceeding to pay homage to Anantaratha, who had attained Kevala Rāvaṇa went to the Kevalin and saw there all people taking some one or other of the religious vows (1). Sage Dharmaratha urged Rāvaṇa to take a vow Rāvana replied, 'I can accomplish all the feats of physical strength considered impossible, but cannot observe a vow' (2) Still thinking hard he took a vow, not to accept any woman against her wish. After this, he returned to Laṅkā

Mahendra, the king of Mahendra city, seeing her daughter Añjanā coming of age, went to seek for a suitable husband for her to Mount Aṣṭāpada where hundreds of Vid-yādharas were assembling on the Aṣṭāhikā festival (3). There he became friends with Prahlāda, the king of Ravipura, to whose son, Pavanañjaya, Añjanā was betrothed and the marriage ceremony was fixed to take place after two days (4). In the meanwhile Pavanañjaya became so love-lorn that his friend Prahasita noticed his sudden emaciation and asked the cause (5). He said, 'If I do not see the face of my beloved today, I will die.' Thereupon both went at night to Añjanā's sleeping quarters and saw her from the window. Prahasita congratulated his friend for getting such a matchless beauty (6) Añjanā's friend Vasanta-mālā was congratulating her for getting a husband like Pavanañjaya. But another friend Mīsrakeśī said, 'Before Vidyutprabha, Pavanañjaya counted for nothing' Hearing these words Pavanañjaya raised his sword in indignation and was going to sever the heads of both the girls, when Prahasita checked him from doing anything rash Grievous, he returned to his residence. Spending somehow that endless night, he started with his retinue in the morning When other kings with great difficulty persuaded him, he decided that having accepted her hand, he would desert her for twelve years (7-8)

Through this long unbearable grief Añjanā became completely worn out. In the meanwhile as his messenger returned without collecting tributes from Varuṇa, Rāvaṇa had declared war on him (9) In the battle that ensued Varuṇa's son Rājiva and Puṇḍarika took Khara and Dūsana captive and they retired with Varuṇa to their watery castle. Lest his brothers-in-law be killed Rāvana removed the siege and sent directives to the Vid-yādharas of all islands. One such came to Pavanañjaya and he started forthwith with his army, when crying Añjanā came out to give him a send-off But he spurned her. She said, 'With your going away life too will depart from me, since it was sustained by your presence only' (10). Though struck with these words, Pavanañjaya went away disregarding her

Encamping on the banks of Mānasa lake, Pavanañjaya saw there the female Cakravāka pathetically bewailing for her dear companion from whom she was separated because of the night-time This sight moved Pavanañjaya to imagine the plight of poor Añjanā for all these years and he resolved to shower his love on

her immediately Thereupon Prahasita and Pavanañjaya flew across the sky (11) In a moment they arrived at Añjanā's quarters Pavana hid himself and Prahasita informed her of Pavana's arrival! Vasantamālā did not believe it, but Pavana himself appeared and smothered Añjanā in a passionate embrace (12)

XIX Sandhi

Añjanā accused of unchastity and abandoned Birth of Hanumat Pavana's Search Their Reunion

In the last part of the night Pavana prepared to leave when Añjanā asked for some token for convincing others in case she conceived Pavana gave his armlet and left In course of time seeing Añjanā big with child her mother-in-law accused her of unchastity, Vasantamālā showed Pavana's armlet and girdle as evidences of his visit and offered to pass any other ordeal (1) But Ketumatī was unconvinced She got them lashed and on her orders a fierce soldier drove them away from the city and left there (2) They spent a frightful night in that wilderness Then she went to her father's city and as the news of her arrival reached him he gave orders to decorate the city and arrange for her reception (3) But coming to know that Añjanā was pregnant and had come crying with Vasantamālā alone, without any escort or paraphernalia, the king suspected some blot on her character and ordered to drive her out forthwith from the city His minister advised him to make enquiries before taking any steps, for discord between mothers-in-law and daughters-in-law was proverbial But the king was firm in his conviction and so Añjanā and Vasantamālā were driven out of the city

They entered a frightful forest, crying bitterly and blaming Fate for its cruelty (4-5) Añjanā's lament Completely exhausted, they arrived near the Paryanka cave where sage Amritagatī practised austerities Añjanā paying obeisance to the sage asked about the wicked deeds committed by her in her previous lives on account of which she had been suffering (6) Vasantamālā attributed her sufferings to the unlucky child in her womb But the sage said "That child is destined to become a hero and get emancipation during this very existence But Añjanā in her previous existence threw away the Jina idol worshipped by her co-wife out of ill-will, hence her present suffering Henceforth she will enjoy all blessings" With these words, the sage left

At this juncture a terrible lion appeared before them Añjanā fell unconscious and Vasantamālā flew up in the sky and began to scream and lamentingly appeal for rescue Hearing this Manicūda, a benevolent Gandharva-chief, assumed the form of Astāpada and chased the lion. Vasantamālā came down to Añjanā (7-8) The Gandharva sang a charming song They became conscious of some benevolent being residing there, who gave them protection and comfort While they stayed there in the Paryanka cave, Añjanā gave birth to a son bearing all auspicious marks

Pratīśūrya passing across the sky saw them and coming down enquired about them (9) Vasantamālā introduced Añjanā and related their tale of woe With tears in his eyes, the Vidyādhara introduced himself as Añjanā's maternal uncle and king of Hanuruha. Shedding tears of joy they embraced each other (10) Pra-

tisūrya comforted them, took them in his car and started. The mischievous child fell out of the flying car down on the earth. The Vidyādhara brought him back to Añjanā. Coming to the city Pratisūrya celebrated the child's birth. He was named Sundara, being very beautiful, Śrīśaila, because by his fall he pounded the mountain to dust, and Hanumat, as he was reared up in the Hanuruha Island (11).

Here securing the release of Khara and Dūsana and successfully negotiating friendly treaty between Varuna and Rāvana, Pavana returned. Seeing the apartments of his wife empty, he made inquiries and coming to know what happened went with his friend to his father-in-law. Not finding Añjanā there, he went away somewhere, sending back his friends with the message to his mother that Pavana was consumed up by the fire of separation (12). His grievous friends returned. Pavana entered a wild wood and enquired the animals and birds there about his beloved. While thus roving, he saw a huge banyan (13). There he begged his elephant Kālamegha to excuse him for his past ill-treatment and took before him the vow of becoming a recluse in case no tidings of his beloved reached him. Thenceforth he observed complete silence. The elephant guarded him.

Prahasita informed Pavana's mother (14). She broke down with grief and lament. Prahlāda comforted her and made inquiries with the Vidyādhara of both the Ranges. Messages were despatched to all (15) including Pratisūrya. Hearing the bad news, Añjanā swooned. Pratisūrya comforted her and assured her of finding out Pavana (16). He went to King Prahlāda and thence wandering in search of Pavana, they came to Bhutaravā forest. There Kālamegha elephant attacked the party. He was tamed with the help of cow-elephants. Then the searching party found out Pavana. The Vidyādhara surrounded him but he was reticent and motionless (17). Then he wrote a verse on the ground, 'If Añjanā is no more, I will put an end to my life. If she is living, I would open my mouth.' Thereupon Pratisūrya related everything upto the naming of Añjanā's son. Hearing these words Pavana got up. Pratisūrya brought him to his city. Pavana and Añjanā were reunited. They talked of their tales of joys and sorrows (18).

X X Sandhi.

Rāvana's war with Varuṇa: Varuṇa's Defeat

Hanumat came of age, when Rāvana declared war on Varuna. Messengers were sent to his allies and feudatories. Hanumat urged his elders to send himself to assist Rāvana (1). He submitted that though he was young, he was second to none in valour. Eventually permitted, he went with his forces to Laṅkā. Rāvana saw Hanumat coming (2). He received him with due honour and at once he marched against Varuna and encamped on Mount Velandhara (3). Spies informed Varuṇa. He was advised to submit to mighty Rāvana. Wrathfully Varuṇa told them, 'What could Rāvana do at the time of the captivity of Khara and Dūsana?' (4). Varuna armed himself. His numerous sons appeared on the battle front. The two armies fell upon each other (5). Description of the battle: Rāvana was surrounded by Varuna's son (6). Here Varuna was surrounded by

Rāvana's sons and generals Rāvana's chariot and armour were destroyed. But Hanumat went to his succour and dispersed the siege (7). He was on the point of binding all the enemy forces with his magic tail, when Varuna challenged him. While they were fighting, Rāvana intervened and threatened Varuna to send the way of Yama, Indra and others (8). Varuna retorted and both fell upon each other. At this juncture Hanumat bound Varuṇa's sons. Receiving these sad news, Varuṇa lost heart and Rāvana captured him. Bhānukaṛṇa brought there the whole of Varuna's harem crying piteously. Rāvana denounced his action as unbecoming (11). Rāvana married Varuṇa's daughter and returned to Laṅkā in great triumph. He honoured Hanumat Sugrīva and many others offered their daughters to Hanumat. Thus marrying eight thousand girls, he returned to his city. All other kings also were honoured.

Here, Śambukumāra went to a forest to acquire the Sūrya-hāsa sword (12).

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

Introductory, colophon and praśasti stanzas,
from PC. and RC

From the Paumacariu:

I Stanzas found in the beginning Section¹ of Ms. S of the
Paumacariu.

1. चउमुह-मुहम्मि सद्दो दन्तीभद्वं (द्वे) च मणहरो अत्थो ।
विणिण वि सयम्भु-कव्वे कि कीरड् कडयणो सेसो ॥
2. चउमुहएवस्स सद्दो सयम्भुएवस्स मणहरा जीहा ।
भद्दासय-गोग्गहण अज्ज वि कडणो ण पावन्ति ॥
- 3² जलकीलाएँ सयम्भू (म्भु) चउमुहएव च गोग्गह-कहाए ।
भद् च मच्छवेहे अज्ज वि कडणो ण पावन्ति ॥
4. तावच्चिय सच्छन्दो भमड अवग्भस-मच्च (?त्त)-मायङ्गो ।
जाव ण सयम्भु-वायरण-अड्कुसो [तच्छिरे?] पडइ ॥
5. सच्छन्द (द्) -वियड-दाढो छन्द (न्दो) लङ्कार-णहर-डुप्पिच्छो ।
वायरण-केसरड्ढो सयम्भु-पञ्चाणणो जयउ ॥

II One stanza given in the opening of the constituted text of the
Paumacariu.

6. दीहर-समास-णाल सद्द-दलं अत्थ-केसरवविय ।
वुह-महुयर-पीय-रस सयम्भु-कव्वुपलं जयउ ॥

III Colophons of some of the Sandhis of the Paumacariu

Colophon of the 1 Sandhi.

7. इय एत्थ पउमचरिए घणञ्जयासिय-सयम्भुएव-कए ।
'जिण-जम्मुपत्ति' इम पढम चिय साहिय पव्वं ॥

Colophon of the 2 Sandhi:

8. Same as 7, except जिणवर-णिक्खमण and वीय.

Colophon of the 13 Sandhi:

9. इय इत्थ पउमचरिए घणञ्जयासिय-सयम्भुएव-कए ।
'कडलासुद्धरण'मिण तेरसम साहियं पव्व ॥
प्रथमं पव्वं ॥

(1) See critical notes on p 1 of the constituted text.

(2) This stanza is found again at the end of 14 Sandhi of PC in all the three Mss
bhattam and *atthavohe* are variants respectively for *bhaddam* and *macchavehe*
in 2 line

Colophon of the 17. Sandhi:

10. इय चारु-पञ्चमचरिए, घणञ्जयासिय-नयम्मुएव-कए ।
जाणह 'रावणविजय' नत्तारहमं इम पव्वं ॥

Colophon of the 18 Sandhi:

11. इय रामएवचरिए घणञ्जयासिय-सयम्मुएव-कए ।
'पवणञ्जणाविवाहो' अट्ठारहमं इमं पव्वं ॥

Colophon of the 20 Sandhi:

12. इय 'विज्जाहरकण्ड' वीत्तहिं आसात्तएहि मे तिट्ठ ।
एण्ह 'उज्जाकण्ड' साहिज्जन्त णित्तामेह ॥
13. बुद्धरायघोव तइलुअ पणत्ति णत्ती मुयाणु पाडेण (?) ।
णामेण साजमिअव्वा सयम्मु-धरिणी महासत्ता ॥
14. तीए त्तिहावियमिणं वीत्तहिं आसात्तएहिं पडिब्बं ।
'त्तिरि-विज्जाहर-कण्ड' कण्डं पिव कामएवस्स ॥

Colophon of the 42. Sandhi:

15. अउज्जा-कण्डं समत्तं ।
आइच्चुएवि-पडिमोवमाएँ आइच्चन्वि (य णा) माए ।
वीअमउज्जा-कण्डं नयम्मु-धरिणीएँ लेहवियं ॥

Colophon of the 56. Sandhi:

- 16 सुन्दर-कण्डं नमत्त ।

Colophon of the 77. Sandhi:

17. जुज्झकण्डं समाप्तं ॥ उत्तरकाण्डं आरभ्यते ॥
त्तिरि-मुणि सुव्वय-तित्तय णमामि ॥ जुज्झकण्डं णित्तामेह ॥

Colophon of the 78 Sandhi:

18. जुज्झकण्डं समत्तं ॥ ज्येष्ठं वदि १ सोमे ॥

Colophon of the 83. Sandhi:

19. इय पञ्चमचरिय-सेसे सयम्मुएवस्स कह-वि उव्वरिए ।
तिहुवण-सयम्मु-रडय नमाणियं सीय-दीव-पव्वमिणं ॥
20. वन्दइआसिय-तिहुवण-नयम्मु-कइ-कहिय-पोमचरियस्स ।
सेसे भुवण-पगाने तेआसीमो इमो सग्गो ॥
21. कइरायस्स विजय-सेनियस्स वित्तवारिओ जन्मो भुवणे ।
तिहुवण-सयम्मुणा पोमचरिय-सेसेण णित्सेसो ॥

Colophon of the 84. Sandhi:

22. इय पञ्चमचरिय-सेने सयम्मुएवस्स कह-वि उव्वरिए ।
तिहुवण-नयम्मु-रडए स-परियण-हलीम-भव-कहण ॥
23. इय रामएव-चरिए वन्दइ-आसिय-नयम्मु-सुअ-रडए ।
बुह्यण-मण-मुह-जणणो चउरानीमो इमो सग्गो ॥

Colophon of the 85 Sandhi:

24. इय पोमचरिय-सेसे सयम्भुएवस्स कहू वि उव्वरिए ।
तिहुयण-सयम्भु-रइय सीया-सण्णास-पव्वमिण ॥
25. वन्दइआसिय-महकइ-सयम्भु-लहु-अडगजाय-विणिवद्धो ॥
सिरि-पोमचरिय-सेसे पञ्चासीमो इमो सग्गो ॥

Colophon of the 86. Sandhi:

- 26 Same as 17.
- 27 Same as 19, except *d* मारुइ-णिब्वाण-पव्वमिण ।
- 28 वन्दइआसिय-तिहुअण-सयम्भु-परिरइय-रामचरियस्स ।
सेसम्मि जग-पसिद्धे छायासीमो इमो सग्गो ॥

Colophon of the 87 Sandhi:

- 29 Same as 19, except *d* हरि-मरणं नाम पव्वमिण ।
30. वन्दइआसिय-कइराय-तणय-तिहुअण-सयम्भु-णिम्मविय-
पोमचरियस्स सेसे सत्तासीमो इमो सग्गो ॥

Beginning of the 88 Sandhi:

31. तिहुअण-सयम्भु णवर एक्को कइराय-चक्किणुप्पण्णो ।
पउमचरियस्स चूलामणि व्व सेस कय जेण ॥

Colophon of the 88. Sandhi:

32. Same as 19, except *d* राह्व-णिकखमण-पव्वमिणं ॥
- 33 वन्दइआसिय-कइराय-चक्कवइ-लहुअ-जाय-वज्जरिए ।
रामायणस्स सेसे अट्ठासीमो इमो सग्गो ॥

Beginning of the 89. Sandhi:

- 34 वायरण-दढ-क्खन्वो आगम-अडगो पमाण-वियड-पओ ।
तिहुअण-सयम्भु-धवलो जिण-तित्थे वहउ कव्व-भरं ॥

Colophon of the 89. Sandhi:

- 35 Same as 19 except *d* वल-णाणुप्पत्ति-पव्वमिण ।
36. इय एत्थ महाकव्वे वन्दइआसिय-सयम्भु-तणय-कए ।
रामायणस्स सेसे एसो सग्गो णवासीमो ॥

Beginning of the 90 Sandhi:

37. तिहुअण-सयम्भु-धवलस्स को गुणो वण्णिउ जए तरड ।
वोलीण (वालेण) वि जेण सयम्भु-कव्व-मारो समुव्वद्धो ॥

Colophon of the 90, Sandhi:

- 38 Same as 19, except *d* राह्व-णिब्वाण-पव्वमिण ॥
- 39 वन्दइआसिय-तिहुअण-सयम्भु-परिवरइयम्मि महकव्वे ।
पोमचरियस्स मेमे सपुण्णो णवइमो सग्गो ॥

IV. Colophon at the end of the *Paumacariu*:

- 40 सिरि-विज्जाहर-कण्डे सन्धीओ होन्ति वीस-परिमाणो ।
उज्झा-कण्डम्मि तथा बावीस मुण्ह गणणाए ॥
41. चउदह सुन्दरकण्डे एककाहिय-वीस जुज्झ-कण्डे य ।
उत्तर-कण्डे तेरह सन्धीओ णवड सव्वाउ ॥
- 42 Same as 28.
- 43 Same as 34, with trifling variants.
- 44 Same as 31, with trifling variants
- 45 चउमुह-सयम्भुएवाण वाणियत्थ अचक्खमाणेण ।
तिहुअण-सयम्भु-रइय पञ्चमिचरिय महच्छरिय ॥
- 46 सव्वे वि सुआ पञ्जर-सुअ व्व पढियक्खराइँ सिक्खन्ति ।
कइरायस्स सुओ पुण सुय व्व सुइ-गव्व-संभूओ ॥
47. जइ ण हुउ छन्दचूडामणिसस तिहुअण-सयम्भु लहुतणओ ॥
तो पढडिया-कव्व सिरि-पञ्चमि को समारेउ ॥
48. सव्वो-वि जणो गेण्हइ णिय-ताय-विट्ठ-दव्व-सन्ताण ।
तिहुअण-सयम्भुणा पुणु गहिय सुकइत्त-सन्ताण ॥
- 49 तिहुअण-सयम्भुमेवक भोत्तूण सयम्भु-कव्व-मयरहरो ।
को तरइ गन्तुमन्त मज्जे णित्सेस-सीसाण ॥
- 50 इय चारु पोमचरियं सयम्भुएवेण रइय समत्त ।
तिहुअण-सयम्भुणा त समाणियं परिसमत्तमिण ॥
- 51 चेष्टितमयन चरित करण चारित्रमित्यमी यच्छब्दा ।
पर्याया रामायणमित्युक्त तेन चेष्टित रामस्य ॥
52. वाचयति श्रुणोति जनस्तस्यायुर्वृद्धिमीयते पुण्य च ।
आकृष्ट-खड्ग-द्वस्तो रिपुरपि न करोति वैरमुपश (म) मेति ॥
53. माउर-सुअ-सिरिकइराय-तणय-कय-पोमचरिय-अवसेस ।
सपुण्ण सपुण्ण वन्दइओ लहइ सपुण्ण ॥
- 54 गोइन्द-मयण-सुअणन्त (? त) -विरइयं वन्दइ-पढम-तणयस्स ।
वच्छल्लाएँ तिहुअण-सयम्भुणा रइय (?) महप्पय ॥
- 55 वन्दइय-णाग-सिरिपाल-पहुइ-भव्वयण-णण-समूहस्स ।
आरोगत्त-समिद्धी-सन्ति-सुह होउ सव्वस्स ॥
56. सत्त-महा-सगडगी ति-रयण-भूसा सु-रामकह-कण्णा ।
तिहुअण-सयम्भु-जणिया परिणउ वन्दइय-मण-तणय ॥
इति रामायणपुराण समाप्तम् ॥

From the *Ritthanemicariu* ¹I *The opening Kaḍavaka of the Ritthanemicariu*

- 57 सिरि-परमागम-णालु सयल-कला-कोमल-दलु ।
 करहु विहूसणु कण्णे जायव-कुरुव-कुलुप्पलु ॥
 चिन्तवइ सयम्भु काइँ करम्मि हरिवस-महण्णउ के तरम्मि ॥ २
 गुरु-वयण-तरण्डउ लद्धु णवि जम्महोँ वि ण जोइउ को वि कवि ॥ ३
 णउ णाइउ वाहत्तरि कलाउ एक्कु वि ण गन्धु परिमोक्कलाउ ॥ ४
 तहिँ अवसरेँ सरसइ धीरवइ करि कव्वु दिण्ण मइ विमल मइ ॥ ५
 इन्देण समप्पिउ वायरणु रसु भरहे वासे वित्थरणु ॥ ६
 पिड्गलेँ ण छन्द-पय-पत्याह भम्मह-दण्डिणेँ हिँ अलडकार ॥ ७
 वाणेण समप्पिउ घणघणउ तं अक्खर-डम्भवह अप्पणउ ॥ ८
 सिरि-हरिसे णिय-णउणत्तणउ अवरेहिँ मि कडहिँ कडत्तणउ ॥ ९
 छड्डिणिय-दुवइ-धुवएँहिँ जडिय चउमुहेँ ण समि पय पट्टडिया ॥ १०
 जण-णयणाणन्द-जणेरियएँ आसीसएँ सब्वहुँ केरियएँ ॥ ११
 पारम्मिय पुणु हरिवस-कहा स-समय-पर-समय-वियार-सहा ॥ १२
 ॥ घत्ता ॥
 पुच्छइ मागह-णाहु भव-जर-मरण-वियारा ।
 थिउ जिण-सासणं केम कहि हरिवंसु भडारा ॥ १३

II Colophons of some of the Sandhis of the *Ritthanemicariu*
Colophon of the 1 Sandhi:

- 58 इय रिट्ठणेमिचरिए धवलडयासिय-सयम्भुएव-कए ।
 पढमो समुह्विजयाहिसेय-णामो इमो सग्गो ॥

Colophon of the 92. Sandhi:

- 59 तेरह जाइवकण्डे कुरुकण्डेकूणवीस सन्धीओ ।
 तह सट्ठि जुज्झकण्डे एव बाणउदि सन्धीओ ॥
 60. सोममुयस्स य वारे तइया-दियहम्मि फण्णुणे रिक्खे ।
 सिउ-णामेण य जोए समाणिय जुज्झ-कण्ड व(?) ॥
 61 छव्वरिसाईँ तिमासा एयारस वासरा सयम्भुस्स ।
 वाणवइ-सन्धि-करणे वोलीणो इत्तिओ कालो ॥
 62 दियहाहिस्स वारे दस णी-दियहम्मि मूलणक्खत्ते ।
 एयारसम्मि चन्दे उत्तरकण्ड समाढत्त ॥
 63 वर तेजस्विनो मृत्युर्न मान-परिखण्डन ।
 मृत्युस्तत्क्षणक दु ख मान-भङ्गो दिने दिने ॥

Colophon of the 99. Sandhi:

64. इय रिट्ठणेमिचरिए धवलडयासिय-सयम्भु-कए
 कविराज-धवल-विनिमित्ते श्री समवसरणकथन
 नाम निन्याणवो सन्धि. ॥

Beginning of the 100 Sandhi:

- 65 काळण पोमचरिय सुद्धयचरिय च गुण-मण्णघविय ।
 हरिवस-भोह-हरणे सरस्सईँ सुद्धिय-देह व्व ॥

(1) These passages are taken from Premi, 'Mahākavi Svayambhū aur Tribhuvana Svayambhu', 1942, 392-395, excepting 66, which is taken from the Poona Ms of the *Ritthanemicariu*.

Colophon of the 100 Sandhi

- 66 इय रिट्ठणेमिचरिए धवलइयासिय-सयम्भुएव-उव्वरिए ।
तिहुवण-सयम्भु-महाकइ-समाणिए समवसरण णाम सजमो सम्गो ॥

Colophon of the 102 Sandhi:

- 67 इय रिट्ठणेमिचरिए धवलइयासिय-सयम्भु-उव्वरिए ।
तिहुवण-सयम्भु-महाकइ-समाणिए कण्ह-महिल-भवगहणमिण ॥
- 68 तिहुवणो जइ वि ण होन्तु णन्दणो सिरि-सयम्भुएवस्त ।
कव्व कुल कवित्त तो पच्छा को समुद्धरइ ॥

105. Sandhi, 16 (last) Kadavaka, Ghattā and Colophon.

- 69 इउ जाणिवि जिण-मउ मणि धरह, जिम नसकि त्त पवित्थरहो ।
ससाय महण्णवु अइ-विसमु, सइभुएण हेलइ तरउ (हो) ॥
- 70 इय रिट्ठणेमिचरिए सयम्भुएव-कए दारावइदाह-पव्वमिण ॥ सधि १०५ ॥

106 Sandhi, last Kadavaka, Ghattā and Colophon

- 71 ते घण्णा सउण्णा के-वि णरा पालिय-सजम फेडिय-दुम्मइ ।
इह भवेँ जमुकित्ति पवित्थरिवि हुत्ति सयम्भुवणाहिवइ ॥
- 72 इय रिट्ठणेमिचरिए-सयम्भु विरइए णारायणमरण-पव्वमिण ॥

107. Sandhi, last Kadavaka, 2 line before the Ghattā.

- 73 जसुकित्ति अणुसरइ मणु कहि-मि ण धरइ ॥

107 Sandhi, last Kadavaka, Ghattā

- 74 सइम्भुयएण विदत्तु धणु जिम विलसिज्जइ सन्त ।
तेम सुहासुह-कम्मडा मुञ्जिज्जहि णि भन्त ॥

107 Sandhi, Colophon:

- 75 इय रिट्ठणेमिचरिए धवलइयासिय-सयम्भुएव-उव्वरिए ।
तिहुवण-सयम्भु-रइए समाणिय सोय-वलहइ ॥

108 Sandhi, last Kadavaka, Ghattā and colophon.

- 76 पिय-मायरिहि विराइय महि विक्खाइय भूसिय णिय जस केत्ति जणि ।
जिण-दिक्खहे कारणे दुक्ख-णिवारणे देउ सयम्भुय घरेँवि मणि ।
77. इय रिट्ठणेमिचरिए धवलइयासिय-सयम्भुएव-उव्वरिए ।
तिहुवण-सयम्भु-रइए हलहर-दिक्खासम कहिय ॥
- 78 जरकुमर-लम्भो पण्डवघरवास-मोहपरिचाय ।
सय-अट्ठाहिय-सन्धी समाणिय एत्थ वर-कइणा ॥

109 Sandhi, Colophon

- 79 इय रिट्ठणेमि-पुराण-सगहे धवलइयासिय-कइ-सयम्भुएव उव्वरिए ।
तिहुवण-सयम्भु-रइए समाणिय पण्डसुयहो भवं । णवाहिय-सयं सधी ॥
- 80 इह जसकित्ति-कएण पव्व-समुद्धरण-राय-एककमण ।
कइरायस्सुव्वरिय पयडत्य अक्खिय जइणा ॥
- 81 ते जीवन्ति य भुवणे सज्जण-मुण-गणहरा य भावत्या ।
पर-कव्व-कुल वित्त विहडियं पि जे समुद्धरहि ॥

110 Sandhi, last Kadavaka, Ghattā and colophon

82. सव्वु सुयङ्गु णाणु जिण-अक्खिउ, भव्व-सहः रि कि-पि ण रक्खिउ ।
णिय-जमुक्कित्ति तिलोएँ पयासिउ जिह सयम्भु-जिणँ चिर आहासिउ ॥
83. इय रिट्ठणेमिचरिए धवलइयासिय-सयम्भुएव-उव्वरिए ।
तिहुवण-सयम्भु-कइणा समाणियं दहसय सग्ग ॥
84. एकको सयम्भु-विउसो तहो पुत्तो णाम तिहुयण-सयम्भु ।
को वण्णिउ समत्थो पिउ-भर-णिव्वहण-एककमणो ॥

111 Sandhi, last Kaḍavaka, Ghattā & colophon.

85. तेतीस-सहस-वरिसे असणं गिण्हन्ति माणसे सुच्छ ।
तेत्तिय पक्खुस्सासं जसकित्ति-विहूसिय-सरीरे ॥
86. इय रिट्ठणेमिचरिए धवलइयासिय-सयम्भुएव-उव्वरिए ।
तिहुवण-सयम्भु-रइए गेमिगिण्वाण पण्डुसुयतिण्णं ॥

112 Sandhi, last Kaḍavaka, and the colophon of the work.

87. इह भारह-पुराणु सुपसिद्धउ णेमिचरिय-हरिवंसाइद्धउ ॥ १
वीर-जिणेसे भवियहो अक्खिउ पच्छइँ गोयमसाभिण रक्खिउ ॥ २
सोहम्मं पुणु जम्बुसामं विण्हकुमारं दिराय-नामं ॥ ३
णन्दिमत्ति-अवरञ्जियणाहे गोवद्धणेण सु-भइह (?) वाहे ॥ ४
एम परम्पराइँ (इ) अणुलग्गउ आयरियहू मुहाउ आवग्गउ ॥ ५
सुणि सखेव-सुत्तु अवहारिउ विउसे सयम्मं महि-वित्थारिउ ॥ ६
पद्धडिया-छन्दं सु-मणोहर भवियण-जण-मण-सवण-सुहइकरु ॥ ७
जस-परिसेसि-कविहिँ जं सुण्णउ तं तिहुवण-सयम्भु-किउ पुण्णउ ॥ ८
तासु पुत्तं पिउ-भर णिवाहिउ पिय-जसु णिय-जसु भुवणं पसाहिउ ॥ ९
गय तिहुयण-सयम्भु सुर-ठाणहो ज उव्वरिउ कि-पि सुणियाणहो ॥ १०
त जसकित्ति-मुणिहिँ उद्धरियउ णिएँवि सुत्तु हरिवसच्छरियउ ॥ ११
णिय-गुरु-सिरि-मणकित्ति-पसाए किउ परिपुण्णु मणहो अणुराएँ ॥ १२
सरहसेणेदं (?) सेठि-आएसे कुमर-णयारि आविउ स-विसेसे ॥ १३
गोवगिरिहे समीवेँ विसालएँ पणियारहेँ जिणवर-चेयालएँ ॥ १४
सावय-जणहोँ पुरउ वक्खाणिउ दिइँ मिच्छत्तु मोहु अवमाणिउ ॥ १५
ज अ-मुणन्ते इह मइँ साहिउ त सुयदेवि खमउ अवराहउ ॥ १६
णन्दउ सासणु सम्मइ-णाहहोँ णन्दउ भवियण कय-उच्छाहहोँ ॥ १७
णन्दण (उ) णरवइ पय पालन्तहोँ णन्दउ दय-वम्भु वि अरहन्तहोँ ॥ १८
कालम्बि (णि) य णिच्च परिसक्कउ कामु वि वणु कणु दिन्नु ण थक्कउ ॥ १९
मइव-भासि विणासिय-भवकलि हुउ परिपुण्णु चउट्ठसि णिम्मलि ॥ २०
॥ घत्ता ॥
इय चउविह-सइधहँ विहुणिय-विग्घहँ णिण्णासिय-भव-जर-मरणु ॥ २१
जसकित्ति-पयासणु अखलिय-सासणु पयडउ मन्ति सयम्भु जिणु ॥ २२
88. इय रिट्ठणेमिचरिए धवलइयासिय-सयम्भुएव-उव्वरिए ।
तिहुवण-सयम्भु रइए समाणियं कण्ह-कित्ति-हरिवस ॥
गुरु-पव्व-वासभयं सुय-णाणाणुक्कमं जहा-जाय ।
सयमिक्का-डुइह-अहियं सधीओ परिसमत्ताओ ॥ सवि ११२ ॥
89. इति हरिवशपुराण समाप्तं ।

APPENDIX II

Citations in SC identified from Svayambhū's Epics

1 Said to be Caumuhassa

हउ अज्जण तुम्हए उरणु । SC IV 3a
 कुरु पञ्चारिउ अज्जणे पा, ते तुम्हई सो हउए एउ रणु ।
 रत्नहो सीसु अयद्दहो, लइ वरहु सव्व मई एककु खणु ॥ RC 67 11 Ghattā

2. गजविन्धइ, जणु सिद्धइ परसमाणु जसु अप्पओ ॥
 पट्टु एककहो तइलोककहो, सोज्ज देव परमप्पओ ॥ SC V 5
 इय चिन्धई असु सिद्धई पर-समाणु जसु अप्पउ ।
 गह-चवकहो तइलोककहो सो जे वेउ परमप्पउ ॥ PC 3 3 11

- 3 कहवि सण्हिरई, णहरइ, थणसिहरोपरि सुपउत्ताइ ॥
 वेगो वलमगहो मयणतुरगहो ण पइ छुइछुइदुःवत्ताइ ॥ SC V 9.
 कहे वि स-ण्हिरई दिट्ठई णहरइ थण-सिहरोवरि सु-पहुत्तई ।
 वेगो ण वलमगहो मयण-तुरइगहो ण पायई छुइछुइ वत्तई ॥ PC. 14 7 9

4. णवफग्गणे गिरिसिहरोवरि फुल्लपलासु ॥
 को डद्धु मे, को ण डद्धु जोअइ व हुआसु ॥ SC VI 24
 कथइ अइगारय-सकासउ रेहइ तन्धिवइ फुल्ल-पलासउ ॥
 ण दावागलु आउ गवेसउ को मई दद्धु ण दद्धु पएसउ ॥ PC. 71 1 1-2
 फाग्गणे फुल्लपलासु जिह, लविखज्जइ गिरिवरे । PC. 80 11 Ghattā b

5. ध(ह)णुमत्त रणे परिवेडिज्जइ णिसिअरहि ॥
 ण गमणे बालदिवायउ जलहरहि ॥ SC VI 42.
 हणुवन्तु रणे परिवेडिज्जइ णिसियरे हि ।
 ण गयणयले बाल-दिवायर जलह-रहि ॥ PC 65 1

6. भाइविओअए जिह जिह करइ विहीसणु सोओ
 तिह तिह दुक्खे ण रअइ सह विवइ वाणर-लोओ ॥ SC. VI 71
 भाइ-विओए जिह जिह करइ विहीसणु सोउ ।
 तिह तिह दुक्खे ण रवइ म-हरि-वल-वाणर-लोउ ॥ PC 71 1.

मुरवरतासअर, रावण ददु जासु जग कपइ ॥
 अणुकाहि मगउ च्चुकइ पवणो इसिहि जपइ ॥ SC VI 74.
 मुरवर-डामर, रावणु ददु जासु जगु कम्पइ ।
 'अणु काहि महु, च्चुकइ एव पाई सिहि जम्पइ ॥ PC 77 13 13

वावाला फरमा विन्धणा गुणेहि विमुक्का पाणहरा ॥
 जिह बुज्जणु मज्जणउवणि तिह पसइ ण लहन्ति सरा ॥ SC VI 50
 दुम्भुह सलोह वण्णज्जला, विन्धण-मीला पाणहरा ।
 गुण-मुक्का धम्म-विवज्जण, नो वि मोक्ख पावन्ति सरा ॥ RC 64 11 Ghattā

9. ताव पडुपडहपडिपहअपहपड्गणे ।
 णाई सुरदुन्दुही दिण्ण गयणङ्गणे ॥
 रसिअ सअसख गाअन्ति वरमङ्गल ॥
 तिवलि ढढन्त धुम्मन्तवरमहलम् ॥ SC. VIII 4.
 ताम पडु पडह पडिपहय पडु-पड्गणे,
 णाई सुर-दुन्दुही दिण्ण गयणङ्गणे ॥
 रसिय सय सङ्ख जाय महा-गोन्दल,
 टिविल-टण्टन्त-धुम्मन्त-वर-मन्दल ॥ PC. 24 2 1-2.
10. वारणहोमज्झ उम्मगिम करेवि ॥
 सीहकिसोर ठिउ, वणे पइसरेवि ॥ SC. VIII 6.
 वारन्तहो मज्झु, उम्मगिम करेवि ।
 रिसि-सीह-किसोर(व), थिय वणे पइसरेवि ॥ PC. 33 3 9.
11. तिहुअणगुरु त गअ गुरु मेल्लवि खीणकसाअउ ।
 गउ सततविरह तउ, पुरिम ताणु सपाइअउ ॥ SC. VIII 17.
 तिहुअण-गुरु, त गयउर, मेल्लेवि खीण-कसाइउ ॥
 गय-सन्तउ, विहरन्तउ, पुरिमतालु सपाइउ ॥ PC. 3 1.
12. घणघणुसमिद्धहो, पुहुविसिद्धहो जणमणणअणानन्दणहो ॥
 रणवासहो एन्तहि, रामाणेन्तेहि किउ उम्माह पट्टणहो ॥ SC. VIII 21.
 घण-घण-समिद्धहो पुहुइ-पसिद्धहो जण-मण-णयणानन्दणहो ।
 वण-वासहो जन्तेहि रामाणेन्तेहि किउ उम्माहउ पट्टणहो ॥ PC. 31 1 1.
13. खरदूसण लिलेवि । रणेवि ते त्तिण जाइआ ॥
 ण खअकाले इह । रावणहो पडवी घाइआ ॥ SC. VIII 25.
 खर-दूसण गिलेवि चन्दणहिहे त्तिण जाइय ।
 ण खय-काल-छुह रावणहो पडवी घाइय ॥ PC. 41 1.
14. अवखइ गउतमसामि । तिहुअणे लद्धपससहो ॥
 मुण सेणिअ उप्पत्ति । रक्खसवाणरअसहो ॥ SC. VIII 27.
 अवखइ गोत्तम-सामि, तिहुअण-लद्ध-पससहो ।
 मुणि सेणिय उप्पत्ति, रक्खस-वाणर-असहो ॥ PC. 5 1.



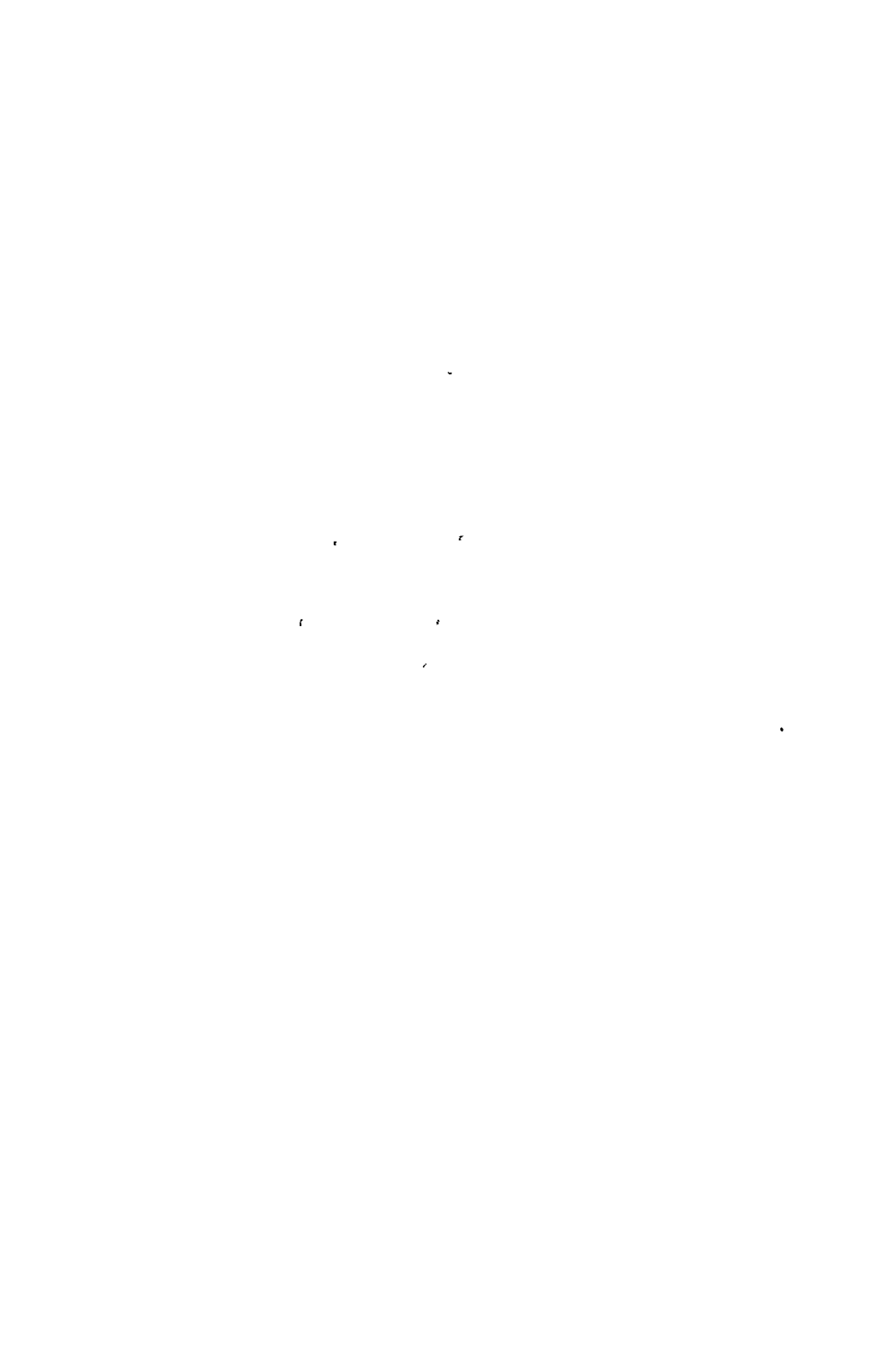
APPENDIX III

Parallel Passages

of the

Paumacariu (I-XX), Raviṣeṇa's *Padmacarita*
and Vimalasūri's *Paumacariya*

(pp. 1-32)



APPENDIX III

Parallel Passages of the *Paumacariu* (I-XX), Raviṣeṇa's
Padmacarita and Vimalasūri's *Paumacariya*.

PC.

RP.¹ (and/or VP.)

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1 (a) बद्धमान-सुह-कुहर-विणिग्गय,
रामकहा-णह एह कमागय ॥ 1 2 1.</p> <p>(b) एह रामकह-सरि सोहन्ती,
गणहर-देवहिं विट्ट वहन्ती ॥
पच्छह इन्दभूह-आयरिणं,
पुणु धम्मणेण गुणाळ्ळरिणं ॥
पुणु पव्वे संसाराराणं,
कित्तिहरेण अणुत्तरवाणं ॥
पुणु रत्तिसेणायरिय-पसाणं
सुद्धिणं अवगाहिय कहराण ॥ 1 2 6-9.</p> <p>2 जहिं फालिम-वयणहं दाळिमहिं,
णजान्ति ताहं णं कह मुहाहं ॥ 1 4 6.</p> <p>3 जहिं दक्खा-मणहव परियलन्ति,
पुणु पन्थिय रस-सलिलहं पियन्ति ॥ 1 4 8.</p> <p>4 तहिं तं पट्टयु रायगिहू,
× × ×
णं पिहिविणं णन-जोच्चणणं
सिंरं-सेहरु आहृद्ध ॥ 1 4 9.</p> <p>5 सुम्मह व गणंहिं मय-सिम्भलेहिं ।
उड्ड व तुरगंहिं चञ्चलेहिं ॥ etc.
1 5 4-8.</p> <p>6 तहिं ओसपिणि-काले गणं,
कप्पयहृच्छण्णा ॥
चउदह रयण-विसेस जिहं,
कुलयर उप्पण्णा ॥ 1 11 9.</p> <p>7 चन्दहो रोहिणि व । 1 13 4a.</p> <p>8 1 13 5-9.</p> <p>(a) आहरण-रिद्धि पर भार-मेत्त । 1 13 5b.</p> | <p>1 वर्धमान-जिनेन्द्रोक्तः सोऽयमर्थोऽणेष्वरम् ।
इन्द्रभूतिं परिप्राप्त. सुधर्मं धारिणी-भवम् ॥
प्रभवं क्रमतः कीर्तिं तनोऽनुत्तरवाग्मिनम् ।
लिखितं तस्य सप्राप्य रवेर्यज्ञोऽयमुद्गतः ॥
1 41-42.</p> <p>2 तथा शाखासृगाननैः ।
संदिग्ध-कुसुमैर्युक्तः प्रथुभिर्दोळिसीवनैः ॥
2 16.</p> <p>3 फलस्वाद-ययःपान-सुखसंभुप्र मार्गगाः ।
वनदेवी-प्रपाकारा द्राक्षाणा यत्र मण्डपाः ॥
2 18.</p> <p>4 तत्रास्ति स्वैतः कान्तं नाम्ना राजगृहं पुरम् ।
कुसुमामोद-सुभगं भुवनस्यैव यौवनम् ॥
2 33.</p> <p>5 (a) हसद्भिरिव शुक्लानां पङ्कजानां कदम्बकैः ।
etc. 2 21b-22.</p> <p>(b) नमतीव सदा या(श्वा)त-धूर्णितादर.
पादपैः ॥ etc. 2 104-106a</p> <p>6 अथ कालान्तरोत्पत्त्या हानिं यातेष्वनुक्रमाद-
कल्पपादप-खण्डेषु श्रुणु कौलकरां स्थितिम् ॥
3 74.</p> <p>7 रोहिणीव कलावतः । 1 3 91.</p> <p>8 3 100-110.</p> <p>(a) असितोत्पल-द्वामानि केवल भारमात्रकम् ।
3 100b.</p> |
|---|--|

1. The passages in the right hand column are taken from RP, unless in-
dicated otherwise.

- (b) तहें णिय-लायण्णु जें दिण्ण-सोडु,
मलु केवल्ल पर कुङ्कुम-रसोडु ॥ 1 13 6.
- (c) पासेय-फुलिङ्गावलि जें चारु,
पर गरुयड मोत्तिय-हारु भारु ॥ 1 13 7.
- (d) लोयण जि सहावें दल-विसाल,
आडम्बर पर कन्दोट-माल ॥ 1 13 8.
- (e) कमलासाएँ भमन्तएँण, अलिवलएँ मन्दें ।
सुहलीहू थड कम-जुयलु किं णेउर-सहें ॥
1 13 9.
- 9 1 14 4-8.
- (a) का-वि × × गायइ वायइ ॥ 1 14 4.
- (b) का-वि देह तम्बोलु सहस्यें ॥ 1 14 5a.
- (c) सन्नाहरणु का-वि सहें चय्यें ॥ 1 14 5b.
- (d) पाडइ का-वि चमरु । 1 14 6a.
- (e) उक्खय-उग्ग का-वि पठिरक्खइ ॥ 1 14 7a.
- (f) का-वि जक्खकह्मैण पसाहइ । 1 14 8a.
- (b) निर्गुणः कौकुमः पङ्को
लावण्यस्य कलङ्कजम् । 3 106b.
- (c) मण्डनं खेत(१२)विन्दवः ।
कुचयोः हार-भारस्तु वृथव परिकरितः ॥
3 108.
- (d) मण्डनं मुण्डमालाया(?) यस्याश्चक्षुरभूद् वरम्
असितोत्पल-दामानि केवलं भारमात्रकम् ३ 100
- (e) भूषणं भ्रमरा एव विलीनाः कमलाशया ।
पादशौरैन्द्रनीले च नूपुरे निष्प्रयोजने ॥ 3 110
- 9 3 114-120.
- (a) काचित् × × उपगायन्ति वीणया । 3 114
- (b) ताम्बूलदायिनी काचित् । 3 116a.
- (c) आनेत्री वासंसा काचिद्
भूषणानां तत परा । 3 118b.
- (d) चामरप्राहिणी काचित् । 3 118a.
- (e) मण्डलाप्रकरा काचित्
सततं पालनोद्यता । 3 116 b.
- (f) काचिद् गन्धानुलेपने । 3 119b.
- 10 वर-पल्लुक्कें पसुत्तियएँ सुविणावलि दिट्ठी ।
1 14 9a.
- 11 एम वुत्तु, तड होसइ तिहुअण-तिलड पुत्तु ।
1 16 1b.
- 12 (a) जिण-सुरु समुट्टिड । 1 16 8a.
(b) उइठ × × × दिवायरु । 1 16 9b.
- 13 वोहन्तु भन्द-जण-कमल-सण्डु । 1 16 8b
- 10 (a) शयनीये स्त्रे सुप्ता साऽस्यन्त-कोमले ।
3 121b.
(b) भद्राक्षीत् × × स्वप्नात् । 3 123b.
- 11 जगाद 'त्वयि संभूतर्त्तलोक्यस्य गुरु. शुभे'
3 153b.
- 12 उदितस्त्वं दिवाकरः । 3 202b.
- 13 प्रबोधं यास्यतीदानीं भव्यसत्त्वकुमुदती ।
3 203b.
- VP. जिगिन्दमाणू वोहिन्तो भवेय-कमलाहँ
2 36b
- 14 केवल-किरणायरु । 1 16 9a
- 15 मोहन्धार-विणासयरु । 1 16 9a.
- 16 लहु सक्केय-णयरि किय जक्कें
परियच्चिय ति-वार सहसक्कें ॥ 2 2 5.
- 17 अणएँ माया-वालु यवेप्पिणु । 2 2 7b.
- 14 VP. केवल-किरण-दिवायरु । 2 43b
- 15 अज्ञान-तमसावृते । 3 202a.
VP. मोहन्धवार-तिमिरे । 2 43a.
- 16 (a) ततः साकेतनगरे धनदेन विनिर्मितम् ।
3 169a.
(b) पुरं प्रदक्षिणीकृत्य त्रिः शक्रः । 3 172a.
- 17 मायाबालम् । 3 173a.
VP. मायाबालं उक्त्व पासे । 3 76a.

- 18 अङ्गं चडाविड तिहुअण-गाहउ । 2 3 1b. 18 तं अङ्कमारोप्य । 3 175a.
- 19 पण्डु-सिलोवरि सुरवर-सारउ,
लहु सिंहासणें ठविड भडारउ ॥ 2 3 8. 19 पाण्डुकम्बलसंज्ञायां शिलायां सिंहविष्टरे ।
ततो जिनः सुरेणेन स्थापितः ॥ 3 177.
VP. ठविकण पण्डुकम्बल-सिलाए सीहासणे ।
2 15a.
- 20 ण्हवणारम्भ-भेरि अफालिय । 2 4 1a. 20 ततः समाहि(हृ)ता मेर्यः । 3 178a.
- 21 2 4 1-8. 21. 3 166-168; 178-181.
VP. 3 87-91.
- 22 वहु-मङ्गल-कलसेँहिँ जिणवर ।
णं णव-पाउस-कालें,
मेहेँहिँ अहिसिउ महीहर ॥ 2 5 9. 22 महीध्रमिव तं नाथं कुम्भैर्जलधरैरिव ।
अभिषिच्य । 3 187.
- 23 गेण्हेँवि वज्ज-सूइ सहसक्खें ।
कण्ण-सुअलु जग-गाहहें विज्जहइ,
कुण्डल-सुअलु इति आहज्जहइ ॥ 2 6 2-3. 23 कर्णयोः कुण्डले कृते ।
तरक्षर्णं सुरनाथेन वज्रसूची-विभिन्नयोः ॥
3 188.
- 24 तिहुअण-तिलयहें तिलउ थवन्तें,
मणें आसङ्किउ दससयणेसें ॥ 2 6 5. 24 (a) तिलकेन भ्रुवोर्मध्यं × × विभूषितं ।
तिलकत्वं त्रिलोकस्य विभ्रतः ॥ 3 200.
(b) त्रैलोक्य-मण्डनस्यास्य
कृतोऽन्यन्मण्डनं परम् । 3 196.
- 25 रूवालोयणें रूवासत्तहँ,
तित्ति ण जन्ति पुरन्दर-णेत्तहँ ॥ 2 7 2. 25 रूप पश्यन् जिनस्यासौ सहस्रनयनोऽपि सन् ।
तृप्तिरिन्द्रो न संप्राप ॥ 3 174.
VP. पुलय-तो य न तिप्पइ
अच्छीण सहस्रमेतेण । 3 77b.
- 26 वामकरङ्कट्टउ णि हारेंवि,
वालहें तेल्लु अमित संचरेंवि ॥ 2 7 4. 26 कराङ्कटे ततो न्यस्तमद्यतं वज्रपाणिना ।
3 221.
VP. अहृदय-अमय-लेहण-बलेण । 3 107a.
- 27 जणणिएँ जं जि दिट्ठु अहिसिउत्तउ,
रिसहु भणेंवि पुणु रिसहु जें बुत्तउ ॥
2 7 8. 27 सुरेन्द्र-पूजया प्राप्तः प्रधानत्वं जिनो यतः ।
ततः तद्यथभाषिष्या निन्यतुः पितरौ सुतं ॥
3 219.
- 28 कालें गलन्तएँ णाहु,
णिय-देह-रिद्धि परियड्डइ । 2 7 9a. 28 कनीयसैव कालेन परां वृद्धिमवाप सः ॥
3 224a.
VP. (a) अणुदियहँ परिवड्डइ । 3 107a.
(b) पत्तो सरिरविद्धि कालेण अप्पेण । 3 108a.
- 29 अमर-कुमारोँहिँ सहुँ कीलन्तहें । 2 8 1a. 29 कुमारकैर्युक्तो वयस्यैरिन्द्रनोदितैः(ईतैः) ।
चकारासौ क्रीडा ॥ 3 222.
VP. सुरदारयपरिकिण्णो × × कीलन्तो । 3 107.
- 30 देवदेव सुअ सुकला-मारें । 2 8 2b. 30 सुधा-संतापितान् । 3 237b.
- 31 ते कप्पयरु सव्व उच्छण्णा । 2 8 1a. 31 नाथ याताः समस्तास्ते
प्रधर्यं कल्पपादपाः । 3 237a.
- 32 विद्धिगत्थु संसारु असारउ । 2 10 2a. 32 एवं धिगस्तु संसारम् । 3 266a.

- 33 अण्णहोँ अण्णु करइ मिसत्तणु,
तं जि हूउ वहरायहोँ कारणु ॥ 2 10 3b.
- 34 चारु देवु जं सई उम्मोहिउ । 2 10 4b.
- 35 सिविया-जाणं सुरवर-सारउ,
× × × चडिउ मडारउ ॥
देवोँहिँ खन्धु देवि उच्चाइउ ॥ 2 11 1-2.
- 36 'णमह परम-सिद्धाण' भणन्ते । 2 11 4a.
- 37 चामीयर-पढलोवेँ थविथउ ।
णेण्हेँवि जण-मण-णयणाणन्दे,
वित्तउ खीर-समुहेँ सुरिन्दे ॥ 2 11 5b-6.
- 38 तेण समाणु सणेहेँ लह्या,
रायहेँ चउ सहास पव्वइया ॥ 2 11 7.
- 39 अद्दु वरिसु थिउ काजसाएँ । 2 11 8b.
- 40 पवणुद्धयउ जडाउ, रिसहहोँ रेहन्ति विसालउ,
सिहिहेँ वलन्तहोँ गाँहँ, धूमाउल-जालामालउ ॥
2 11 9.
- 41 अचलु । 2 12 1a.
- 42 दारुण-दुब्बाएँ लह्या । 2 12 2b.
- 43 केण-वि महियलें घत्तिउ अप्पउ । 2 12 6b.
- 44 को-वि फलहेँ तोडेपिणु भक्खइ । 2 12 8a.
- 45 'जाहुँ' भणेवि । 2 12 8b.
- 46 दइवी चाणी समुट्टिय अम्बरे । 2 13 1b.
- 47 तहिँ अवसेँ णमि-विणमि पराइय ।
2 13 6b.
- 48 पुच्छिय धरणिधरेण, विण्णि वि × × × ।
थिय कजे कवणेण, उवखय-करवाल-विहत्त्या ॥
2 14 9.
- 49 (a) 2 16 2-5a.
(b) दोयहेँ । 2 16 5a.
- 33 (a) अत्र कश्चित् पराधीनो
लोके श्रुत्यत्वमागतः । 3 265a.
(b) इयं तस्य समुत्पन्ना
बुद्धिर्वैराग्यकारणम् । 3 263a.
- 34 (a) साधु नाथावबुद्धं ते । 3 269a.
(b) तस्य प्रबुद्धस्य स्वयमेव । 3 272a.
- 35 सुरनाथार्पितस्कन्धा × × ×
आरब्ध निविक्रान्ता नाथः ॥ 3 278.
- 36 नमः सिद्धेभ्य इत्युक्त्वा । 3 282a.
VP. सिद्धाण नमुक्कारं काऊण । 3 136a.
- 37 रत्नपटे केशान् प्रतिपद्य सुराधिप-
चिक्षेप × × क्षीरकूपारवारिणि ॥ 3 284.
VP. 'वज्जाउहो × × केसे मणिपडलयम्मि वेतूणं
× × खीरसमुहम्मि पक्खिवइ ॥ 3 137.
- 38 सहस्राणि च चत्वारि नृपाणा स्वामिभक्तिः ।
× × × × प्रतिपन्नानि नम्रतां ॥ 3 286.
VP. चउहि सहस्सेहि समं पत्ता जइणं
परमदिक्ख । 3 136b.
- 39 वर्षार्धमात्रं स कायोत्सगण निश्चलः ।
3 287a.
- 40 वातोद्धृता जटास्तस्य रेजुराङ्गुलमूर्तयः ।
धूमाल्यः इव सङ्ख्यानवह्निघा(ः)कस्य कर्मणः ॥
3 288.
- 41 निश्चलः । 3 287a.
- 42 दुःखानिलतमाहताः । 3 290a.
- 43 केचिन्निपतिता भूमौ । 3 290a.
- 44 गताः केचित् फलाशनं । 3 291a.
- 45 (a) उक्त्वा 'व्रजाम्' । 3 302a.
(b) व्रजामः । 3 301a.
- 46 विचेहर्गने वाचो × × × सुषामुजापू ।
3 294b.
VP. अम्बरतल्लम्मि सुट्टं । 3 142b.
- 47 VP. ताव य सपत्ता णमि-विणमि । 3 143a.
- 48 VP. अह भणइ नागराया भो भो तुम्हेत्थ
किं निमित्तेण असिलट्टिगहियइत्त्या × × ठिया
3 147.
- 49 (a) 4 8-9.
(b) दौकितवान् । 4 8b.

- 50 पट्टणु हत्थिणयरु संपत्त ॥ 2 16 6b. 50 हास्तिनपुरं × × × स समागतः । 4 6a.
VP. गयपुरनयरं कमेण संपत्तो । 4 2a.
- 51 सयडामुह-उज्जाण-वणु । 3 1 1b. 51 VP. सयडामुहउज्जाणे । 4 16b.
- 52 वीयड मन्दरु णाई समुट्टिड । 3 6 2b. 52 कैलासमिव जडमम् । 2 115a.
VP. हिमगिरिसिहरस्स संकासं । 2 38b.
- 53 केण वि पञ्चाणुव्वय लह्या ।
etc. 3 12 2-4. 53 अणुन्नतानि संप्राप्ताः केचित् । etc.
2 196-197.
- 54 छणवइ सहास वग्गणाहँ ।
तहँ दह-पञ्चासउ णन्दणाहँ ।
× × ×
चउरासी लक्खहँ गयवराहँ,
अट्टारह कोळिउ हयवराहँ ॥
कोडीउ तिण्णि वर-धेणुवाहँ,
वत्तीस सहास णराहिवाहँ ॥
वत्तीस सहासई मण्डलाहँ,
कम्मन्हेँ कोळि पवहइ हलाहँ ॥
णव णिहियउ रयणहँ सत्त सत्त ।
3 18 2-7a. 54 अक्षया निधयस्तस्य नव × × ।
× × ×
त्रयं सुरभिकोटीनां हलकोट्टिस्तथोदिताः ।
चतुर्भिरधिकशीतिर्लक्षणां वरदन्तिनाम् ॥
कोव्यश्चाष्टौ दशोऽहृष्टा वाजिनां × × ।
द्वात्रिंशच्च सहस्राणि पार्थिवानां × × ॥
तावन्त्येव सहस्राणि देशानां × × ।
चतुर्दश च रत्नानि × × × ॥
पुरंप्रीणां सहस्राणि नवतिः षड्भिरन्विताः ।
4 62-66a.
- 55 णवणवइ सहास महागराहँ । 4 2 3a. VP. (a) मत्तवारणाणं चउरासीहँ च सयसहस्साइं ।
तावइया परिसंखा रहाण × × ॥ 4 59.
(b) पुत्ता य पञ्चसया । 4 62b.
- 56 किं वहिपण वराए, भड-संघाए,
दिट्ठि-उज्जु वरि मण्डहँ । 4 8 8b. 55 आकराणा सहस्राणि नवतिर्नवसयुताः 4 62.
56 (a) किं वराकेन लोकेन निहतेनामुनावयोः ।
4 70b.
(b) दृष्टियुद्धे प्रवर्त्यताम् । 4 71b.
VP. किं वहेण लोयस्स । 4 43a.
- 57 वेट्टिउ × × ×, वेळी-जालेँहँ
अहिविच्छिय-वम्मीयहँ । 4 12 9a. 57 वास्मीक-विवरो पातै(?)रस्युप्रैः समहोरगैः
× × × वल्लीभिः वेष्टितः × × । 4 76.
- 58 (a) कइलसेँ परिट्टिउ रिसहणाहु ।
4 18 1a. 58 कैलाससिखरे प्राप निवृत्तिं नाभिनन्दनः ।
4 180b.
- (b) भरहु वि णिवुइ पत्त । 4 14 9b.
- 59 उच्छणँ णरवर-तरु-जालेँ ।
विमलेक्खुक्क-वंसेँ उप्पणणउ,
धरणीधरु सुरूव-संपणणउ ॥ 5 1 2b-3. 59 अथेक्ष्वाकुकुलोऽथेषु तेष्वतीतेषु राजसु ।
× × समुत्पन्नो धरणीधरनामतः ॥ 5 59.
- 60 दसाहँ सहासहँ सहियउ । 5 2 9b. 60 सहस्राणि दशानेन समं । 5 69a.
- 61 थिउ छट्ठोववासेँ सुरसारउ,
वग्गयत्त-धेँ थक्क भडारउ ॥
× × × पारणउ करेप्पिणु,
चउदह संवच्छर विहरेप्पिणु ॥ 5 3 1-2. 61 षष्ठोपवासयुक्ताय तस्मै नाथाय पारणं ।
ब्रह्मदत्तो ददौ × × × चतुर्दशस्वतीतेष्वस्य ॥
5 70-71a.
62. पुणु उप्पणणु णाणु तहँ केवलु । 5 3 3b. 62 ततोऽभवत् केवलज्ञानं । 5 71.
63. अट्ट वि पाडिहरे । 5 3 4a. 63 अष्टौ च प्रातिहार्याणि । 5 72b.

- 64 गणहर णवह लक्ष वर-साहुँ 5 3 5a.
- 65 (a) पेक्वैवि भाणरथम्भु जिणिन्दहों,
मच्छर माणु वि गलिउ णरिन्दहों
(b) सो वि गम्पि समसरणु पइट्टउ,
जिणु पणवेत्थिणु पुरउ णिविट्टउ ॥ 5 7 8-9.
- 66 विहि-मि × × वहरइँ परिहरियइँ । 5 7 10b.
- 67 भीम-सुमीमैहिँ । 5 7 11a.
- 68 (a) पुक्व-भवन्तर-णेहों । 5 7 11b.
- (b) तुहँ महु अणण-भवन्तेरें णन्दणु । 5 8 1b.
- 69 कासुकविमाणु । 5 8 3a.
- 70 लह रक्खसिय विज्ज सहुँ हारें । 5 8 3b.
- 71 दुप्पहसार । 5 8 4b.
- 72 तीस परम-ओयण-वित्थिणी,
लङ्काणयारि तुज्जु मइँ दिण्णी ॥ 5 8 5.
- 73 अण्णु-वि पृक्क-वार छज्जोयण,
लइ पायाललङ्क षणवाहण ॥ 5 8 6.
- 74 विमलकित्ति-विमलामल-मन्तिहँ परिमिउ ।
5 8 8.
- 75 लङ्काउरिहँ पइहु । 5 8 9a.
- 76 बहवें कालें × × ×,
अजियजिणहों गउ वन्दणहत्तिणँ ॥ 5 9 1.
- 77 (a) कह होसन्ति भवन्ते कालें ।
तुमहें जेहा । 5 9 3b-4a.
- (b) कह तित्थयर देव अइकन्ता । 5 9 4b.
- 78 मागहभासणँ कहइ अडारउ । 5 9 5b.
- 79 पइँ जेहउ छन्नलण्ड-पहाणउ,
भरह-णाराहिउ पृक्कु जि राणउ ॥
पइँ विणु दम होसन्ति णरेसर,
णव वलएव णव जि णारायण,
× × × णव जि दसाणण ॥ 5 9 7-9.
- 80 दस-उत्तरेण सएण, भरहु जेम णिक्खन्तउ ॥
5 9 11.
- 81 सट्ठि सहास हूय वर-पुक्कहुँ । 5 10 4a.
- 64 नवति × गणेवाः × साधुनां × लक्षे । 5 73.
- 65 प्रभामण्डलमेवासौ दृष्ट्वा दूरे जिनोद्भवम् ।
सर्वं गर्वं परित्यज्य प्रणनाम × × ॥ 5 94.
- VP पेच्छइ तमतिमिरहदं जिणस्स भामण्डलं
दिव्वं । मोत्तण निययगव्वं × × ॥
तत्थेव समिविद्धो नचासजे समोसरणे ॥ 5 79b-80.
- 66 सुफवैरौ । 5 95a.
- 67 भीम-सुमीमौ । 5 149a.
- 68 जन्मान्तरद्युतप्रीत्या । 5 162a.
- 69 विमानं कामगं नाम । 5 167d.
- 70 (a) राक्षसीं विद्या । 5 167a.
- (b) ददावस्यै हारम् । 5 161a.
- 71 अत्यन्तदुष्प्रवेशः । 5 155b.
- 72 त्रिंशद्दयोजन-मानाधः सर्वतः × × ×
लङ्कति नगरी ॥ 5 158.
- 73 पञ्चोजनीगतं × × × अलङ्कारोदयमित्थ्यम् ॥
5 163a-164.
- VP. पायालङ्कारपुरं × × × से ।
दिञ्जं छज्जोयणमवगाढं ॥ 5 132.
- 74 विमलामलकान्त्याथाः × × । वेत्ति तोसौ ॥
5 169a; 170a
- 75 प्रविष्टो नगरीं लङ्काम् ॥ 5 177a.
- 76 वन्दनायान्यदा यातोऽजितं तोयदवाहनः ।
5 184a.
- 77 भवद्विधजिनेश्वराः × × भविष्यन्त्यपरे कति ।
कति वा समतिक्रान्ताः ॥ 5 186-187a.
- 78 भाषाऽर्धमागधी तस्य भाषमाणस्य 5 190a.
- 79 (a) एकस्त्वत्सदृशोऽतीतश्चकचिह्नप्रियः पतिः ।
भवानेको × जनिष्यन्ति दशापरे ॥ 5 221.
- (b) वासुदेवा भविष्यन्ति नव पार्श्वे प्रतीश्वरैः ।
बलदेवाश्च तावन्तः ॥ 5 225.
- 80 (a) प्रात्रजतः सः । 5 239b
- (b) दशाधिकं घातं तेन साकं श्वेचरभोगिनां
× × × निष्क्रान्तं । 5 240.
- 81 पुत्राणां विभ्रतां शक्तिमुत्तमा
जाताः षष्टिसहस्राणां ॥ 5 248.

- 82 एक-दिवसें × × ×,
वन्दनहृत्पुं गय कइलासहो ॥ 5 10 5.
- 83 भरह-कियई । 5 10 6a.
- 84 करहूँ किन्पि जिण भवणहोँ रक्खणु ।
5 10 7b.
- 85 दण्डरयणु × × भमाडिड । 5 10 9a.
- 86 सयल वि छारहोँ पुंहु पवचिय । 5 11 2b.
- 87 कहवि कहवि । 5 11 3a.
- 88 हुम्मण दीण-वयण × × ×
सकैय-णयरे संपत्ता । 5 11 4.
- 89 उडुन्ति ण पाण णरिन्दहोँ । 5 11 5b.
- 90 घण-घट्टियई विज्जु-विफुरियई,
सुविणय × × × × ॥
जलवुवुव-तरङ्ग-सुर-चावई । 5 12 8.
- 91 तं गिसुणेवि राड सुच्छंगड पडिड । 5 13 4.
- 92 किं सोएँ किं खन्धावारें । 5 13 7.
- 93 णिवडिय तासु दिट्ठि × × ×,
जहिँ सुड महुररु कमलभन्तरेँ ॥ 5 14 8.
- 94 जिह धुलगाड, रस-लम्पडु अचछन्तड ।
तिह कामाउरु सवडु, कामिणि-वयणासत्तड ॥
5 14 9.
- 95 सब्बड कण्णड पर-भायणड । 6 3 2b.
- 96 6 4 5-9a. (Names of Islands)
- 97 माहव-भासहोँ पडम-दिणेँ,
तहिँ तिरिकण्ठेँ दिण्णु पयाणड । 6 5 9b.
- 82 ते कदान्दिद्यो याताः कैलासं वन्दनार्थिनः ।
5 249a.
- 83 VP. कारियाइ भरहेण । 5 171a.
- 84 VP. रक्खणत्थ किंचि उवायं रुहुं कुणह ।
5 171b.
- 85 दण्डरत्तेण परिक्षेपं प्रचक्रिरे । 5 250b.
- 86 भस्ससाद्भावमायाताः सुतास्ते । 5 252b.
- 87 कथमपि । 5 253a.
- 88 (a) दुःखितौ । 5 254b.
(b) दीनवदनौ । 5 278b.
VP. साएयपुरिं समणुपत्तो । 5 175b.
- 89 नायं प्राणास्वाक्षीन् क्षणाद् । 5 255a.
- 90 फेनोर्मान्द्रधनुःस्रप्रविद्युवज्जुहुदसंनिभाः ।
5 270a.
VP. इन्दधणु-फेण-सुविणय-विज्जलया-
कुसुम-वुवुय-सारिच्छा । 5 185.
- 91 VP. राया तं विय सोऊण × ×
मुच्छावसवैम्मलो पडिओ । 5 192.
- 92 VP. किं मज्झ वसुमईए । 5 199a.
- 93 (a) राजीव-सम्पुटेऽपश्यद्
द्विरेफ स निपीडितम् । 5 305b.
(b) मृत्ति मधुकरः प्रातः । 5 307b.
VP. पेच्छइ भमरं पडम-मज्झे । 5 218b.
- 94 (a) मकरन्दरसासक्ताः । 5 307a.
(b) यथाऽयमत्र संश(स)क्तः प्राप्तो मृत्युं मधुमतः ।
प्राप्त्यामो वयमप्येवं सक्ताः स्त्री-मुख-पङ्कजे ॥ 5 308.
VP. जह पडमगन्धच्छडो नट्टो विय महुररो
अनिच्चाणो ।
तह जुवह-वयण-कमले, आसतो चेव नट्टो हं ॥
5 219.
- 95 स्वभाव एष कन्यानां यत्परागार-सेवनम् ।
6 44a.
VP. होही पर-सोवत्था × × वर-कक्षा । 6 20a.
- 96 6 67-69a.
VP. 6 31-33.
- 97 चैत्रस्य दिवसे प्रथमे × × यथौ × ×
असौ द्वीपं धानर-लान्छितम् ॥ 6 86.
VP. चेतस्स पडमदिवसे तिरिकण्ठो निग्गओ ।
6 86a.

- 98 इहु तेण समाणु खेहु करेवि । 6 7 1a. 98 (a) ततस्सैमद्वती रन्तुं प्रीतिरस्य समुत्थिता ।
6 111a.
(b) तैरसौ साकं रन्तुं प्रवृत्ते वृषः । 6 114a.
Vp कीलणहेउं नरिन्देण । 6 48b.
- 99 अवरोहि मि धरावेवि सहेँ धरेवि । 6 7 1b. 99 प्राहयित्वा च तान् । 6 121a.
VP. वेतूण ताण । 6 43a.
- 100 गड किक्कु-महीहर-गिरि-सिहर,
चउदह-जोयण-पमाणु णयरु ।
किउ सहसा सन्नु सुवणमड,
णामेण किक्कपुरु अणमड ॥ 6 7 2-3. 100 (a) किक्कमारोहत. । 6 123.
(b) पुरं तत्र × × ख्यातं किक्कपुराख्यया ॥
6 123a.
(c) प्रमाणं योजनान्यस्य चतुर्दशसमन्ततः
6 124a.
VP. किक्किन्धि पव्वओवरि सुवणपायारं ।
चोहसजोयण-विउलं किक्किन्धिपुरं कय तेण 6 49.
- 101 जंहेँ चन्दकन्तमणि-चन्दिउयड,
ससि भणेवि अ-विजेहेँ जेँ वन्दिउयड । 6 7 4. 101 (a) शशाङ्क-सदृशाकारैर्मणिभिः × × × ×
रजनीष्वापि कुर्वाणा सन्देहं रजनीकरे ॥ 6 129.
(b) चन्द्रकान्तमणिच्छायाकरिततोदारचन्द्रिका ।
6 130a.
- 102, 6 7 6-7. 102. 6 126-128.
- 103 अवरोपरु विहसन्ति च धरहेँ । 6 7 7b. 103 हसन्त्य इव शोषाणा भवनानां सुरूपताम् ।
6 128b.
- 104 एक-दिवसे देवागमणु,
णियवि जण्णु णन्दीसरदीवहेँ ।
वन्दणहसिपेँ सो वि गड ॥ 6 7 9. 104 (a) कदाचिदथ × × व्रजन्तं वन्दनां (ऽना)
भक्त्या द्वीपं नन्दीश्वरश्रुतिम् ।
पाकशासनमैक्षिष्ट सन्ना देवैः ॥ 6 137-138b.
(b) अकरोद् गमने मतिम् । 6 142a.
- 105 स-पसाहणु सपरिवारु सघड,
मणुसुत्तर महिहर जाम गड ॥
पडिक्कलिउ ताम गमणु णरहेँ ।
6 8 1-2a. 105 (a) खेचरैश्च समं नर्वैः । 6 142b.
(b) सहाङ्गनः मातुषोत्तरशैलेन
निवारितगतिः कृतः । 6 143.
- 106 महेँ अण-भवन्तेरेँ काहेँ किउ,
जेँ सुर गय महु वि विमाणु षिउ ॥
वरि धोर धीर-तउ हरेँ करमि,
णन्दीसरक्खु जेँ पडसरमि ॥
गड पम भणेवि णिय-पट्टणहेँ,
संवाणु समपेवि णन्दणहेँ ॥
णीसक्कु जाव णिसिन्तरेण,
जिह वज्जकणु कालन्तेरेण ॥
तिह इन्दाउहु तिह इन्दमड,
तिह मेरु स-मन्दरु पवणगड ॥
तिह रविपहु × × ॥
णवमड णामेँ अमरपहु,
106. (a) अतिकान्तास्ततो दृष्ट्वा × ×
गीर्वाणनिवहात् × × परिदेवमथो वृके ।
6 144-145a.
(b) मनोरथाः कथं ते कर्मभिर्भग्ना
अनुभूयैः पूर्वैस्त्वितैः ॥ 6 148.
(c) तस्मात् करोमि कर्माणि तानि यैरन्यजन्मनि ।
यातुं नन्दीश्वरं द्वीपं गतिर्मे न विद्वन्यते ॥
इति निश्चित्य मनसा न्यस्य रोज्यभरं सुते ।
अभूत् महामुनिर्धरस्त्वकसवेपरिग्रहः ॥
वज्रङ्गुलस्ततः ॥ 6 151-153a.
(d) इन्द्रायुधप्रभोष्येवं × × ।
तत इन्द्रमतो जातो मेक्षस्तथाच मन्दरः ।

- वासुपुत्र-सेयंस-जिनिन्दहौ ।
अन्तरे विहि मि परिद्वियड ॥ 6 8 3-9.
- 107 तहौ पङ्गौ केण वि कह लिहिय ।
दीहरलङ्गूल ॥ 6 9 1b-2a.
- 108 पुर्यन्तरे कुविड णराहिवड,
'तं मारहु लिहिया जेण कह' ॥ 6 9 4
- 109 कुल-देवयहँ । 6 9 8b.
- 110 मउडेँ चिन्धेँ धएँ छसेँ लिहाविय । 6 9 9b.
- 111 विणिण वि सेठिड वसेँ करेँवि थिड ।
6 10 1b.
- 112 उप्पणु कहखड तासु सुड । × × ×
पडिबलहौँ वि णयणाणन्दु पुणु,
पुणु खयराणन्दु विसालगुणु ॥
पुणु गिरिणन्दुणु । 6 10 2-4a
- 113 एक्कहिँ दिणेँ उववणु णीसरिड । 6 10 6.
- 114 महएवि ताम तहौँ तक्खणेण,
थणसिहरहिँ फाडिय मक्कडेँण ॥ 6 10 7.
- 115 तेण-वि नारायहिँ विडु कह । 6 10 8a.
- 116 उयहिकुमारु देड उप्पणणड । 6 10 9a.
- समीरणगतिः तस्मात्तस्मादपि रविप्रभः ॥
ततोऽमरप्रभो जातः । 6 161a-163a.
(e) श्रेयसो देवदेवस्य वासुपुत्रस्य चान्तरे ।
अमरप्रभसङ्घेन ॥ 6 216.
VP. सेयंस-भभवओ जिणन्तरे तह य
वासुपुत्रस्स अमरपहेणं ॥ 6 90.
107. VP. तेहि तथ्य आलिहिए
× × × पवङ्गमे वीहणङ्गूले । 6 70.
- 108 केन विवाहे मम चित्रिताः । कपयः × × ॥
× × × करोम्यस्य वध खयम् ॥ 6 173.
VP. कुमारो रुद्धो जेणेएँ धरणीपिट्ठम्मि
लिहिआ वाणर-अहमा ॥ 6 74a.
तस्स फुडं निगहं काहँ ॥ 6 72.
- 109 VP. देवभूया । 6 75.
- 110 मौलिकोटिषु ।
ध्वजेषु गृहशृङ्गेषु तोरणानां च मूर्धेषु ।
बिरस्सु चातपत्राणामेतानाञ्च प्रयच्छत ॥
6 190b-191.
VP. छत्तेषु तोरणेषु य धएषु पासाय-सिहरे
मउडेषु ।
काळण रयणघडिए ठावेह पवङ्गमे सिग्घं ॥ 6 80.
- 111 श्रेणिद्वयं विजित्वा(स्या?)ऽसौ × × ×
आस्थापयद् वशे राजा । 6 195.
- 112 (a) तस्य सुतो जातः कपिकेतुः । 6 199a.
(b) सुत प्रतिबालस्यापि गगनानन्दसंज्ञितः ।
तस्यापि खेचरानन्दस्तस्यापि गिरिनन्दनः ॥ 6 206.
- 113 अन्यदाऽथ × × निष्कान्तो रन्सुसुधानं ।
6 228.
- 114 देव्यास्तस्य पयोधरौ × × कपिना
नखक्रोदिभिः विपाटितौ ॥ 6 237-238a.
VP. पवंगमो × × नहेहि फाडेइ थणकलसे ।
6 102.
- 115 निहतो बाणमाकृष्य तडिकेशेन वानरः ।
6 239b,
VP. राया वि हु तडिकेसो वाणेण पवंगमं हणइ ।
6 103.
- 116 महोदधिकुमारोऽभूत् । 6 243b.
VP. समुप्पन्नो उयहिकुमारो । 6 109.

- 117 बुक्कार-बोर-घग्घर-सरहँ । 6 11 5b. 117 कृनसीषणनिःखनैः । 6 246b.
VP. (a) महाघोरे । 6 107b.
(b) बुक्कारवं करेन्ता । 6 108b.
- 118 जल्ले थल्ले भायाल्ले ण साहयहँ 6 11 6b. 118 VP. जलयलायासे । 6 107b.
- 119 अण्णहँ उम्मुलिय-तरवरहँ,
अण्णहँ संचालिय-महिहरहँ ॥ 6 11 7. 119 उरिस्सय्य पर्वतान् केचित्
केचिदुन्मूल्य पादपात् ॥ 6 247a.
VP. के एत्थ सिलाहत्था अवरै
गिरि-निविह-स्सख-हत्था य ॥ 6 108a.
- 120 तिह पहर पाउ जिह णिहउ कह् ॥ 6 12 1b. 120 निहस्य वानरं पाप तवाद्य शरणं कृतः ।
6 249b.
- 121 चिन्तेवि । 6 12 4a. 121 व्यचिन्तयत् । 6 251a.
- 122 के तुम्हहँ । 6 12 5a. 122 के यूयं । 6 253a.
- 123 महपवि-कल्ले कह् धाहयउ । 6 12 7b. 123 अपराधः स्वजायायां हतो योऽसौ ह्वगमः ।
6 255b.
- 124 रिसि-पञ्चणमोकारहँ वल्लेण,
सुरवर उप्पण्णु तेण फल्लेण ॥ 6 12 8. 124 साधुप्रसादेन संप्राप्तो देवतामिमां 6 256a.
VP. साहु-पभावणं उददिक्कुमारा अहं जाओ ।
6 110b.
- 125 णिउ वि कुेसु × × × तहँ,
णिवसह् महरिसि × × × जहँ 6 13 2. 125 तेन × × असौ सुर्वन्तिकमुपाहृतः । 6 260.
- 126 पुणु पुच्छिउ महरिसि 'धम्मु कहे' ।
6 13 7 a. 126 पप्रच्छतुर्मुनिं धर्मम् । 6 273a
VP. साहुं पुच्छन्ति जिणधम्मं । 6 112b
- 127 जाओ सि आसि कासीविसएँ । 6 15 2b. 127 अभूत् × × विषये काशीनामनि । 6 318
VP. वाणारसीएँ एक्को जाओ । 6 135a
- 128 भल्लेवि काविल्ल-सग्ग-गामणु,
पत्तो सि णवर जोहस-भवणु ॥
तत्थहँ वि चवेपिणु सुद्धमह्,
हुओ सि एत्थ लक्काहिबह् ॥
धाणुकिउ हिण्ठेवि भव-गहणे,
उप्पण्णु पवक्कसु पमथ-वेणे ॥
पह् हउ समाहि-भरणेण सुउ,
पुणु गाम्पणु उवदिक्कुमारु हुउ ॥ 6 15 5-7
128 कापिष्ठगमनं × × अस्य × × भस्समुपाग-
तम् । ततोसौ × × ज्योतिःसुरोऽभवत् ।
ततः प्रच्युत्य जातस्त्वं विशुत्केशो नभश्चरः ।
व्याधोऽपि सुचिरं भ्रान्त्वा भवद्गममहावने ।
लङ्कया प्रमदोद्याने शाखासृगगतिं गतः ॥
ततोऽसौ निहत्त-छयर्थं त्वया वाणेन चापलात् ।
प्राप्य पद्म-नमस्कारं जातोऽयं सागरामरः ॥
6 325-32.
- VP. जोइसवासिपणं पत्ते ।
तओ जुओ समाओ इहतडिकेनो तुमं ससुप्पओ ।
वाहो वि परिभमिप्ता ससारे वाणरो जाओ ॥
6 142b-14.
- 129 रल्ले सुकेसु थवेवि । 6 15 9b. 129 सुकेश-सन्नके पुत्रे संकमय्य निजं पदम् ।
6 334
- 130 अहहँ मोडन्ति वलन्ति हस्य । 7 2 8b. 130 चक्रे देहस्य वलनं स्फुटसन्धिकृतखनम् ।
6 367
- 131 (a) पुर उज्जोवन्तिय दीवि जेम, पच्छह्
अन्धारु करन्ति तेम ॥ 7 3 8
(b) ससि-जोणहएँ विणु णं महिहरिन्द । 7 4 3b. 131 ततोऽसौ चन्द्रलेखेव व्यतीयाय नभश्चरान् ।
पर्वता इव ते प्राप्ताः द्यामता शोकवाहिनः ।
6 42

- 132 गणियारिणं बाल, गिय किक्किन्धहो पासु 132 अभाषयदिमां बालां ततोऽन्यं व्योमचारिणम् ।
किह । सरी-सलिल-रहल्लुणं कलहंसहो कल-
हसि जिह ॥ 7 3 10 धात्री सदःसरस्यब्जं हंसीमुत्कलिका यथा ॥ 6 415
- 133 भञ्जन्ति स्वम्भं विहडन्ति मञ्ज । 7 9 4a. 133 मञ्चस्य स्वम्भमादाय वभञ्जांसे परः कपिः ।
6 441a
- 134 लङ्काहिड पत्तु सुकेसु ताम । 7 5 6b. 134 सुकेसो राक्षसाधिपः × × × आयातः ।
6 450a.
- 135 किणं पाराउट्टुणं वल-समुद्धे । 7 6 1b. 135 तेनैकेन विना सैन्यमित्तश्चेतश्च तद्गतम् ।
6 454a
- 136 जं विजयसीहु हड भुय विसाल, 136 निहतश्च तव भ्राता येन पापेन वैरिणा
सो णिड कियन्त-दन्तन्तराल ॥ 7 9 7 प्रापितोऽसौ महानिद्रां ॥ 6 498
- 137 घण-पडलहं णिणुवि । 7 10 2a. 137 हृष्टा शरदि तोयदम् । 6 503a.
- 138 सहसारकुमारहो देवि रज्जु । 7 10 3a. 138 सहस्रारं सुतं राज्ये स्थापयित्वा । 6 505a.
- 139 किक्किन्धाहिवो वि । 139 गतो मेरं किक्किन्धो वन्दितुं जिनम् । 6 508
- 140 जोवह व पडैहिय-ल्लोयणेहिं, 140 (a) निक्षेरेहंसतीवायमद्दहासेन भाधुरः ।
हसह व कमलायर-आणणेहिं ॥ 6 513b.
गायह व भमर-भहुभरि-सरेहिं, (b) अभ्युत्थानं करोतीव नमनं च नमत्तरः ।
णहाह व णिम्मल-जल-णिज्जरेहिं ॥ 6 515b.
वीसमह व ललिय-ल्लयाहरेहिं,
पणवह व पुंल्ल-फल-गुरुभरेहिं ॥
- 7 10 1-8
- 141 महु महिहरो वि किक्किन्धु सुसु । 141 पर्वतोऽपि स किक्किन्धः प्रख्यातः × ×
7 11 1a. पूर्व तु मधुरित्वासीत् ॥ 6 522
- 142 पडह लङ्क । 7 14 8b. 142 प्रविष्टास्ते ततोऽलङ्काम् । 6 565a.
- 143 छन्वीस वि सहसहं पेक्खणयहुं । 143 षड्विंशति सहस्राणि च योषिताम् । 7 25b
8 1 6a.
- 144 अट्टायाल-सहस-वरजुवहहिं । 8 1 8b. 144 चत्वारिंशत्सहाष्टाभिः सहस्राणि च योषितां
7 24b.
- 145 तं मालि सुमालि करे धरह । 8 2 9b. 145 अथ मालिनमित्यूचे सुमाली । 7 41a.
- 146 मोक्कल-केस णारि । 8 3 1b. 146 वनिताः × × मुक्ककैदयः । 7 47b.
- 147 विड्डु णिडाले मालि णाराणं । 8 9 1b. 147 मालिनो भालदेशेऽथ × शरं × निचखान ।
7 85
- 148 रहिरायन्धिर । 8 9 3a. 148 रक्ताहणितदेहम् । 7 86a.
- 149 वाम-पाणि वणे देवि अखन्तिणं, 149 सस्वम्भ्य वैदना क्रोधान्मालिनाऽप्यमरोत्तमः
भिण्णु णिडाले सुराहिड सत्तिणं ॥ 8 9 4 ललाटस्य तटे शक्या हृतः ॥ 7 86
- 150 तं णिसुणेवि गड चोहड जोवीहिं, 150 तद् वधार्थं गतं शकं अनुमार्गेण गत्वरं ।
ससहरपुरड परिट्टिड तोवीहिं ॥ 8 10 6. उवाच प्रणत सोमः ॥ 7 91
- 151 महु आदेसु देहि परमेसर । 8 10 7a. 151 स्वयं मे यच्छ शासनम् । 7 92b.
- 152 इन्दीवरच्छि पङ्कय-वयणि । 9 2 2b. 152 नीलोत्पल्लेक्षणां पद्मवक्त्राम् । 7 150a.

- 153 कसु केरी $\times \times \times$ तुहँ । 9 2 3a. 153 कस्यासि इहिता वाले । 7 159a.
- 154 बोमविन्दु णिवह । 154 व्योमविन्दोरहं सुता । कैकसीति भवत्सेवां
दुँ तासु धूय $\times \times \times$ कदकसि णामे $\times \times \times$ ॥
गुरु-वयणेहिँ आणिय एउ वणु ।
तउ दिण्णी ॥ 9 4b-6 कर्तुं पित्रा निदपिता ॥ 7 162
- 155 अट्टङ्गणमिचहँ जाणएँण,
सुखह रयणासन-राणएँण ॥ 9 3 2 155 ततोऽष्टाङ्गनिमित्तज्ञः $\times \times$ रत्नधवाः
 $\times \times \times$ व्यङ्गणोत् । 7 185
VP. अट्टङ्गनिमित्तधरो $\times \times$ नेसित्तो ॥ 7 80
- 156 होसन्ति पुत्त तउ तिण्णि । 9 3 3a. 156 उत्पत्सन्ते त्रयः पुत्राः । 7 186a.
VP. होहन्ति तिण्णि पुत्ता । 7 81a.
- 157 जो परिपालिज्जह पण्णएँहिँ । 9 4 3a. 157 नागेन्द्रकृतक्षेण । 7 219a.
VP. नागसहस्सेणं चिय जो सो रक्खिज्जह ।
7 95.
- 158 दहसुहु दहसिरु जणेण किउ । 9 4 9b. 158 यातोऽसौ तद्दशाननचं ज्ञेताम् । 7 222b.
VP. कयं दहसुहो नामं । 7 96.
- 159 आणन्दे कहि मि ण माहयहँ । 9 5 2b. 159 VP. न मायह नियगेसु अङ्गेषु । 7 154.
- 160 परिविन्तित्त णउ सामण्यु णरु । 9 5 5a. 160 महात्सेव नरः कोऽपि भवितेति व्यचिन्तयत् ।
7 218b.
VP. चिन्तेइ तो मणेणं होहिइ एसो महापुरिसो ।
7 94
- 161 णेँ जन्तउ पेक्खेँवि वइसवणु,
पुणु पुच्छिय जणणि 'एहु कवणु' । 9 5 8b. 161 (a) वैश्रवणं वीक्ष्याचक्रे । 7 233b.
(b) $\times \times$ पच्छेति स मातरम् । 7 234.
(c) अम्ब कोऽयम् ॥ 7 235a.
- 162 (a) तं णिसुणेँवि $\times \times$ वज्जिरिउ । 162 ततः साऽकथयत्तस्य मातृस्वकीय एष ते ।
 $\times \times$ । 9 6 1 7 236a.
- (b) इहु भाइ सुदारउ वइसवणु । 9 6 3b.
- 163 कमागय । 9 6 4b. 163 कुलकमायाताम् । 7 238a
- 164 कइयहुँ माणेसहुँ राय-सिय । 9 6 5b. 164 लक्ष्मीं कदा तु त्वं प्राप्स्यसि ॥ 7 241a.
- 165 गय विण्णि वि भीसणु भीम-वणु । 9 7 1b. 165 (a) प्राप्तं $\times \times$ भीमं नाम महावनम् ।
7 257a.
(b) सुभीषणम् । 7 259b.
- 166 जहिँ णीसा मन्तेहिँ अययरेँहिँ,
डोल्लन्ति डाल सहुँ तरुवेँहिँ । 9 7 3a. 166 सुसाजगरनि-क्षासप्रेक्षितोदारपादपैः ।
7 258a.
- 167 जा अट्टक्खेँरेँहिँ पत्तिवि गय । 9 7 6a. 167 विद्याश्चाष्टाक्षरी । 7 264a.
- 168 सब्ब-कामण्ण-रुय । 9 7 6b. 168 सर्वकामाक्षदा । 7 264b.
VP. सब्बकामा । 7 107b.
- 169 पुणु झाइय सोलह-अक्खरिय,
जय (?) कोडि-सहास-दहोत्तरिय ॥ 169 ततो जपितुमारब्धाः सुचिताः षोडशाक्षरम् ।
मन्त्र कोटि-सहस्राणि यस्याष्टादशोदिताः 7 266
VP. जविरुण समाढत्ता विज्जा वि हु सोलसक्खर
निबद्धा ।
दह-काडि-सहस्साइं जीसे मन्ताण परिवारो ॥
7 108.

- 170 वच्छत्यलै पदु सुकोमलैण,
कण्णावयसणीलुप्यलेण ॥ 9 8 5
- 171 पँहु णरु.... कट्टमड । 9 8 7
- 172 जकखहोँ वज्जरिड अणद्धियहोँ । 9 8 8b.
- 173 कं झायहोँ कवणु देउ थुणहोँ । 9 9 4b.
- 174 उवसग्गु घोरु पारम्भियड । 9 9 6a.
- 175 बहुरुवोँहि । 9 9 6a.
- 176 भासीविस-विसहर अजयैरिहोँ, सडूल-सीह-
कुजर वरैहिँ ॥
गय-भूय-पिसाएँहिँ रकखसँहिँ, गिरि-पवण
हुआसण-पाडसँहिँ ॥ 9 9 7-8
- 177 सयलु वि वन्धु-जणु कलुणउ कन्दन्तु ।
9 10 2.
- 178 मेच्छाहिँ पिट्टिज्जाह्वाँहिँ । 9 10 8a.
- 179 तिर-कमलहँ हाह मि केराहँ,
रावणहोँ गण्पि दरिसावियहँ । 9 11 7-8a.
- 180 तिर अगएँ वत्तिड × × × भाहँहिँ ।
9 11 3a-4
- 181 तैँ झाणहोँ चलिय मणागणड । 9 11 5a.
- 182 विज्जहुँ सहासु उप्पण्णु । 9 11 9a.
- 183 PC. 9 12 1-8. R.P. 7 324-
332 and VP. 7 135 142 enumerate
the Vidyās several names are
common.
184. Similarly of. PC. 9 13 1,
R.P. 7 333 and VP. 7 144 and
PC. 9 13 3, R.P. 7 334 VP. and
VP. 7 145.
- 185 गामेण सयंपहु णयरु किड । 9 13 6a
- 186 तं रिद्धिं सुणेवि दसाणणहोँ,
आयहँ कहु-जाउहाण-वलहँ । 9 13 96 a.
- 187 साहेप्पिणु चन्दहासु,
गउ अहियुहु मेरु महीहरासु । 01 16
- 188 एत्तिएँ आवह वहररुडु ताम । 10 1 7a.
- 170 विशाले हृदये चक्रुरवतसेन ताडनम् ।
7 279b.
- 171 काष्ठमया इमे । 7 278a.
- 172 यक्षः × × अनादृत इति ख्यातः । 7 267.
VP. जकखो आणाद्धियो नामं । 7 109.
- 173 आराधयत वा देवं कतरम् । 7 282b
VP. कयरं देवं विशिन्तेह । 7 115b.
- 174 VP. घोरुवसरगं कुणइ तेसि । 7 116b.
- 175 नानारूपधराः । 7 286b.
VP विविहेहिँ रुवेहिँ । 7 117b.
- 176 R.P. 7 287-289 mention सर्प,
केशरिच, दंश, हस्तिच, मरुत, दाव, स,
सुद्र, and VP. 7 118-120 me-
ntion वेयाल, वाणसन्तर, गह, भूया
विसहर, सीह.
- 177 अन्त.पुरं च कुर्वाणं विप्रलापं मनच्छिदम् ।
7 293a.
VP. अन्तेउरं विलावं कुणमाणं बन्धव
य । 7 123a.
- 178 ताड्यमाना च चाण्डालैः । 7 295a.
- 179 पुरो दशाननस्यापि मूर्धा अत्रोनिपातितः
7 308b.
- 180 तयोरपि पुरो मूर्धा दशश्रीवस्य पातितः
7 309a
- 181 येन तौ...प्राप्तवीचद् ध्यान-विकम्पनम् ।
- 182 VP. सहस्रं विजाणं × × सिद्धं । 7 130
- 185 स्वयंप्रभसिति ख्यातं नगरं च निवेशितम् ।
7 337a.
- 186 तं रत्नश्रवजं श्रुत्वा विद्यालिङ्गितवक्षसम् ।
सर्वतो रक्षसां सधाः प्राप्ताः ॥ 7 347.
- 187 संसाध्य चन्द्रहासं शैलराजं गतो ब्राह्मा,
वन्दिजुं जिनपुङ्गवाम् ॥ 4 36.
- 188 क्षणमात्रं ततोऽनैव स्थानं कुर्वन्तु सज्जनाः ।
8 38b.

- 189 दीसह सुणासु ××× 189 नेत्र-कान्ति-नदी-सेतु-बन्ध-सन्निभ-नासिकाम् 8 62b.
 ०१ पायण-जलहोँ किड सेउ-बन्धु ॥ 10 3 7
- 190 दहगीव-कुमारहोँ लहोँ वि चित्तु । 10 4 1a. 190 cf. अभिप्राय-कोविदः । 8 78a.
- 191 तं बंधुवरु ××× विसह सयंपहु पदणु । 191 समं तथा ततो यातः स्वयंप्रभुपुरं कृती । 8 81a.
 10 4 9a. VP. पत्तो सयंपहपुरं तीएँ समं दहमुहो । 8 22a.
- 192 जलहरवरु गामेँ गिरि विसालु । 192 नाम्ना मेधरवं गिरिम् । 8 90a.
 10 5 2a. VP. मेधरवं पव्वयं पत्तो । 8 29b.
- 193 कुमारिहिँ छह सहास । 10 5 3a. 193 पद्द सहस्राणि कन्यानाम् । 8 95b.
- 194 रयणासव-गन्धु ××× । 194 ता युगेपद् दृष्ट्वा कन्या रत्नध्रुव-सूतम् । 8 99a.
 सहसत्ति दिहु परमेसरीहिँ ॥ 10 5 5a-5a.
- 195 तउ अन्हई कारणे हुकु मरणु । 10 6 6a. 195 अस्मत् प्रयोजनात्प्राथ प्राप्तोऽस्यत्यन्त-संशयम् 8 122a.
- 196 किर काई सियालाहिँ घाहपुहिँ 10 6 7a 196 cf. VP. गरुडस्त किं य कीरइ बहुएसु
 वि वायसेसु मिलिएसु । 8 45a.
- 197 वद्धा विसहर-पासेँहिँ । 10 6 8a. 197 नागपाशैः ××× बद्ध्वा । 8 135b.
 VP. अह बन्धइ नागपासेहिँ । 8 51b.
- 198 आमेँहिँ वि पुजेँ वि । 10 7 1 a. 198 मोक्षितास्ते ततस्ताभिः पूजां च परि-
 लम्बिताः । 8 136a.
- 199 एँत्तहे वि कुम्भपुरेँ कुम्भयणु । 10 7 4a. 199 (a) अथ कुम्भपुरे । 8 142a.
 (b) भास्करध्रुवणः । 8 143a.
 VP. तथैव कुम्भनयरे । 8 57a.
- 200 वयणालङ्कार-दूउः । 10 7 6 a. 200 दूतो वाक्यालङ्कारसंज्ञितः । 8 165a.
 VP. वयणालङ्कारद्वयं । 8 67a.
- 201 पद्दु गम्पि । 201 प्रविवेश ततो दूतः ××× ।
 तेहि मि किड अन्धुल्याणु किं पि । 10 7 7 उपचारं च संप्राप्तः कृतकं लोकमार्गतः । 8 164
- 202 पोत्तड गिवादि हउ कुम्भयणु । 202 तेऽयुक्तं ×× प्रसक्तचेतसं पौत्रं गिवादिदु-
 10 7 8 a. मात्मनः । 8 168b.
- 203 एयहोँ पासिउ पायाल-लङ्क,
 पद्देसउ पुणु-वि करे वि सङ्ग ॥ 10 8 3 203 अलङ्कारोदयं ××× तदेव विवरं भूयः
 प्रवेष्टुमनिवाञ्छसि ॥ 8 176
 VP. पुणरवि धरिणीविवरं ×× किं पवि-
 सिउं महसि ॥ 8 75b.
- 204 कहोँ सणउ धणउ कहोँ सणउ इन्दु । 204 कोऽसौ वैश्रवणो नाम को वेन्द्रः परिभा-
 10 8 7 a. ष्यते । 8 181a.
 VP. को वेसमणो नाम को वा वि हु
 भण्णइ इन्दो । 8 77a.
- 205 पई पढसु करेपिणु बलि-विहाणु । 205 क्षिरस्वावत्, पातयामि रुषे बलिम् । 8 188b.
 10 8 9 a.

- 206 विणिवाएण दूएण एण ।
परिभमद् अयसु परमण्डलेहिं ॥
10 8 10 α 11α.
- 206 अकीर्तिरुद्भवत्युर्वी लोके छुद्रवधे कृते ।
8 189b.
VP. दूएण मारिएण-वि सुह्वणाण जसो न
निष्पडइ ।
- 207 णीसाराउ दूउ । 10 9 1α.
- 207 दूतः × × क्षिप्रं निष्कासितो । 8 192b.
VP. दूओ × × निच्छुओ । 8 84b.
- 208 गिरि-गुञ्जकल्ले । 10 9 8α.
- 208 गुञ्जाख्यस्य × × पर्वतस्य । 8 201α.
VP. गुञ्ज(ञ्ज)-वरपण्वर्यं । 8 88b.
- 209 सर-मण्डउ किउ तहिं दससिरेण ।
10 11 1b.
- 209 ततः चार्णदेशाननः मण्डपं च वनं चके ।
8 235b.
VP. दहसुहो गयणे सरमण्डवं कुणइ ।
8 117b.
- 210 धणु पाडिउ × × ×,
दहसुह-रहु किउ सय-खण्ड-खण्डु ।
10 11 6.
- 210 दशास्यस्याच्छिनचापं चके चैतं रथच्युतम् ।
VP. चावं दुहा विणकं रहो य संचुण्णिओ ।
8 118b.
- 211 हुउ घणउ मिण्डिवालेण उरसे ।
10 11 8α.
- 211 हृदये × × मिण्डिमालेन × × जघान
कैकसेयस्तम् । 8 239.
VP. मिण्डिमालेण वच्छत्यलम्भिम पद्दओ घणओ ।
8 120.
- 212 णिउ गिय-सामन्तेहिं वइसवणु ।
10 11 9α.
- 212 मूलैः × × × नीतो घनदः । 8 241b.
VP. भिच्चैहि रणे वेसमणो गेण्डिकण हवहुतो ।
8 122.
- 213 घण-विन्दुई । 11 1b.
- 213 सुमहान्तः पयोसुचः । 8 274b.
VP. मेहा इव । 8 136b.
- 214 जिणालाई । 11 1b.
- 214 जिनालयाः । 8 276b.
VP. जिनालया । 8 138b.
- 215 पुच्छउ पुणु सुमालि दहणीवे । 11 1 1b.
- 215 अथासावन्यदाऽपुच्छत् सुमालिनम् ।
8 272α
VP. पुच्छइ दसाणणो × × य सुमालिं ।
8 135b.
- 216 (a) कहइ सुमालि दसाणणहो । 11 1 9α.
(b) जिणभवणई × × ×
एयई हरिसेणहो केराई । 11 1 9b.
- 216 सुमाली तमथाऽगदत् । × × अमूनि × × ×
विराजन्ते जिणालयाः कारिता हरिषेणेन ॥
8 275-277α.
VP. भणइ सुमाली दसाणणं । तेण इमे
× × जिणालया करिया ॥ 8 137
- 217 एयई तेण वि णिम्मियई
× × × कुन्दुजलई । 11 2 9α.
- 217 तेनामी कारिताः । 8 399α
VP. तेण इमे × × कारिया धवल्लुमा ।
8 209α.

- 218 गठ सुगन्तु हरितेण-कहाणउ,
सम्मेय-हरिहिं मुहु पयाणउ । 11 3 1.
- 218 (a) हरिपिणस्य चरितं श्रुत्वा
× × × प्रस्थितः पुनः । 8 401.
(b) लम्पेदभ्ररसान्ते × × ×
चकार शिविरम् । 8 405
VP. (c) हरितेण-कहं सोऊण
× × × पत्थियो सहसा । 8 211.
(b) अवङ्णो × × ×
सम्मेय-पव्वय नियम्बं । 8 212a.
- 219 हन्दु वि चडेंवि ण सक्खियउ
खन्वासणें प्यहें वारणहें । 11 3 9a.
- 219 (a) इन्द्रेणाप्युज्जितो धर्तुमसमर्थेन चारणः ।
8 412b.
(b) मन्ये पुरन्दरस्यापि दुर्महोऽयम् । 8 413a.
- 220 सम्बन्धिय-सुन्दरु । 11 4 2a.
- 220 VP. सुपदद्विय-सव्वण्णै । 8 215b.
- 221 (a) सत्त समुत्तुहउ णव दीहरु ।
11 4 3a.
- 221 (a) हस्ताना सप्तकं दुर्गं दशकं परिणाहृतः ।
8 418a.
VP. सत्तुरसेहं नव-हत्यं आययं । 8 215a.
(b) मधुपिङ्गललोचनः । 8 418b.
VP. मधुपिङ्गललोचणं । 8 215b.
(c) वृत्तं 'महाकुम्भम्' । 8 420a.
(d) गलद्दगण्ड° । 8 421a.
- 222 (a) विञ्जुल-विलसिय-करणें,
तावेहिं पच्छलं चडिउ । 11 6 5-6.
- 222 (a) विद्युद्विलसितेन × × कर(र)णेन
ततो × × उत्पत्त्य × × ×
आदधन् मतत्रजम । 8 339.
VP. विञ्जुलविलसिएण × × चडिओ ।
8 176a.
(c) आरकालनैः । 8 343a.
VP. अप्फालणेहिं । 8 177b.
- (b) अप्फालिउ । 11 6 6b.
- 223 मेळिउ कुसुम-वासु सुर-विन्दें 11 7 6b.
- 223 सङ्गुत्तमा मुक्काः साधुवादाः × × सुरैः ।
8 431a.
- 224 तिजगविहूसयु णामु पगासिउ 11 8 1a.
- 224 त्रिलोकमण्डनाभिरुष्यां प्रापार्थं दशवत्तः ।
8 432a.
VP. भुवगालङ्कारनामधेयं । 8 225.
- 225 धितमहसा-करि-कह-अणुराहउ,
वहिं अवसरें नडु पकु पराहउ 11 8 2
- 225 स्थिते दगमुत्ते दन्तिक्थया × × × नदुसा
× × प्राप्तः पुरपः । 8 436b-437a.
VP. गयक्कहासत्तो ताव य उमाणओ येयो ॥
8 226b-227a.
- 226 पहर-विहुरु । 11 8 3a.
- 226 संवहारमनः × × दर्शयञ्छ)जंरं तत्तुं ।
8 433
VP. पहरणदञ्जरियनयू । 8 227b.
VP. गओ सिग्घ । 8 236b.
- 227 खिचितें × × × पराहउ । 11 9 1b
- 228 विदंसिउ अत्तिपत्तपयु । 11 9
- 228 VP. विदंसिया य नरया । 8 237a.

- 229 एम भणैवि णीसरिउ ससाहणु 11 10 6b. 229 VP. निगओ जमो × ×
रहगयतुरअसहिओ । 8 238.
- 230 तं णिसुणैवि × × ×
किर णिगगह सण्णहैवि पुरन्दर,
अगए ताम मन्ति थिउ 11 13 1-2a. 230 इति श्रुत्वा सुराधीनाः संग्रामाय कृतोद्यतिः
निरुद्धो मन्त्रिवर्गेण । 8 487.
VP. एयं जमस्स वयणं सुणिउण रणारम्भं
कुव्वन्तो × × मन्तीहि निवारिओ । 8 252.
- 231 सुरसंगीयणयर जमरायहौ । 11 13 6b. 231 प्राप्य वा सुरसंगीतपुरस्य पतिता यमः ।
8 494a.
- 232 दहमुहो वि जमउरि उच्छुरयहौ
किक्किन्धउरि देवि सूरयहौ । 11 13 8. 232 नगरं सूर्यरजसे ददौ किष्किन्धसंज्ञकं
तथर्क्षरजसे किष्कुपुरम् । 8 497b-498a.
VP. अह रावणो-वि पत्तो आइचरयस्स देइ
किक्किन्धी । रिक्खरयस्स वि दिअं रिक्खपुरं ।
8 255.
- 233 गउ लङ्कहै सवडंमुहउ
णहै लग्ग विमाणे मणोहरउ । 11 13 9. 233 आरुह्य पुष्पकं चारुविमानम् । 8 502b.
त्रिकूटशिखरं × × × प्रस्थितः । 8 503.
VP. पुष्पविमाणारूढो उप्पइओ दहमुहो गयणं,
ववइ लङ्काभिमुहो । 8 256b-257a.
- 234 भीसण° । 11 14 1a. 234 °भीषणम् । 8 509a.
- 235 किं तमालतर-पन्तिउ । 11 14 3a. 235 तमालवनसंकाराम् । 8 508b.
- 236 (a) इन्दणील । 11 14 3b. 236 नाना-रत्न-कर-त्रातम् । 8 509b.
- (b) मरगय° । 11 14 4b.
- (c) सूरकन्ति-मणि° । 11 14 5b.
- 237 °जल-कछोलउ । 11 14 6b. 237 °कर्मिसंहतिम् । 8 508b.
- 238 परिभमन्ति × × × जलयर । 11 14 7b. 238 महाप्राहसमाकुलम् । 8 508a.
- 239 जणु णीसरिउ सबु परिओसे ।
11 14 9a. 239 सर्वे पौराः समागत्य × × × आनर्तुः ।
8 521.
VP. सव्वे वि नायर-जणो विणिगगओ अहिमुहो ।
8 271b.
- 240 णन्द-वद्ध-जय-सह-पउत्तिहि 11 14 10a. 240 जय नन्द चिरंजीव वर्धस्वो देहि संततम् ।
इति मङ्गलवाक्यानि प्रयुज्जानाः । 8 505.
- 241 °अगवपत्त° । 11 14 10. 241 गृहीतार्थम् । 8 519.
- 242 (a) लङ्काहिबह पइहु पुरे ।
11 14 11a. 242 (a) प्रविवेश निजामीशो लङ्काम् ।
8 518b.
VP. लङ्कापुरी पविट्ठो दहवयणो । 8 201b.
(b) जिह सुरवइ । 11 14 11b. VP. इन्द-सम-विभवो । 8 201b.
- 243 ता मेरुहै भंभैवि, जिणवरु णवैवि,
तहिं जे पठीवउ भावइ । 12 1 9b. 243 VP. जम्बुद्वीवं पयाहिणं काउं नमिउण
जिणहराईं × × × पुणो एइ । 9 3.
- 244 गउ एक-दिवसें सुर-सुन्दरिहै ॥
जा भवहरणेण तण्णयरेहै ॥
३ 244 कन्यां तन्ना तनूदरीं गतस्ते नयितुं यावद्
निप्रमिस्त्वावद् × × चन्द्रनखा जहे ॥ 9 24-25.

- ता $\times \times \times$ चन्द्रगहि हरिय खर-दूसणैहिं ॥ VP. जावन्विय दहवयणो विवरोकसो $\times \times \times$
12 3 2-3. तणुकञ्चु कारणतथं ताव खरदूसणैणं $\times \times \times$ हरिया
चन्द्रगही । 9 11-12.
- 245 जिह कण्ण तेव पर-भायणिय । 245 कन्या नाम $\times \times$ देया परस्सायेव निक्षयात् ।
12 4 4. 9 32.
VP. अन्नस्स होइ $\times \times \times$ कन्या । 9 15.
- 246 चउदह सहास विज्जाहरहुँ । 12 4 5. 246 VP. विज्जाहराण $\times \times \times$ चोइस्स सदस्सा ।
9 16.
- 247 वणै णिवसन्तियहँ $\times \times \times$ 247 असूत च सुतं $\times \times \times$ विपिनवासया । -
सुउ डप्पण्णु विराहिउ । 12 4 9. $\times \times$ विराधिताभियद्या प्राप्तः । 9 42-44.
VP. सा दारयं पस्सा नामेण विराहियकुमारं ।
9 21.
- 248 घुत्यन्तरेँ जम-जुरावणैण $\times \times \times$ रावणैण ॥ 248 (a) यमस्य परिमर्दकः ।
पट्टविउ महामह दूउ तहिँ (b) दद्यास्येन ततो दूतः
 $\times \times \times$ वालि जहिँ ॥ 12 5 1-2. प्रेषितोऽसौ महामतिः । 9 51a.
VP. अह रावणेण तइया
वालि-नरिन्दस्स पेसिञ्चो दूओ । 9 24.
- 249 $\times \times \times$ पुणु सूरउ, 249 यमाराति समुद्रास्य $\times \times \times$
जसु भञ्जेवि तहँ पइसारुकउ । 12 5 12. अर्कराजाः स्थापितः । 9 54.
VP. रिक्खरयाइच्चरया $\times \times \times$ नियरजे
ठविया मए $\times \times$ जिणिकण जमं । 9 27.
- 250 आउ $\times \times \times$ णमहि तुहुँ । 12 5 14a. 250 एहि प्रणमं मे कुव । 9 56.
VP. (a) लहुँ एहि । 9 26.
(b) कुणह पणमं । 9 28.
- 251 वल्लेवि थिउ अण्णमणु । 12 6 1. 251 विमुत्तं ज्ञात्वा । 9 58.
- 252 सीहविलम्बियेण । 12 6 6. 252 नाम्ना व्याघ्रविलम्बीति । 9 64.
VP. वरघविलम्बी । 9 31.
- 253 अरेँ वालि देउ किं पहेँ ण सुउ $\times \times \times$ ॥ 253 चतुःसमुद्रपर्यन्तं जम्बुद्वीपं क्षणेन यः ।
जो णिविसद्धेण पिहिवि कमइ, निः परील $\times \times \times$ पुनरागमत् ॥ 9 6.
वत्तारि वि सायर परिभमइ ॥ 12 6 8. VP. (a) रे दूय किं न-आणसि वालि । 9 32.
(b) चउसागरपेरन्तं जम्बुद्वीवं पयाहिणं काउं ।
9 8.
- 254 पणवेपिणु तिछोकाहिवह, 254 अन्यं न प्रणमामीति जिनपादाब्जयुग्मतः ।
सामण्णहँ अण्णहँ णउ णवइ 12 11 2. 9 84.
VP. मोत्तूण जिणवरिन्दं
न पउइ वलणेसु अजस्स । 9 29.
- 255 गुरु गथणचन्दु णामेण जहिँ । 12 11 6. 255 गगनचन्द्रस्य सुरोः । 9 90.
VP. मुणियथणचन्दस्स । 9 46.
- 256 अत्तावण-सिलहँ । 12 11 9b. 256 VP. आयावन्तं सिलावट्टे । 9 61.

- 257 सिरिप्पह भङ्गि तहों,
सुग्गीवें दिण्ण दसाणणहों । 12 12 1
- 258 विजाहर णामें जलणसिहु ।
तहों धीय सुतार-णाम णेरेंण,
मग्गिज्जह् दससयगह्-वेरेंण ॥
गुरु-वयणें तासु ण पट्टविय,
सुग्गीवहों णवर परिट्टविय ॥
परिणेवि कण्ण णिय णियय-पुरु,
दससयगहहें वि विरह्गि गुरु ॥
पजलह् ॥ 12 12 4b-8a.
- 259 विजाहर-कुमारि रयणावलि
णिञ्चालोयपुरवरे ।
परिणेवि वलह् जाम ता थम्भिड
पुप्फविमाणु अम्भरे ॥ 13 1 1.
- 260 णं कञ्चण-सेलें पवण-नामणु । 13 1 5.
- 261 णीसद्दु हूयड किङ्किणीड । 13 1 6.
- 262 मारिञ्चें बुच्चह् देव देव,
स-सुअङ्गमु चन्दण-रुक्खु जेम ॥
लम्बिय-थिर-थोर-पलम्ब-वाहु,
अच्छह् कइलासहों उवरे साहु ॥
मेरु व अकम्पु ॥ 13 2 5-7a.
- 257 दशमीवाय सुग्गीवो वितीर्ये श्रीप्रभाम् ।
9 100.
- VP. सुग्गीवो वि हु कञ्चं सिरिप्पभं
देह् रक्खसिन्दस्स । 9 50.
- 258 (a) हुताशनशिखस्यासीत् सुता × × × ।
सुतारेति गता ख्यातिं × × तां
साहसगतिर्नाम्ना × × दूतैरयाचत ॥
10 2-6.
- (b) ततो मुनिगिरं ज्ञात्वा × × ×
सुग्गीवाय सुता दत्ता × × × ।
कृत्वा पाणिग्रहीतां तां सुग्गीवः पुण्यसंचयः ।
इयाय ॥ 10 10-11.
- (c) चक्राङ्गस्य शरीरजः × × ×
कामाग्निदग्धः ॥ 10 13-14.
- VP. (a) जलणसिह्-खेयर-सुया
× × × तारा नामेण ।
साहसगई × × अहिलसह् परिणेंडं ॥ 10 2-3.
- (b) सुग्गीवस्स वरतण्ण दत्ता ।
परिणेऊण सुतारा सुग्गीवो ॥ 10 8-9.
- 259 (a) विद्याधरकुमार्यः । 9 101.
- (b) निलालोकेऽथ नगरे
× × रम्भावली सुतां ।
उपयम्य पुरीं यातो निजां
× × नभसा × × × ।
सहसा पुष्पकं स्तम्भमार ॥ 9 102-104
- VP. निञ्चालोए नयरे × ×
रयणावलि ति दुहिया × × × ।
तीए विवाहहेउं पुप्फविमाण्डियस्स गयणयले
वच्चन्तस्स निरुद्धं जाणं ॥ 9 52-53.
- 260 मेरोरिव तटं प्राप्य सुमहद् वायुमण्डलम् ।
9 104.
- 261 शब्दभमे घण्टादिजन्तनि । 9 105.
- 262 (a) मारीचस्तत आचक्षौ × × × ।
'श्रुणु देवैष कैलाशे स्थितः प्रतिमया मुनिः ॥
9 107.
- (b) आशकारिकराकारप्रलम्बितमुजहयं ।
पञ्चगाभ्यासिवाच्छिष्टं महाचन्दनपादपम् ॥ 9 127.
- (c) सुनिश्चलम् । 9 128
- VP. (a) साहिउं पयत्तो मारीई । 9 55.
- (b) पलम्बभुयज्जुयलं । 9 62a.
- (c) मेरुं पिव निच्चलं । 9 62b.

- 263 ओसारि विमाणु दवत्ति देव,
फुट्टइ ण जाव । 13 2 9.
- 264 तं माम-वयणु णिसुणोत्पिणु । 13 2 10
- 265 किं यम्मिउ विमाणु । 13 3 9.
- 266 उम्मूलेंवि कइलासु जें सायरें विवसि ।
13 3 10b.
- 267 तल्लु मिन्देंवि पइहुं । 13 4 1b.
- 268 भासण-कम्पु जाउ पायालयले
धरणिन्द्रायहों । 13 6 1b.
- 269 रेहइ फणालि मणि-विप्फुरन्ति ॥
13 6 9.
- 270 दइसुहु कुम्भागरु किउ । 13 6 10b.
- 271 घोराराउ मेळिओ । 13 7 1b.
- 272 भत्तार-भिव्व महु देहि । 13 7 9.
- 273 अच्छइ अत्तावण-सिलईं वालि 13 8 6.
- 274 परिअञ्जेवि वन्दिउ दससिरेण,
पुणु किय गरहण गगर-तिरेण । 13 8 7.
- 275 जं तिहुवण-णाहु सुप्पिणु,
अण्णहों णमिउ ण सिरकमल्ल ।
तं सम्मत्त-मइहुमहों,
लड्डु देव पई परम-फल्ल ॥ 13 8 10.
- 276 कय पुज्ज जिणिन्दहों । 13 9 2.
- 277 सत्ति अमोहविजय । 13 10 4.
- 278 अत्यवणहों डुकु पयहु ताम । 13 12 5.
279. 14 3 3-10.
- 263 निवर्तयाम्यतो देशाद् विमानं निर्विलम्बितम् ।
× × × यावन्नायाति खण्डशः ॥ 9 110.
- 264 श्रुत्वा मारीच-वचनम् । 9 111.
- 265 विमानं स्तम्भ्यते मम । 9 131.
- 266 कैलासनगमुन्मूल्य क्षिपाम्यन्धौ । 9 133.
VP. एयं चिय पव्वयं × × × उम्मूलि-
ऊण सयलं वत्तामि लहुं सल्लिनाहे । 9 66.
- 267 प्रविष्टो धरणीं भित्वा । 9 135.
VP. भूमी मेत्तुं पविट्ठो । 9 67.
- 268 चलितं नागराजस्य विष्टरं धरणश्रुतेः ।
9 191.
- 269 स्फुरत्फणामणिं । 9 192.
- 270 भभूव संकुचद्गात्रो कूर्माकारो दशाननः ।
9 151.
- 271 रवं च सर्वयत्नेन कृत्वा रावितवाच जगत् ।
9 152.
VP. रवो कवो जेण तत्थ अद्घोरो । 9 78.
- 272 भर्तृभिर्क्षं मे प्रयच्छ । 9 157.
- 273 आतापन-शिलापीठ-मस्तकस्थम् । 9 128.
- 274 प्रणम्य त्रिःप्रदक्षिणं । नितान्तं खं च
निन्दित्वा सूक्तारमुच्चराननः ॥ 9 172.
- 275 जिनेन्द्र-चरणीं मुचवा करोमि न नमस्कृतिं ।
अन्यस्येति त्वयोक्तं यत् सामर्थ्यस्यास्य तत्फलम् ।
9 160.
VP. मोत्तण जिणवरिन्दं अजस्स न पणमिओ
तुमं जं से तस्सेय फलमडलं । 9 8.
- 276 चक्रे जिनवराचनम् । 9 174.
VP. रएइ पूयं । 9 87b.
- 277 अमोघविजयानाम शक्तिम् । 9 209.
VP. सत्ती अमोहविजया । 9 101.
- 278 ततो × × × जगामात्वं दिवाकरः । 10 52
VP. कमेण अर्थे चिय दिणयरो समझीणो 10 27.
- 279 ददर्श नर्मदा फेनपटलैः सस्मितामिव शुद्ध-
स्फटिकसंकाशसलिलां द्विपभूषिता ॥
तरंगम्रूविलाःसाष्टामावर्तोत्तमनाभिका
विस्फुरच्छफरीनेत्रा पुलिनोदकलत्रिका ॥
नानापुष्पसमाकीर्णा विमलोदकवाससम् ।
10 60-62a.
VP. 10 30-32.

- 280 मोहुप्पाइड । 14 3 12b. 280 महाप्रीतिमुपागतः । 10 62.
- 281 जलु अन्तिर्पेहिं गिरुद्ध गिम्मलु । 14 4 8. 281 यत्र संवाहनाभाज्ञे. × × × जले यंत्रप्रयोगेण क्षणेन विघृते सति । 10 68-69.
- 282 माहेसरपुर-परमेसह । 14 4 9α. 282 माहिष्मतीपुरेशः । 10 65.
- 283 कहि मि × × × धवलिड जलु etc. 14 6 2-8. 283 काचिचंदनलेपेन चकार धवलं जलम् । अन्या कुंकुमपंकेन हृतचामीकरप्रभम् ॥ धौतताम्बूलरागणामधराणां सुयोधिताम् । चक्षुषां व्यंजनानां च लक्ष्मीभवदुत्तमा ॥ 10 81-82.
- 284 पहणइ कोमल-कुवलय-घाए । 14 7 1. 284 VP. घेत्तुं इन्दीवरं हणइ अना । 10 39.
- 285 दिट्टई णहरई थण-सिहरोवरि सुपहुचई । 14 7 9α. 285 ऊचौ नखपदाद्धितौ । 10 71. VP. उरे नहक्खयं दट्टण । 10 40.
- 286 तिहुअणे सहसकरिणु पर धण्णड । 14 8 2-3. 286 प्रथितो भुवि × × × सहस्ररश्मिरैवैष सखं परमसुन्दरः ॥ सहस्रं यस्य दाराणाम् ॥ 10 65-66.
- 287 रावणो वि जल-कील करेप्पिणु, सुन्दर सियय-वेह विरप्पिणु ॥ उप्परि जिणवर-पडिम चडावेंवि, विविह-विताण-णिवहु वन्धावेंवि ॥ × × × × × × × × × × गणाविहहिं विलेवण-भेएहिं, दीव-धुव-वलि-गुफ-णिवेएहिं ॥ पुज करेंवि किर गायह जावेंहिं ॥ 14 9 1-5α.
- 287 (a) रावणोऽपि सुखं ज्ञात्वा । 10 85. (b) सिकता-रचितानुष्ण-पीठबन्ध° । 10 87. (c) प्रतिमार्हतः । 10 86. (d) स्थापयित्वा । 10 89. (e) °वितानके । 10 88. (f) धूपैरालेपनैः पुष्पैर्मनोःशैर्वहुभक्तिभिः । विधाय महतीं पूजाम् ॥ 10 89-90. VP. (a) वरवाळुया पुलिणे । 10 47. (b) कणयपीठे ठावेइ पडिमाव्थो जिणवरिन्दाणं । 10 46. (c) धरिय-विद्याण° । 10 47. (d) काळण महापूयं संयुणइ × × × तस्स संयुणन्तस्स तथो ॥ 10 47-48.
- 288 दहसुहु पडिम लेवि विहडप्फहु । 14 9 8. 288 दशाननः क्षिप्रं गृहीत्वा प्रतियातनाम् । 10 92.
- 289 सुरिड गवेसहें । 14 9 9α. 289 विज्ञायतामरम् । 10 92. VP. गवेसेह । 10 49.
- 290 'लेहु' भणेप्पिणु । 14 13 9α. 290 आज्ञापयत् × × । त्वरितं दृष्टतामेवः । 10 99.
- 291 सलिलहें णीसरिड । 15 1 6. 291 निर्जगाम जलाशयात् । 10 102.
- 292 विड समुहाणणु । 15 1 9b. 292 VP. अहिमुहं । 10 59.
- 293 मन्मीसिड । 15 2 2. 293 दत्त्वाऽभयम् । 10 102.

- 308 गिय-गन्दणु गियय-थाणें थवेंवि 15 8 2. 308-VP. ठविकण निययरजे पुत्तं । 10 83.
- 309 चमरें अमरें दिणु वर-सूलाउड्डु 15 9 4. 309 असुरेन्द्रेण यदंतं शूलरत्नं महागुणम् ।
12 12.
- 310 थिउ गवर गसिप कहलास-धरें 15 9 5. VP. एयस्स सूळरयणं दिच्चं असुरेण । 12 6.
- 311 वन्देप्पिणु जिणवर-भवणाहें । 15 9 8. 310 निरेण × × प्रापाद्यपदभूधरम् । 12 72.
- 312 गलकुव्वरहें दुल्लङ्ग-णयर-परमेसरहें । 15 10 2. VP. अट्टावयपव्वयं पत्तो । 12 36.
- 313 वलवन्तहें जन्तहें । 15 10 6. 311 नमस्कृतजिनालयः । 12 78.
- 314 महें होन्तिण् । 15 12 1. 312 नलकूवरः × × पुरे दुल्लङ्गयसंज्ञके 12 79.
- 315 तहें तुमुल्लें जुळ्ळें × × ×,
जिह सहसकिरणु रणें रावणण ॥
तन्खणेंण, गलंकुव्वरु धरिउ विहीसणेंण ॥
15 15 6-7. VP. नलकुव्वरो त्ति नामं दुल्लङ्गपुरे परिवसइ ।
12 38.
- 316 वाणर-चिन्धु × × × महिन्दहें गन्दणु । 17 3 9. 313 उदारयन्त्राणि । 12 92.
- 317 महें ताय जियन्ते । 17 5 10. 314 मयि सल्लाम् । 12 104.
- 318 तिरिमालि पहरिसिउ । 17 6 8. 315 ततो महति संग्रामे × × विभीषणेन वेगेन
× × × नलकूवरः गृहीतः × × × ।
सहस्रकिरणे कर्म दशवक्त्रेण यत्कृतं ।
विभीषणेन × × तत्कृतं नलकूवरे ॥
12 142-144.
- 319 दहसुह-पित्तिणु × × × ।
सुसुमूरिउ महारहो कणय-पहरणेणं 17 7 1. VP. गहिलो विहीसणेंणं नलकुव्वरपत्थिवो समरे ।
12 68
- 320 मुच्छा-विहलक्कलु उट्टिउ । 17 7 3. 316 सत्तुमहेन्द्रस्य कपिकेतोः । 12 205
- 321 भीसण-भिण्डिवाल-पहरण-धरु,
जाउहाण-रहु किउ सय-सक्करु । 17 7 4. VP. कहल्लो महिन्दसुलो । 12 96
- 322 सुरवह-गन्दणेण × × × गय भार्मेवि ॥
आहउ वच्छत्थल्लें, पडिउ रसायल्लें ॥
17 7 9-10. 317 सखेव मयि देवेन्द्र । 12 225
- 323 सन्दण सन्दणेण संचूरह,
गयवर गयवरेण सुसुमूरह ।
तुरउ तुरक्कमेण विणिवायइ,
णरवर णरवर-घाएँ घायइ ॥ 17 9 4-5. 318 श्रीमाली × × × दुष्टः । 12 231
- VP. सिरिमालीण-सहरिसं । 12 103
- 323 हन्यते वाजिना वाजी वारणेण मतङ्गजः ।
तत्रस्थेन च तत्रस्थो रथेन घस्यते रथः ॥
12 264

- 324 सारहि बाहि बाहि रहु तेत्तहें $\times \times \times$
जेत्तहें सुरवइ । 17 10 1-3. 324 उवाच सारथि $\times \times \times$ तस्यैव शक्रसंज्ञस्य
संमुखो बाह्यतां रथः ॥ 12 305-306
VP. बाहेहि रहवरं मे तुरियं इन्द्रस्स अहिसुहं ।
12 120
- 325 सरु अग्गेउ मुक्कु सहसक्खें । 17 14 6. 325 निक्षिप्तमन्त्रमाभेयं नाथेन खर्गवासिनाम् ।
12 322
VP. अग्गेयं पहरणं सुरिन्देण $\times \times$ विसज्जियं ।
12 126
- 326 सरवरगिग उल्हाविउ $\times \times \times$ धूमलगत्तउ । 17 14 9. 326 धूमलक्ष्मांसं (? मालं) विध्यापितम् ।
12 327
- 327 वहल-तमोह-पहरणं पेसियं सुरेणं ॥
किउ अन्धारउ तेण रणङ्गणु ॥ 17 15 1-2. 327 सुरेन्नेण ततोऽसर्जिं तामसालं समन्ततः ।
तेनान्धकारिता चक्रे ककुभाम् । 12 328.
VP. इन्द्रेण पुणरवि लहुं
विसज्जियं तामसं महासत्यं । 12 128.
- 328 पेक्खेंवि गिय-वल्लु ओणल्लन्तउ ।
मेळ्ळिउ विणयरत्थु पजलन्तउ ॥ 17 15 4. 328 ततो निज-वल्लं मूढं दह्मा रत्नश्रवः सुतः ।
प्रभाल्लमसुचत् ॥ 12 330.
- 329 गागपास सर सुअइ दसाणणु ॥ 17 15 5. 329 यमविमर्देन $\times \times \times$ नागास्त्रमुञ्जितम् ।
12 332.
VP. नाय-सरा $\times \times \times$ लद्धाहिवेण सुक्खा
12 129.
- 330 गारुडरथु चासवेंण विसज्जिउ । 17 15 7. 330 गारुडात् ततो दध्यौ सुरेन्द्रः । 12 336.
- 331 खगउड-पवणन्दोलिय मेह्णि,
डोलारुद्धी णं वरकामिणी । 17 15 8. 331 पक्षवातेन तस्याभूत् $\times \times \times$
दोलारुढमिवाशेषं $\times \times \times$ बलम् । 12 337.
- 332 तिजगविहूसणें गणें च्चिउ । 17 15 10a 332 आरुढत्रिजगद्भूषम् । 12 340
VP. आरुहइ $\times \times \times$ भुवणालङ्कार-मत्तगयं ।
12 131.
- 333 ऋम्य देवि अंसुयेंण णिवद्धउ । 17 17 4. 333 तत उत्पल $\times \times \times$ धक्कांशुकेन देवेन्द्रम् ।
12 346-347.
VP. दिब्बंसुएण वद्धो । 12 137.
- 334 ताव जयन्तु दसाणण-जाणं
आणिउ वन्नेंवि । 17 17 6. 334 राक्षसाधिपपुत्रोऽपि गृहीत्वा वासवात्मजम् ।
12 348.
- 335 त पडिवणणु सन्तु सहसारे । 17 18 9. 335 VP. सहस्यारो इच्छइ सम्बभेयं हु ।
12 137.
- 336 गड पन्वजेंवि । 17 18 10a. 336 दैक्षं जैनेश्वरीं प्राप । 13 106.
VP. गिहइ $\times \times \times$ पन्वजं । 13 51.
- 337 रणें माणु मलेवि पुरन्दरहों
परियजेंवि सिहरहें मन्दरहों ।
आवइ पडीवउ जाव पडु ॥ 18 1. 337 असौ देवाधिपप्राहो यातो मन्दि(?)न्द)रम-
न्यदा । जिनेन्द्रवन्दनां कृत्वा प्रत्यागच्छत् ॥
14 2.
VP. सो $\times \times \times$ मेरं गन्तुण चेइयहराइ
योरुण पडिनियतो आगच्छइ । 14 1,

- 338 मारिचि पपुच्छिड रावणेण । 18 1 2. 338 पप्रच्छ × × × मारीचम् । 14 5.
VP. परिपुच्छइ मारीई । 14 3.
- 339 उडु कलयलु सुम्मइ काई माम । 18 1 3. 339 अयि मारीच मारीच कुतोऽयं निनदो महान् । 14 6.
VP. कस्सेसो मेघसरिसनिग्घोसो । 14 3.
- 340 जइ णामेण अणन्तवीर । 18 1 4. 340 अनन्तबल-सज्ञया कथितो मुनिः । 14 10.
- 341 देवागमु । 18 1 6. 341 देवागमः । 14 7.
- 342 परियञ्जेवि णवैवि थुणैवि णिविहु । 18 1 8. 342 नमस्कृत्य स्तुत्वा × × ×
स्थितः समुचितावनौ । 14 14.
- 343 महवयई को वि कौं वि अणुवयई × × × । 343 सम्यग्दर्शनमायाताः केचित् केचिदणुवत् ।
कौं वि सम्मत्तु लएवि थिड ॥ 18 1 9. महाव्रतधराः केचिज्जाताः । 14 354.
- 344 धम्मरहु महारिसि भणइ तेथु × × × । 344 अथ धर्मरथाख्येन मुनिनाऽभाषि × × × ।
× × रयणायरे रयणु ण लेहि 18 2 1-2. द्वीपोऽयं धर्मरत्नाना × × × गृह्यतामेक-
मप्यस्माद्रत्नम् ॥ 14 355-356.
VP. भणिओ धम्मरवणं भुणिणा
× × × रयणहीवे जहा रयणं । 14 151.
345. 18 2 5-7. 345 cf हुताशनशिखा पेया बद्धव्यो वायुरंशुके ।
उत्क्षेप्तव्यो घराधीशः । 14 363.
- 346 णड सक्कमि वड धरेंवि । 18 2 9b. 346 न समर्थोऽहं सेवितुं यत्तपोव्रतं । 14 364.
VP. असमत्थोहं । 14 152.
- 347 परिचिन्तेंवि । 18 3 1. 347 अवधार्यं । 14 370.
- 348 जं मई ण समिच्छइ चारुगु, 348 न मया नारी, परस्येच्छाविवर्जिता ।
तं मण्डएँ लएमि ण पर-कलनु । 18 3 2. गृहीतन्या ॥ 14 371
- 349 महिन्दु महिन्द-णामेँ पुरवरें । 18 3 4 349 महेन्द्राख्यः × × × महेन्द्रनगरं तच्च पुरम् ।
15 13-14
VP. महिन्दनयरं कयं महिन्देणं । 15 10
- 350 तहों हिययवेय णामेण भज, 350 (a) नार्याँ हृदयवेगायाम् । 15 15
तहों दुहियअणसुन्दरि मणोज्ज । 18 3 5 (b) अज्ञानासुन्दरी त्रैलोक्यसुन्दरी 15 16
VP. (a) हिययसुन्दरीए महिन्द-भज्जाएँ 15 11
(b) वरअज्ञणसुन्दरि । 15 12
- 351 हिन्दुएण रमन्तिहें । 18 3 6 351 क दुकेनासाँ रममाण । 15 21
VP. कीलन्ती ते(गे)न्दुएण । 15 13
- 352 उप्पण चिन्त । 18 3 7 352 चिन्तातिदुःखितः । 15 22
- 353 गड × × × जिणु-अट्टाहिएँ अट्टावयहों । 353 फाल्गुनाष्टदिनोत्सवे जग्मुरष्टापदे ।
18 3 9 18 74-75
- 354 एत्तहें वि ताव पल्हाय-राड × × × आड । 354 पद्मादोऽपि तदाऽयासीत् । 18 78
18 4 1 VP. पल्हाओ वि नरवई × × गन्तूण । 15 33
- 355 मयणाडरु पवणअय-कुमारु । 355 दिवसानां त्रयं सेहे न प्राह्वादिः प्रतीक्षनुम् ।
णड विसहइ तहयड दिवसु एत्तु ॥ 18 5 1-2 मन्मथसंभवैः पूरिता × × वाणै ॥ 15 94-95.
VP. न सहइ पवणजओ गसिडं
मयणोरगावरद्धो । 15 43-44,

- 356 णड विसहर्द्धं तद्दयड-दिवसु । 18 6 2. 356 अतिवाहयिदुं नाहं प्रभवामि दिनत्रयम् ।
15 125
- 357 जइ अजु ण लखिलड पियहें वयणु,
तो कल्लर्पं महु णित्तुलड मरणु ॥ 18 6 3. 357 VP. जइ तं महिन्दतणयं अज ।
न पेच्छामि × × × तो विगयजीवधो
हं होहामि न एत्थ सवेहो ॥ 15 54.
- 358 तं णिसुणें व बुद्धइ पहसिएण,
× × × वयणें पहसिएण । 18 6 4 358 एवमुक्ततोऽनोचदाशु प्रहसितो हसन् ।
15 128.
- 359 थिय जाल गवक्खणें दिट्ठ चाल । 18 6 7 359 वाताशनस्थितौ सुक्ताजालतिरोधानावङ्गना
तामपद्यताम् । 15 139.
- 360 एत्थन्तरेँ × × × चवह वसन्तमाल ।
18 7 1. 360 अत्रान्तरे × × × वसन्ततिलकामिधा ।
अभावत ॥ 15 147.
VP. एयन्तरम्मि सहिया वसन्ततिलयत्ति
नामओ भणइ । 15 65.
- 361 सहलड तड माणुल-जग्गु माएँ.
भत्तार पहल्लणु लड्डु जाएँ ॥ 18 7 2 361 अहो परमधन्यत्वं सुरूपे भर्तृदारिके ।
पित्रा वायुकुमाराय यद् दत्तासि । 15 148.
VP. धत्तासि तुमं बाले जा दिजा पवणवेगस्स ।
15 65.
- 362 सिह विहुणेंवि भणइ वि मीसवेत्स ।
सोदामणिपहु पहु परिहरेवि,
थिड पवणु कवणु गुणु संभरेवि ॥
18 7 3-4 362 मिश्रकेकीति × × × अवदत् × × × धृत्-
धम्मिल्लपल्लवम् । विद्युत्प्रभं परिल्लज्य वायो-
रुक्कासि यद् गुणान ॥ 15 155.
VP. विज्जुप्पभं पमोत्तुं पवणंजयं
पसससि × × × परममूढे । 15 68-
- 363 (a) जं अन्तरु गोपय-सायराहुँ 18 7 5 363 भेदो वायोर्विद्युत्प्रभस्य च × × ×
(b) तं विज्जुप्पह-पवणल्लयाहुँ । 18 7 8 गोष्पदस्याम्बुधेश्च यः । 15 160.
- 364 आपुँहिँ आलावेंहिँ कुबिड णरु ।
थिड × × × उक्खय-खगग-करु ॥
'रिड रक्खड विहि-मि लेमि सिरहँ ॥
18 7 9. 364 (a) इत्युक्ते क्रोधानलविदीपितः ।
15 163.
(b) समाकर्षेत् सायकः । 15 164.
(c) छुनाम्यतोऽनयोः × × × मूर्धान-
सुमयोरपि । विद्युत्प्रभोऽधुना रक्षा करोतु ॥
15 166.
VP. सोल्लण वयणमेयं पवणगई रोसपस-
रियामरिसो आयद्धुड असिवरं । 15 71.
(b) सिराइ छिन्दामि दोह वि जणीणं
× × × करैड विज्जुप्पहो इहइ । 15 73.
- 365 करि-सिर-रयणुज्जलिय । 18 8 2. 365 सत्तेभक्कुम्मदारणकारिण । 15 173
VP. गयक्कुम्मदा[र]णसमर्थः । 15 75.
- 366 णिय-आवासहँ । 18 8 3. 366 वसतिमात्मनः । 15 177.
VP. निययावासं । 15 77.
- 367 गय रयणि तासु । 18 8 4. 367 आगता क्षय विभावरी । 15 185.
VP. रयणी वीलीणा । 15 80.

- 368 रवि उगड । 18 8 4. 368 उदियाय च तिग्माञ्चुः । 15 181.
VP. दिवसयो उदिओ । 15 83.
- 369 उम्माहड लाहड जन्तएण । 18 8 6. 369 तेन नितान्तं दुःखिताऽभवत् । 15 193.
VP. सोऊण गमणं तिस्स बाला चिन्तेह
15 85.
- 370 कर-चरण धरेप्पिणु राणएँहिँ । 18 8 8. 370 श्वसुरेण धृतः पाणौ जनके च । 15 215.
- 371 परिचिन्तियड । 18 8 9a. 371 दध्वौ । 15 216.
- 372 एक-वार करयलें धरेंद्विँ
'पुणु × × × परिहरेंविँ । 18 8 9b. 372 समुह्य शातयाम्येनां दुःखेनासङ्गजन्मना ।
15 217.
- 373 दूड विसज्जियड । 18 9 9. 373 दूतः प्रेषितः । 16 35.
- 374 वरुणहों णन्दणेँहिँ । 374 (a) राजीवपौण्डरीकायाः × × ×
× × राजीव-पुण्डरीएँहिँ × × खरदूसण
वरुणनन्दनाः । 16 43.
× × धरिय णवर ॥ 18 10 1-2. (b) गृहीत खरदूषणः । 16 51.
VP. (a) राईवपुण्डरीया पुत्ता । 16 19.
(b) वरुणसुएहि गहिओ खरदूसणो । 16 24.
- 375 सालयहुँ म होसह कहि-मि घाड । 375 खरदूषणभद्रस्य × × × मा भून्मरणसंप्राप्तिः
18 10 4. 16 53.
- 376 ओसरु डुडु-दारेँ । 18 10 8. 376 अवसर्पाञ्चु × × × दुरीक्षणे । 16 87.
- 377 अचिछड अचछन्तेँ जीड महु,
जन्तेँ जाएसह एँहिँ जि सहुँ ॥ 18 10 9. 377 (a) तिष्ठताऽपि त्वया × × × जीवितासि ।
जीविष्याम्यधुना खामिन् कथं दूरंगते त्वयि ॥
16 91-92.
(b) मरणं भवेत् । 16 95.
VP. जीयं मरणं वि तुमे आयत्तं मज्झ ।
16 43.
- 378 माणस-सरवेरेँ आवासु सुकु,
अत्यवणहों ताम पयङ्कु डुकु ॥ 18 11 2. 378 संप्राप्तो मानसं सरः । आवासयत्तटे तस्य ॥
16 98.
VP. उवट्टिओ माणससरम्मि × × ×
रइओ तत्थ णिवेसो । ताव चिय अत्यगिरिं
कमेग सरो समल्लीणो । 16 44-45
- 379 चक्की वि दिट्ट विणु चक्रएण,
वाहिज्जमाण मयरद्धएण ॥ 18 11 4. 379 (a) एका किनीमेकामाकुलो चक्रवाफिकां
वियोगानलसतप्ताम् । 16 107.
(b) ददर्श । 16 113.
VP. तत्थेक्का चक्काई दिट्टा
× × विरहगिगतवियद्दी । 16 51.
- 380 पङ्काहणन्ति × × पक्कन्दन्ति धन्ति ॥ 380 (a) धुन्वानां पक्षती वेगात् । 16 109.
18 11 5. (b) नानाचेष्टितकारिणीम् । 16 107.
VP. विहुण्ह पक्खान्विलिं
उद्धाई चलइ वेवइ । 16 52.
- 381 जाड तहों कल्लुण-भाड,
मई सरिसु अण्णु ण को वि पाड 18 11 6. 381 (a) कृपादतः । 16 113.
(b) पापचेतसः । 16 122.

- 382 उपपदेवि गहङ्गर्णे वे वि गय । 18 11 9. 382 पुरः प्रहसितं कृत्वा वायुर्गगनमुद्ययौ ।
16 148.
VP. दोष्णि वि गयणङ्गणेण वचन्ता । 16 63.
- 383 पत्त अङ्गणहै भवणु
पञ्छण्णु होवि थिउ कहि-मि पवणु ॥
गउ पहसिउ अम्भन्तरेँ पद्दु,
××× आगमणु सिट्टु ॥ 18 12 1-2. 383 (a) प्रासखाञ्जनसुन्दर्या गृहे प्रभ्रीवकोदरे ।
वायुरस्यात्प्रविष्टस्तु तस्याः प्रहसितोऽन्तिकं ।
16 151.
(b) अकथयत्तस्यै पवनञ्जयमागतम् । 16 154.
VP. पहसिओ ××× अम्भिनन्तरेँ पविट्टो ।
16 64.
- 384 एवुडु पुण्णु जह । 18 12 5. 384 अयुण्णाम् । 16 156.
- 385 पल्लङ्गे चडिउ करेँ लेवि देवि । 18 12 8. 385 'गृहीत्वा दयितः पापौ शयने समुपाविशत् ।
16 171.
- 386 तं मरुसेज्जहि मिगणयणि । 19 1b. 386 देवि मा कार्षीण्हेगं त्वम् । 16 229.
VP. मा उव्वेयस्स देहि अत्ताणं । 16 84.
- 387 कर मउलिकरेपिणु विण्णवह,
रयसल्लेँ गम्मु जह संभवह ।
तो उत्तरु काहँ देमि जणहों ॥ 19 1 2-3. 387 कृत्वा करयुगाम्भोजं जयादाञ्जनसुन्दरी
××× ऋतुमती ××× ततस्त्ववद्विरहे
गर्भो ममावाच्यो भविष्यति ॥ 16 231-232.
VP. अजं चिय उदुसमओ ××× गम्भो कयाह
उयरम्मि होही ववणिज्जयरो । 16 86.
- 388 कङ्कणु ××× समल्लुवेँवि । 19 1 4. 388 वलयं दत्त्वा । 16 238
- 389 एउ काहँ कम्मु पद्दुँ आयरिउ । 19 1 7. 389 तव केनेदं कृतं कर्म । 17 4
- 390 'अयाउरउ संजायउ वे वि णिरुत्तरउ ।
19 2 4. 390 भीसा निरुत्तरीभूताम् । 17 16
- 391 हक्कोरेँवि पभणिउ कूर-मडु ।
'एयउ ××× माहेन्दपुरहों दूरन्तरेँण ।
परिधिववि आउ सहुँ रहवरेँण ॥
19 2 5-7. 391 कूरनामानं कूरमाह्य किङ्करे ×××
इत्युचे । ××× नीत्वेमां महेन्द्रपुरगेचरं यानेन
सहितां सख्या निक्षिप्यैह । 17 12-13.
- 392 गउ वे वि चडावेँवि । 19 2 9. 392 सख्या समं समारोप्य यानम् । 17 18.
VP. समयं सहियाएँ अज्जणा
××× जाणम्मि समाहूटा । 17 8.
- 393 अज्जण ××× ओज्जारिया । 19 2 10. 393 अवतायैताम् । 17 21.
- 394 रवि अत्थन्तओ, अज्जणाएँ वेरउ
दुकुडु वि असहन्तओ । 19 3 1. 394 ततोऽञ्जना समालोक्य दुःखभारादिवोतमां
××× रविरक्ष्मुपागमत् । 17 22.
VP. ताव य अत्थंगओ सूरो । 17 9.
- 395 सा दुक्कुडु दुक्कुडु परियालिय णिसि 19 3 5. 395 निशां निन्धे कृच्छ्रेणासौ । 17 29.
- 396 पट्टणं हट्ट-सोह करेहों । 19 3 8. 396 पुरस्य क्रियता शोभा । 17 36.
- 397 णं ××× सिरेँ वज्जणं हउ । 19 4 5. 397 वज्जेणेवाहते श्रुती । 17 39.
- 398 दुस्तील दुट्टु ××× वियु खेवेँ
णयरहों णीसरउ । 19 4 6. 398 निर्वाह्यता पुरादस्मादरे सा पापकारिणी ।
17 39.
VP. (a) धावेह पावकम्मा बाला ××× एसा ।
17 20.
(b) धावेह लहुँ पुरवारो 1. 17 24.

- 399 पभणइ षाणन्डु मन्ति सुचवि । 19 4 7. 399 ततो नात्रा महोत्साहः सामन्तोऽस्याति-
वल्लभः जगाद । 17 40.
VP. नामेण महुच्छाहो सामन्तो मणइ । 17 21.
- 400 वणु गम्पि पइट्टुड । 19 5 8. 400 समं सख्या × × प्राविशद् वनम् । 17 65.
- 401 षाहाविड । 19 5 8. 401 सा चक्रे परिदेवनम् । 17 66
VP. करेइ परिदेवणं वाला ॥ 17 30.
- 402 विहि मि कल्लुणु कन्दमित्तयहिँ 19 5 10. 402 अत्यन्तदीनमेतस्यां रुदन्त्याम् । 17 79.
- 403 हरिणेहिँ वि दोवड मेळियड । 19 5 10. 403 मृगीभिरपि निरुक्ताः सुस्थूला वाष्पबिन्दवः ।
17 79.
दर्भानुपात्ताच् विजहुर्हरिण्यः ।
Raghuvams's a 14 37.
- 404 पलियङ्क-गुह । 19 6 6. 404 पर्येङ्कगुहाख्याम् । 17 213.
VP. पलियङ्कगुहा° । 17 75.
- 405 णामेण भडारउ अमियगइ । 19 6 7. 405 अमितगत्याख्यः । 17 139.
VP. अमियगइ । 17 47.
- 406 जिण-पडिम सवत्तिहेँ मच्छरेण,
परिषित्त पत्त तं पुडु दुहु । 19 7 4-5 406 (a) सपत्न्यै क्रुद्धया तया चक्रे बाह्याव-
काशालौ जिनेन्द्रप्रतियातना ॥ 17 168.
(b) तेनातिदुःखं समागमत् । 17 198.
VP. (a) °सवत्तीए × × रुहाए
सिद्धपडिमा ठविया घरवाहिरुहेसे । 17 62.
(b) तं एस-महादुक्खं अणुहूयं । 17 70.
- 407 एवहिँ पावेसहि सयल-सुहु । 19 7 5. 407 अल्पैरेव च तेऽहोभिः । प्रियसङ्गो भविष्यति ।
17 210.
- 408 कीलाल-सित्त-केसर-पसरु । 19 7 8. 408 °कीलालशोणकेसरसञ्चय° । 17 224.
VP. केसरारणिओ । 17 77.
- 409 °गुञ्ज-सरिस-णयणु । 19 7 9 409 गुञ्जासः । 7 235.
- 410 उप्पएँवि क्षायसिँ वसन्तमाल । 19 7 11 410 उत्पस्य त्वरिता व्योम्नि सख्यस्याः ।
17 240.
411. 19 8 1-6 411. 17 255-257.
- 412 रक्खहों सहिय । 19 8 6. 412 कुरुत त्राणमस्याः । 17 257.
VP. रक्खसु । 17 81.
- 413 गन्धवाहिवइ × × × पर-उवयार-मइ । 19 8 7 413 गन्धवैः × × × कारुण्याश्लेषमीशिवान् ।
17 242.
- 414 मणिचूडु रयणचूडहें दइड । 414 मणिचूलाख्यं रत्नचूला निजात्रनां । 17 243.
- 415 गीड गीड × × × मणोहरु । 19 9 1 415 गीतं केनाप्येतन्मनोहरम् । 17 284.
VP गाइउं पवत्तो × × × मणहरं । 17 85.
- 416 को वि सुहि बसइ वणें । 19 9 2 416 (a) कोऽप्यनुकम्पकः । 17 285.
(b) महारण्येऽपि × × सुहदो जनः । 17 287.
- 417 कहों भीयउ कहों कुलउत्तियउ,
कसु केरउ एवडु दुहु,
वणें अच्छहों जेण । 19 9 10. 417 इयं का दुहिता कस्य वा शुभा ।
पत्नी वा कस्य कस्माद् वा
महारण्यमिदं ध्रिता । 17 328.
- 418 माहवमासहों वहुलट्टमिणें । 19 9 5. 418 चैत्रस्य बहुलाष्टमी । 17 364.
VP. वहुलट्टमी य चैत्रस । 7 107

- 449 सामीरणि आलिङ्गित । 20 8 2. 449 परिष्वज्य हनूयन्मम् । 19 24.
- 450 ताव दसाणणु वरुणहोँ पुत्तैँहिँ, 450 ततोऽसौ युगपत पुत्रैः वरुणस्य समावृतः ।
वेडित चन्दु जेम जीमुत्तैँहिँ ॥ 20 6 7. आदित्य इव गर्जद्भिः प्रावृषेष्ण्यवलाहकैः । 19 47.
- 451 दुग्वाएँरवि मेहहूँ मेलावियड । 20 7 9 VP. दहवयणो वरुणस्स सुएहिँ वेडिओ
मेहेहिँ व दिवसयरो पाउसकाले । 19 24
- 452 संवेहँवि विजा-लङ्गलैँ । 20 8 1-2 451 महारयसमीरण घनसद्वा इव । 19 53.
- 453 ताम पभाहड वरुणु । 20 8 2 452 कश्चिन्नाहूलपाशेन विद्यारचितमूर्तिना
आकर्षित् । 19 55.
- 454 तहिँ अवसरैँ पवणञ्जय-सारैँ ××× 453 तं दष्टा ×× अभ्याजगाम वरुणः । 19 57.
- ××× गिय-लङ्गलैँ वेहँवि धरिय कुमार । 454 तावत् पुत्रशतं तस्य बद्धं पवनस्तुना ।
20 9 8-9 19 60.
- 455 गिय-गन्दण-वन्धेण स-करुणहोँ, VP. गिणहड वरुणस्स नन्दणा इणुओ । 19 28.
- पहरणु हल्लैँ ण लगगह वरुणहोँ, 455 शुन्वा पुत्रशतं वद्धं वरुणः शोकविह्वलः ।
रावणेण ××× धरित रणङ्गणैँ । 19 28.
- 20 10 1-2 विद्यास्मरणमिर्मुक्तो बभूव श्लथविक्रमः ××
रावणः ×× इमं क्षिप्रं जग्राह रणकोविदः । 19 62.
- 456 कोक्कवेष्ण्यु वरुणु दसासैँ । 26 11 3 VP. रावणो वि बन्धह वरुणं । 19 28.
- 457 मरणु गहणु जड सन्वहोँ वीरहोँ । 456 आनाय्य वरुणोऽवाचि रावणेन । 19 89.
- णवर पलायणेण लज्जिजड । 20 11 4-5 457 द्वयमेव रणे वीरैः प्राप्यते ××× ।
- 458 तासु मिहड जो सो जि अयाणड । 458 प्रहर्षं मरणं वाऽपि कातरैश्च पलायितुम् । 19 91.
- 20 11 8 458 तवात्र लोके मूढो जनो तिष्ठति वैरभावे ।
19 93.
- 459 तुहँ महु राणड । 459 स्वामी त्वमस्माकम् । 19 97.
- 460 महु सुय पासैँ सबवड, 460 गृहाण तन्मे सुता ×××
करि ताएँ समाणड पाणिग्गाहणु । 20 11 9 सस्यवतीति नाम्ना । 19 99.
- VP. हण्यस्स देह कर्त्तं सधमई नाम नामेणं ।
19 32.
- 461 दिज्जड पडमराय, सुग्गीवैँ, 461 (a) सुप्रीवसंशस्य ××× तनूजा
खेरैँण अणङ्गकुसुम ×××, ××× पद्मरागा । 19 108-119.
- णल-गीलेहँ धीय तिरिमालिणि, (b) विवाहः ××× विनिर्मितः । 19 126.
- अट्ट सहास पुम परिणेष्ण्यु । (c) ददौ समीरप्रभवाय कन्या अनङ्गपुष्पेति
××× गता प्रसिद्धिम् । 19 102-103.
- 20 12 8-10. (d) अनलः ××× हरिमालिनी
××× ददौ ××× हनूयते । 19 105.
- (e) इति कमेणास्य बभूव यापितां
परं सहसाद् गणनम् । 19 106.
- VP. (a) हण्यस्स ××× दिजा
कक्षा अणङ्गकुसुमि नामेणं । नलेण दिक्षा
कक्षा हरिमालिणि ति नामेणं । 19 34-36.
- (b) इहियं ×× सुगगीवो नामेण पडमरायं
1 37.
- (c) हणुण्ण वरतणु सा परिणीया । 19 41
- (d) एवं सहस्ममेगं जायं
हण्यस्स पवरमहिंलाणं । 19 42.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

INTRODUCTION

p	1.	<i>Correct</i>
4	28	-vimaddiēna for -vammiyahim
6	41	Orthography
8	4	emphasizes
8	39	Mūla
13	40	बदठ
13	44	पयददइ
16	44	Kīrti
17	31	<i>ḡvantahum</i>
19	30	omit this line.
19	54	- <i>Jasakatti</i>
27	45	also
28	33	metre
29	17	Apabhramśa
42	8	<i>Svrimumsuvvaya</i>
48	32	composing for coming
50	2	Ghātaka for Bhātaka
51	26	portions
51	27	are somewhat
51	42	omit 'quotations from which are found in SC'
53	36	पुष्प
56	5	<i>karavin</i>
58	47	Loss of <i>ya</i> -
58	50	vowel
60	26	<i>bhiccattana</i> -
60	27	from <i>Surinda</i> -
60	35	— <i>ya</i> -
61	50	Foot-note figure 1 should be placed on 'form in -a or -ā' and foot-note (1) on p 62 should be on p 61.
62	18	omit the foot-note figure from <i>-aiṃ</i> ¹ .
63	32	the one-moraic -ēn.
63	32	the one-moraic -ēn
64	53	foot-note (3) is misplaced here.
65	7	Tagare for Tagore
68	46	(- <i>viṃ</i>)
69	40	put superscript 1 on 'suggestion'.
73	30	Introduction, p
76	52	Gandhodaka', 'vaśād, 'sañjñām
78	10	Scansion.
79	20	vakrah

p.	1.	<i>Correct</i>
85	26	Mahuaravanda
85	43	u u —
86	47	Duvahaya
90	1-2	Transpose first and second lines.
91	40	6 + 4 + u u.
94	18	predicated
94	40	for <i>Pādhāḍi</i>
94	41	Āpalisaṅghiyah
95	8	manner On
95	13	eighth
95	39	u — u
96	18	4 + 4 + 4 + u — (or u u) u
96	19	1., 3 Gana.
97	23	u u u/ — u instead of u — u/u,uuu
98	14	(— u —)
98	15	u — —, u — uu, — — u, uu — u
99	34	+ 4 + 4 + 4 + u —),
101	48	unbecom-
106	48	fright
107	1	laughed
110	41	Kanaka
110	47	Bhānukarna
112	12	Mandodarī
112	13	Candranakhi's
112	35	Sugrīva
116	33	destroyed
”	”	he could jump.

T E X T

p.	l.	Correct
३	13	तिष्ण मि (A.'s reading)
४	6	कल्लोला-णिट्ठिय
५	f. n 42	S के
१०	9	जम्बूवीउ
"	15	कुलयर उप्पण्णा
११	13	कन्दप्पहो
१३	3	—महागिरि ष्हवणवीहु
१६	16	ण्हविउ ³
१७	17	जे ²⁷ वुत्तउ
१८	6	णिसुणेवि
२०	9	—भुक्खहि (P.'s reading)
"	16	'आमेल्ले वि
"	17	drop the inverted coma
२१	6	वोल्लइ ²⁵
"	7	अम्हेहि
२३	17	भडारउ ज जे
२४	2	सपाइउ ⁴ ॥१
"	11	जम्बीरि—
"	20	—जणियहे ²⁶ उप्परि ²⁶
"	f. n. 2	मेल्लिवि
२५	f. n. 3 3	P चउतीसाइसय०
३२	2	—वाहणहिं चडेप्पिणु ¹⁷
३३	2	सट्ठिहि (A.'s reading)
३८	19	पइठ (P.'s reading)
३९	4	पर थिय उरे ² तोय-नुसार घवल
"	2	आवीलवि कच्छउ
४०	9	गिरि-मेरु-सरिसु
४५	2	रहणेउरचक्कवाल-णयरे ²
४८	f. n. 11-8	P दिट्ठिहे
४९	7	अणुहुत्तउ (A.'s reading)
५०	22	रिसि-सङ्घु
५३	11	उव्वेल्ले ² वि (based on A.'s reading)
"	f. n. 12	add 'S उव्वेल्लिवि'
५४	4	उप्पज्जे ² वि
"	9	छेय-काले
५५	16	णरे ² ण
५६	7	करे ² वि
५७	f. n. 29	P S A
५८	14	अज्जुवि
५९	7	पाउ (A' reading)
६०	End	add. [१३]. १. कपिणरीरेण, मुनिना वा.
६२	14	वेयमइ-अग्ग-

P.	l.	Correct
६३	19	-सामिसालु
६४	9	वण्णराहुं
७३	21	मुण्डे ^० हि
७५	10-14	drop this foot-note
७६	10	भणे ^० वि
७८	5	वोमविन्दु
"	14	णिमुणे ^० वि
८०	19	-कामण्ण
८७	21	नोयवे ^० वि for भो चवेवि
९१	6	गुएवि
"	20	सीसुप्परि
९३	19	चउदह-
"	22	असिवर
९४	1	विरेल्लिय-
"	18	-घाए
९५	2	दुवारह
"	19	एक्केण
९८	22	-यावालोलिउ (P.'s reading)
१००	15	नमर-अड
"	22	तम्भार for त वार
१०२	9	पुहुं
"	18	पडे
१०४	2	खयहो
१०५	25	वियडे
"	11-16	PS बाहुवली ^०
१०८	8	तणेण सावे ^० ण ^२
"	4	पहावे ^० ण
"	f. n. 12	°लुच्चियाहं
११४	16	drop the query
११५	last	विलसति
११६	8	उल्लुक्कहो
"	10	उप्परि करयल-
"	11	कडलला-केसर
"	12	कामिणि भिसिणि
"	14	सलिल-
"	21	फण्हि-कप्पूरे ^० हि
"	"	मुंरहि-मिगमय-
"	24	रिञ्छोलिहि
११७	20	तल्लिञ्चउ ^{११}
११८	8	रयणे ^० हि
"	24	केयड-हास्वे ^० हि
११९	14	-मडे ^३
१२०	9	पहुक्कउ
"	"	मुवे ^० ण पकडिउउ
१२४	20	नय-मय-णइ-मइलिय-

p.	l.	Correct
१२५	17	मञ्जे
१२६	12	एत्तिउ 'दाहेण
१२८	2	घुट्ठं
१३०	14	पच्चुत्तर
"	20	सच्चु वि सारवन्तु
१३१	2	विहिं
"	21	-मरु णरिन्द
"	last	भो इन्द्र
१३२	22	वल्लुं
१३४	5	भिच्चुं
"	8	णाहिं
१३६	f n. fourth line	लीलोद्धतं०
१३७	15	सुर-वगलामुहे
१४०	11	अरे
१४१	8	किं सक्कइ
"	f. n. 1	P तेण
१४३	2	पडित्थिह (S.'s reading)
१४४	5	-वण्णु परत्तउ
१४९	3	पुहुं
"	10	तप्प-वेसु
"	14	परित्तोसिएण, पहसिएण
"	24	विज्जुप्पह-
१५०	15	करयले, घरेवि, परिहरेवि,
"	26	विसज्जियउ
"	last but one	addy '४ वृथा'
१५२	17	मन्तएण
१५६	f n 8.1	A पहजण
१५७	3	drop the query
१५९	12	पिसायरउ
१६०	22	कन्ते
१६२	17.11	A कित

INDEX VERBORUM

p.	l.	Correct
2	after अडइ,	enter 'अडयणा 13 12 5 कुलटा
3	heading	(D 1 18)'
5	"	Index
6	under आण	"
"	" आणन्तय	opponent
"	after आराह	drop आणवडीवय etc
		enter 'आराहण 5 16 8 (आराघना) the
		Bhagavati Ārādhana'
7	heading	Index
11	under एत्थु	add 'एत्थ 6 15 6'
16	under खुरप्प	drop '15 5 3'
"	" खुरप्प	add '15 5 3'
20	after चन्दिणय	enter 'चन्दुज्जय 18 7 8 (D. 3 4) कुमुद'
"		drop the entry चाउल
22	after जन्तिय	enter 'जन्ती 14 10 2 यन्त्रिता'
23	under जा	drop '14 13 1' under जन्त and
		'enl जन्तिय 14 4 8'
"		correct जिह तिह, यथा तथा
27	after णहुड्ढाण	drop the entry णहुमणि
31	" तुलय	enter 'तल्लिच्छय 14 8 4 [तल्लिप्त]
		आसक्त (D. 5 3)'
39		for ✓ परीयड्ढ read ✓ परियड्ढ
42	after पायालय	enter '✓पाड [पाटय] pres. 3.s. पाडइ
		5 4 2'
63	after सिरि	enter 'सिरि' 14 13 7 (corrupt for
		सिर°?) शिरस् or शिरा'
64	after सुम्म	enter 'सुर° 6 6 3 सुरा'
66	after अणुत्तरवाइ	enter 'अणुराह 12 4 9a अनुराषा'
71	after पायाललड्ढक	enter 'पिसायरव 19 13 2 पिसाचरव (वत)'

सयम्भुएवकिउ

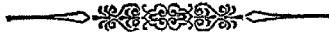
पउमचरिउ

(पढमो विज्जाहरकण्डो)

12

कइराय-सयम्भुएव-किउ

पउमचरिउ



णंमहं णवं-कमल-कोमल-मणहर-वर-वहल-कन्ति-सोहिहं ।
उसहस्स पाय-कमलं स-सुरासुर-वन्दियं सिरसां ॥ १ ॥
दीहर-समास-णालं^५ सह-दलं अत्थ-केसरुघवियं^६ ।
बुह-महुयर-पीय-रसं सयम्भु-कन्वुप्पलं जयउं ॥ २ ॥

*

1 P. A. begins; ई० । ॐ नमो वीतरागाय; s. begins: ईप० । णमो वीतरागाय
नमः. 2 S A नमह. 3 S A नव०. 4 After this Gāthā s. gives the following
seven stanzas of a *Jinendra-rudrāṣṭaka* and five laudatory
stanzas:

पापान्धकनिर्णाशं मकरध्वजलोभमोहपुरदहनं । तपोभस्सभूयिताङ्गं जिनेन्द्ररुद्रं सदा वन्दे ॥ १ ॥
संयमवृषभारुढं तपउग्रमहन्त(?) तीक्ष्णशूलधरं । संसारकरिविदारं जिनेन्द्ररुद्रं सदा वन्दे ॥ २ ॥
विमलमतिचन्द्ररेषं विरचितसिल(?) शुद्धभावकपालं । व्रताचलशैलनिलयं जिनेन्द्ररुद्रं सदा वन्दे ॥ ३ ॥

गुणगणनरशिर(?) मालं दशध्वजोद्भूतविदितखट्वाङ्गं ।

तप(?) कीर्तिगौरिरचितं(?) जिनेन्द्ररुद्रं सदा वन्दे ॥ ४ ॥

सप्तभयडाम(?) डमरुचवाधं अनवरतप्रकटसंदोहं । मनवद्वसर्पपरिकरं जिनेन्द्ररुद्रं सदा वन्दे ॥ ५ ॥

अनवरतसलवाचाविकटजटामुकुटकृतशोभं । हुङ्कारभयविनाशं जिनेन्द्ररुद्रं सदा वन्दे ॥ ६ ॥

ईशानशयनरचितं जिनेन्द्ररुद्राष्टकं ललितमे(भा?) वं च ।

यः पठति भावशुद्धस्तस्य भवेज्जगति संसिद्धिः ॥ ७ ॥

चउमुह-मुहम्मि सदो दन्तमहं(?) हे) च मणहरो अत्थो ।

विण्ण वि सयम्भुकव्वे किं कीरइ कहयणो सेसो ॥ १ ॥

चउमुहएवस्स सदो सयम्भुएवस्स मणहरा जीहा ।

भहासय-गोग्गहणं अज्ज वि कइणो ण पावन्ति ॥ २ ॥

जलकीलाएँ सयम्भु(सुं) चउमुहएवं च गोग्गह-कहाए ।

महं च अत्थवोहे(मच्छवेहे?) अज्ज वि कइणो ण पावन्ति ॥ ३ ॥

तावच्चिय सच्छन्दो भमइ अवधंस-मच्च(?) त्त-मायङ्को ।

जाव ण सयम्भु-वायरण-अङ्कुसो[?तच्छिरे]पडइ ॥ ४ ॥

सच्छन्द(इ)-वियड-दाढो छन्द(न्दो)लङ्कार-णहर-डुप्पिच्छो ।

वायरण-केसरडो सयम्भुपञ्जाणणो जयउ ॥ ५ ॥

१ P A नालं, S णाल. 6 S ०क्षवियं. 7 P जयउं.

[पंहिलउ जयकारेवि^९ परम-मुणि मुणि-वयणे^{१०} जाहँ सिद्धन्त-शुणि ॥ १
 शुणि जाहँ^{११} अणिद्विय रत्तिदिणु जिणु हियएँ^{१२} ण फिट्ठइ एकु^{१३} खणु ॥ २
 खणु खणु वि जाहँ^{१४} ण विचलइ मणु मणु मगइ जाहँ मोक्खं-गमणु ॥ ३
 गमणु वि जहिँ णरँ^{१५} जम्मणु मरणु ॥ ४
 मरणु वि कह होइ मुणीवरहँ^{१६} मुणिवर जे लग्गा जिणवरहँ ॥ ५
 जिणवरँ जे^{१७} लीय माणं परहों(?) परु केव^{१८} दुक्कु जे^{१९} परियणहों ॥ ६
 परियणु मणे मणिणउँ जेहिँ तिणु तिण-समउ णाहिँ^{२०} लहु णरय-रिणु ॥ ७
 रिणु केम होइ भव-भय-रहिँ^{२१} भव-रहिय धम्म-संजम-सहियँ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

॥ जे काय-चाय-मणे^{२२} णिच्छिरिँ^{२३} (जे)^{२४} काम-कोह-दुण्णय-त्तरियँ ।
 ते^{२५} एक-मणेण सयं भुएँ ण वन्दिय गुरु^{२६} परमायरियँ ॥ ९]

*

[१. पढमो संधि]

तिहुअणलग्गण-खम्भु^{२७} गुरु परमेट्ठि^{२८} णवेप्पिणु^{२९} ।
 पुणु आरम्भिय रामकहँ^{३०} आरिसु जोएप्पिणु ॥ १ ॥

१६

[१]

पणवेप्पिणु आइ-भडाराहों संसार-समुहुत्ताराहों ॥ १
 पणवेप्पिणु^३ अजिय-जिणेसरहों दुज्जय-कन्दप्प-दप्प-हरहों ॥ २

8 This whole Kaḍavaka is missing in P. 9 S A जयकारिदि. 10 S °वयणि, A °वयण. 11 S जाह. 12 S A हियइ. 13 इक्कु. 14 S जाच. 15 A सुक्खं. 16 S ण. 17 A जम्मण. 18 S मुणीसराइ. 19 S मुणिवर. 20 S A जे. 21 S पाण. 22 S किं. 23 S जि, A जे. 24 A मणिणउं. 25 A नाहि. 26 S णरइ विणु. 27 S रइ. 28 S °रहिया. 29 S सम्म°. 30 S °सहिया. 31 S मणि. 32 S णिच्छया, A णिच्छिरया. 33 Metrically redundant. 34 S°तरिया. 35 S तं. 36 S गुण. 37 S परमायरिया. 38 After this Kaḍavaka, S A read the following Sanskrit stanza:

भवति किल विनाशो दुर्जनैः संगतानामिति वदति जनोऽथ सर्वमेतद्धि मिथ्या ।
 उरगफणिमणीनां किं निमित्तेन राजन्न भवति विषदोषो (S विषदोषो) निर्विषो वा भुजङ्गः ॥
 39 S वंशु. 40 A परमेट्ठि. 41 P नवेप्पिणु. 42 P S °कहा.

1. 1 P समुद्°. 2 A पणविप्पिणु.

१ आधे न रामायणम्.

पणवेप्पिणु संभवसामियहों
 पणवेप्पिणु अहिणन्दण-जिणहों
 पणवेवि^३ सुमइ-तित्थङ्करहों
 पणवेप्पिणु पउमप्पह-जिणहों
 पणवेप्पिणु सुरवर-साराहों
 पणवेप्पिणु चन्दप्पह-गुरुहों
 पणवेप्पिणु पुप्फयन्त-मुणिहों^९
 पणवेप्पिणु सीयल-पुङ्गमहों^{११}
 पणवेप्पिणु सेयंसाहिवहों
 पणवेप्पिणु वासुपुज्ज-मुणिहों^{१४}
 पणवेप्पिणु विमल-महारिसिहों^{१६}
 पणवेप्पिणु मङ्गलगाराहों
 पणवेप्पिणु सन्ति^{१९}-कुन्थु^{२०}-अरहं^{२१}
 पणवेवि मल्लि-तित्थङ्करहों
 पणवेप्पिणु मुणि-सुवय-जिणहों
 पणवेप्पिणु णमि-णेमीसरहं^{२९}

तइलोक-सिहर-पुर-गामियहों ॥ ३
 कम्मदु-दुदु-रिउ-णिज्जिणहों^४ ॥ ४
 वय-पञ्च-महादुद्धर-धरहों ॥ ५
 सोहियं-भँव-लक्ख-दुक्ख-रिणहों ॥ ६
 जिणवरहों^७ सुपास-भडाराहों ॥ ७
 भविचायण-संडण-कप्पतरुहों^८ ॥ ८
 सुरभवणुच्छलिय-दिन्न-ज्जुणिहों^{१०} ॥ ९
 कल्लाण-झाण-णाणुग्गमहों ॥ १०
 अच्चन्तं-महन्त-पत्त-सिवहों ॥ ११
 विप्फुरिय-णाण-चूडामणिहों^{१५} ॥ १२
 संदरिसिय-परमागम-दिसिहों^{१७} ॥ १३
 सौणन्तहों^{१८} धम्म-भडाराहों ॥ १४
^{२२}तिण्णि मि तिहुअणं-परमेसरहं ॥ १५
 तइलोक-महारिसि-कुलहरहों^{२४} ॥ १६
 देवासुर-दिणं-पयाहिणहों ॥ १७
 पुणु पास-वीर-तित्थङ्करहं^{२७} ॥ १८

॥ घत्ता ॥

इय चउवीस वि परम-जिण पणवेप्पिणु भावें ।
 पुंणु अप्पाणउ पायडमि रामायण-कौर्वे^{२९} ॥ १९

3 P S णिज्जणहो. 4 P S पणवेप्पिणु. 5 P S सोसिय°. 6 A भवदुक्खलक्ख°. 7 P जिणव-
 रहो. 8 P °कप्पतरुहो. 9 P पुप्फयंतमुणिहे, S पुप्फयंतमुणिहो, A पुप्फयंतमुणिहो.
 10 S ज्जुणिहे. 11 P S पुंगवहो. 12 A णाणज्जाणारमहो. 13 A अचंत. 14 P °मुणिहो,
 S °मुणिहिं, A °फणिहो corrected to °सु°. 15 P S A °चूडामणिहो. 16 P °महागि
 रिहे, S °महागिरिहो A °महारिसहो. 17 S °विसिहो A °दिसिहो. 18 S सानत्तहो. 19 P
 सत्ति. 20 P S कुंय. 21 A °अरहं 22 P. marginally 'तीहिम्मि' पाठे, A तिण्ण वि.
 23 P तिहुअण°. 24 A °कुलरहो. 25 P °दिन्न°. 26 P S °णेमीसरहो. 27 P S तित्थ-
 करहो. 28 A पुणु आरम्भिय रामकह. 29 A °काविं.

[२]

वद्धमाणे-सुह-कुहर-विणिगय
 अक्खर-त्रास-जलोह-मणोहर
 दीह-समास-पवाहावङ्गिय
 ५ देसीभासा-उभय-तडुज्जल
 अत्थ-वहल-कल्लोलाणिट्ठिय
 एह रामकह-सरि सोहन्ती
 पच्छंई इन्दभूई-आयरिणं^{१३}
 पुणु पहव^{१५} संसाराराणं
 १० पुणु रविसेणायरिय-पसाणं^{१४}
 पउमिणि-जणणि-गम्भ-संभूणं^{१९}
 अइ-तणुएण पईहर-गत्तं

रामकहा-णैई एहं कमागय ॥ १
 सु-अलङ्कार-छन्द-मच्छोहर ॥ २
 सकय-पायय-पुलिणालङ्गिय ॥ ३
 क वि दुक्कर-घण-सद्-सिलायल ॥ ४
 आसासय-समत्तूह-परिट्ठिय ॥ ५
 गणहर-देवहिं^{१०} दिट्ठ वहन्ती ॥ ६
 पुणु धम्मणेण गुणालङ्कारिणं^{१४} ॥ ७
 कित्तिहरेण अणुत्तरवाणं^{१५} ॥ ८
 १३ बुद्धिणं अवगाहिय कइराणं ॥ ९
 मारुणएव-रूव-अणुराणं^{१९} ॥ १०
 छिब्वर-गासें पविरल-दन्ते^{२३} ॥ ११

॥ वत्ता ॥

गिम्मल-पुण्ण-पवित्त-कह-
 १५ जेण^{१४} समाणिज्जन्तएण

कित्तणु आढप्पइ ।
 थिर कित्ति विढप्पइ ॥ १२

[३]

वुहयण सयम्भु पई^१ विण्णवइ
 चायरणु कयावि^१ ण जाणियउं
 णउं पञ्चाहारहो तत्ति किय
 १५ णउ गिसुअउं सत्त विहत्तियउं

मई^१ सरिसउं अणु णाहिं^४ कुकइ ॥ १
 णउं वित्ति-सुत्तु धक्खाणियउं ॥ २
 णउ संधिहं^{११} उप्परि^{१२} बुद्धि थियं ॥ ३
 छब्विहउ समास-पउत्तियउं ॥ ४

2. LA वद्धमाण°. 2 S णप. 3 S पेह. 4 A °पास°. 5 P °मनोहर. 6 PS सुय-
 लंकार°. 7 A °सहमच्छोह. 8 S °यहावा°. 9 A अथ°. 10 S °देवह, A °देविहिं. 11 S
 संजय°. 12 P इंदभूअ°. 13 S °आयरियं. 14 PS गुणालंकारियं. 15 P एवहिं, S एवहि.
 16 S अणुत्तरवार्यं. 17 S °पसायं. 18 S बुद्धिइ गियइ जाणिय कयराणं. 19 S संभूयं. 20 P
 मारुणएव, S मारुणयव, A मारुणएव. 21 SA °अणुरायं. 22 A छिब्वर°. 23 P
 P दत्ते, SA दत्ते. 24 P जइ corrected to जण, S जण.

3. 1 SA पइ. 2 PS मइ. 3 A सरिसउं. 4 P ण्णाहिं, S णाहि, A णत्तिय. 5 PS
 कयाह. 6 P न. 7 P जाणियउं, A जाणियउं. 8 A नवि. 9 PA वक्खाणियउं. 10 A णउं.
 11 PS संधिए. 12 PS उप्परि. 13 P ट्ठिय, S ट्ठिय. 14 S गिसुयउ, A तिसुयउ.
 15 P विहत्तियाउ. 16 P °पउत्तियाउ, S °यउत्तियउ.

[२] १ पर्वताप. २ नदी. ३ निक्षेपः, व्यासः ४ प्रवाहः ५ तट. ६ तीर्थम्. ७ गौतम-
 खामिना. ८ कविराजेन स्वयम्भुदेवेण संसारविषये अतीव भीरुणा(?). ९ अनुत्तरवादि(?)ना भद्रारकेण.
 १० रविषेणाचार्यप्रसादेन. ११ धर्मार्थकाममोक्षपदार्थैः पूर्णम्. १२ लोकमान्यतादिभिः.

[३] १ हे. २ प्रसाधारस्य. ३ बहुमीहि-कर्मधारय° षद.

छंकारय दस लैयार ण सुय¹⁷
 ण वलावल धाउ णिवार्य-णाणु
 णउ णिसुणिलं¹⁸ पंञ्चमंहाय-कहु(?)
 णउ बुज्झिउ पिङ्गल-पत्थारं¹⁹
 ववसाउ तो वि णउ परिहरमि
 सामण्णं भास छुडु सावडं²⁰
 छुडु होन्तुं सुहासियं-वयणाइं
 एहं सज्जण-लोयहो²¹ किउ विणउ
 जइ एमं विरुसइ को वि खलु

वीसोवसग पंञ्चय बहुय¹⁸ ॥ ५
 णउ लिङ्गु उणाइ वंक्कु वंयणु ॥ ६
 णउ भरहुं गेउं लक्खणु वि सव्वं ॥ ७
 णउ भंम्महं-दण्डि-अलङ्कारं ॥ ८
 वरि रंहुावहुं कहु करमि ॥ ९
 छुडु आगम-जुत्ति कां वि घडउ ॥ १०
 गामिहं-भास-परिहरणाइं ॥ ११
 जं अबुहु पदरिसिउ अप्पणं²² ॥ १२
 तहो²³ हत्थुत्थल्लिउ लेउं²⁴ छलु ॥ १३

॥ वत्ता ॥

पिसुणें²⁵ किं²⁶ अब्भत्थिएण
 किं छण-चन्हुं²⁷ मंहागहें²⁸

जसु को वि ण रुच्चइ ।
 कम्पन्तु वि मुच्चइ ॥ १४

[४]

अवहत्थेवि¹ खलयणु णिरवसेसु
 जहिं² पक्क-कलमें³ कमलिणि णिसण्णं
 जहिं³ सुय-पन्तिउ सुपरिड्ढियाउं
 जहिं³ उच्छु-वणइं¹¹ पवणाहयाइं
 जहिं³ णन्दणवणइं¹⁵ मणोहराइं
 जहिं¹³ फाडिमं-वयणइं दाडिमाइं

पहिलउ णिरु वण्णमि मगहदेसु ॥ १
 अलहन्त तरणिं⁶ धेर वं विसण्णं ॥ २
 णं वणसिरि-मरगय-कण्डियाउं ॥ ३
 कम्पन्ति व पीलण-भय-गयाइं ॥ ४
 णच्चन्ति व चल-पल्लव-कराइं ॥ ५
 णज्जन्ति¹⁵ ताइं णं कइं-मुहाइं ॥ ६

17 S णया. 18 S बहुया. 19 A निसुणिलं. 20 A महा वि काउ. 21 A भरह. 22 PS ण लक्खणु छंहु. 23 A साउ, S कन्हु. 24 A °पत्थारु. 25 P भग्गहं. 26 PS °वलंकार, A °अलंकार. 27 PS रयडाउत्तु. 28 PS सामाण, A सामण. 29 P न विहडउ, S महिविडउ. 30 PS किमि. 31 PS होति. 32 P सुहासुह. 33 PS गामेहं. 34 P इहु, S यह. 35 P सज्जण लोयहु, S सज्जणलोयहु. 36 PA अप्पणउं. 37 PS जं. 38 PS एव. 39 S तहु. 40 S लेवि. 41 S पिसुणि. 42 कं. 43 P °इहु 44 PS महग्गहेण.

4. 1 PA अवहत्थिवि. 2 P लइ वण्णवि, A निव्वण्णमि. 3 PS जहि. 4 PS कलमि, A °कलव. 5 PS णिसण्णु, A णिसण्ण. 6 S तरणि. 7 S वि. 8 PS विसण्णु. 9 P S सुपरिड्ढिआउ. 10 P णंठिआउ. 11 P उच्छवणइं, S उच्छवणइ. 12 S °वणइ. 13 S जहि. 14 A फाडियं. 15 P णज्जन्त. 16 S कइं.

४ पदकारक, पद्यं विना. ५ लकारसंज्ञा-परिभाषादि. ६ प्रादि. ७ वाणवत्सादयः प्रलक्षानि. ८ उदन्तां निपाताः. ९ उणादिश्रुतिः. १० वक्रोक्तिः. ११ एकद्वि-बहु-वचनानि. १२ कुम्भारसंभव १, मेघदत्तु २, रघु ३, किराउ ४, माधु ५. १३ प्रस्तारः. १४ ...अलङ्कार. १५ राजश्रेष्ठिना. १६ राहुणा.

[५] १ अवगय, दूरीकृत. २ ज्ञायन्ते.

जहिँ¹⁷ महुयर-पन्तिउ सुन्दराँ
जहिँ दक्खा-भण्डव परियलन्ति

केयइँ-कैसर-रयँ-धूसराउ ॥ ७
पुणु पन्थिचँ रस-सलिलइँ पियन्ति ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

तँहिँ तं पट्टणु रायगिहु
५ गं पिहिविणँ णव-जोवणँ²³

धण-कणय-समिद्धउ ।
सिरँ²⁴ सेहहँ आइद्धँ ॥ ९

[५]

चउ-गोउर-चउ-पायार-वन्तु
णच्चइ व मरुद्धुय-धय-करगु
सूलगं-भिण्णं-देवउलँ-सिहरु
10 घुम्मइँ व गयँहिँ¹⁰ मय-भिम्मलेहिँ
णहाइ व ससिकन्त-जलोहरेहिँ¹²
पक्खलइ व णेउर-णियलएहिँ
किलिकिलइँ व सबजणुच्छवेण¹⁶
गायइ वालाविणि¹⁷-मुच्छणेहिँ¹⁸

हसइ व मुत्ताहल-धवल-दन्तु ॥ १
धरइ व णिवडन्तउ गयण-भग्गु ॥ २
कणइँ व पारावर्य-सह-गहिरु ॥ ३
उड्डइ व तुरङ्गाहिँ¹¹ चञ्चलेहिँ ॥ ४
पणवइ व हार-मेहल-भरेहिँ¹³ ॥ ५
विप्फुरइ व कुण्डल-जुयलएहिँ¹⁴ ॥ ६
गज्जइ व मुरव-भेरी-रवेण ॥ ७
पुरवइ¹⁹ व धण्णं-धण-कञ्जणेहिँ ॥ ८

15

॥ वत्ता ॥

णिवडिय-पण्णेहिँ²¹ फोफ्फलेहिँ²²
जणँ-चलणग्ग-विमहिँएणँ

लुह-चुण्णासङ्गे ।
महि रङ्गिय रङ्गे ॥ ९

17 P A जहि. 18 S सुंदरां. 19 S केयइं. 20 S रह. 21 P पंथिभ. 22 PS तहि
पट्टणु णामं रायगिहु. 23 S °जोवणइ. 24 PS सिरि, A तिर. 25 S आइद्धउ.

5. 1 PS चउगोउरु त्ति. 2 A °वन्तु. 3 S मरुद्धुयकरगु. 4 S भूलगं 5 PS
भिण्णु. 6 PS देउलं. 7 A झुणइं corrected to कं. 8 S पाराइयं. 9 A
घुम्मइं. 10 S गयहि, A गयहि. 11 S तुरंगहि, A तुरयहि. 12 PS °जलोहरेहि.
13 PS °हरेहि. 14 S °जुयलएहि, A °जुयलएहि. 15 A किलिकिलइ corrected
to किलिकिं. 16 PS °जणोच्छवेण. 17 PS व आलावणि. 18 S °मुच्छवणेहि. 19 P
पुरइ corrected to पुरवइ, S पुरवइ. 20 P धन्नु, S धम्म. 21 S °वण्णेहि. 22 P
पॉफ्लेहि, S फोफ्लेहि, A फोफ्लेहि. 23 S जलं. 24 PS °विमहिण्ण.

३ सुकटं वदः (?).

[५] १ [नग]रस सुत्तम्. २ केलसम् (?). ३ श्रेष्ठो इव.

[६]

तहिं^१ सेणिउं^२ णामें णंय-णिवासु
किं तिणयणुं णं णं विसम-चक्खु
किं दिणयरुं णं^३ णं दहणं-सीलु
किं कुञ्जरुं णं^४ णं णिच्च-मत्तु
किं सायरुं णं^५ णं खार-णीरुं
किं फणिवइं णं णं कूर-भाउ
किं महमहुं णं णं कुडिल-वक्कुं^६
अणुहरइ पुणु वि जइ सो ज्ञे^{१०} तासु

उवमिज्जइ णरवइ कवणु तासु ॥ १
किं ससहरुं णं णं एकं-पक्खु ॥ २
किं हेरिं णं णं कम-मुअणं-लीलु ॥ ३
किं गिरिं णं णं ववसाय-चत्तु ॥ ४
किं वम्महुं णं णं हय-सररुं ॥ ५
किं मारुउं णं णं चल-सहाउ ॥ ६
किं सुरवइं णं णं सहस-अक्खुं^९ ॥ ७
वामच्चुं वं दाहिण-अच्चु जासु ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

ताव सुरासुर-वाहणेहिं
वीर-जिणिन्दहो^{१३} समसरणुं

गयणङ्गणुं छाइउं ।
विउल्लइरि पराइउ ॥ ९

[७]

परमेसरुं पच्छिम-जिणवरिन्दु
णाणुज्जलुं चउ-कल्लाण-पिण्डु
चउतीसातिसय-विसुद्ध-गत्तु
पण्णारह-कमलायत्त-पाउ
चउसद्धि-चामरुद्ध-अमाणुं
थिउं विउल्ल-महीहरें वद्धमाणुं
पायार तिण्णि चउ गोरराइं^{१३}
उन्निभय चउ माणव-थम्भ जामं

चलणमं चालिय-महिहरिन्दु ॥ १
चउ-कम्म-उहणु कल्लि-काल-दण्डु ॥ २
भुवणात्तय-वल्लहु धवल-छत्तु ॥ ३
अल्ल-फुल्ल-मण्डव-सहाउ ॥ ४
चउ-सुरणिकाय-संथुवमाणुं ॥ ५
समसरणुं वि जसुं जोयणं-पमाणुं ॥ ६
वारह गण वारह मन्दिराइं ॥ ७
तुरमाणे^{१५} केण वि णेरणं तामं ॥ ८

6. 1 P तहि. 2 PA सेणिउं. 3 P पक्कु, A इक्क°. 4 A न. 5 A दहण°. 6 PS °सुयण°. 7 P °नीरु. 8 P सक्कु marginally corrected to सक्खु. 9 A सो वि सक्कु marginally corrected to सहसअक्खु. 10 SA जि. 11 PS अ. 12 SA छायउ. 13 S °जिणिन्दु, A जिणिन्द°. 14 A समोसरणु, S समवसरणु. 15 S विउल्लयरि पराचउ.

7. 1 A चलणगुचालिय°. 2 P णाणुज्जल. 3 A °कम्म°. 4 PS °रुद्धयमाणु, A °रुद्धअमाणु. 5 PS transpose this hemistich and the first hemistich of the next line. 6 S °संणुत्तमाणु. 7 S थिओ. 8 P विउल्लु, S वउल. 9 A वट्टमाणु. 10 SA missing. 11 S जोयणयं. 12 A परिपमाणु, 13 P S गोयराइं. 14 PS जाव. 15 P तुरमाणि. 16 PS ताव.

[६] १ नीतिग्रहम्. २ सिंहः

[७] मेरुम्. २ पापम्, तस्य यमदण्डः. ३ श्रीधरम्.

॥ घत्ता ॥

चलण णवेप्पिणु विण्णविउ
 'जं ज्ञायहि^{१७} जं 'संभरहि^{२०}

सेणिउं महाराओ^{१८} ।
 सो जग-गुरु आओ^{२१} ॥ ९

[८]

१ जण-वयणइं^२ कण्णुप्पलिकरेवि
 गउ पयइं^३ सत्त रोमच्चियहु
 देवाविय लहु आणन्द-भेरि
 स-कलत्तु स-पुत्तु स-पिण्डवासु
 गउ वन्दण-हत्तिएँ^४ जिणवरासु
 १० समसरणु दिट्ठु हरिसिय-मणेण
 पहिलएँ^५ कोट्टएँ रिसि-संघु दिट्ठु
 तंइयएँ^६ अज्जियं-गणु साणुराउ
 पञ्चमं विन्तरिउं^७ सुहासिणीउं
 सत्तमं^८ भावण गिवाण साव
 १६ णवमएँ^९ जोइस णमिउंत्तमइ
 एयारहमएँ^{१०} णरवर णिविड्ड

सिंहासण-सिहरहों औयरेवि^१ ॥ १
 पुणु महियलें^२ णाविउं उत्तमहु ॥ २
 थरहरिय वसुन्धरि जग-जणेरि ॥ ३
 स-परियणु स-साहणु सैट्टहासु ॥ ४
 आसण्णीहूउं महीहरासु ॥ ५
 परिवेढिउ चारह-विह-गणेण ॥ ६
 वीयएँ कप्पङ्गण-जणु णिविड्डु ॥ ७
 चउथएँ^८ जोइस-वर-अच्छराउ ॥ ८
 छट्टएँ^९ पुणु भवणं-णिवासिणीउ ॥ ९
 अट्टमं^{१०} विन्तरं संसुद्ध-भाव ॥ १०
 दहमएँ^{११} कप्पामर पुलइयइ ॥ ११
 वारहमएँ^{१२} तिरिय णमन्त दिट्ठु ॥ १२

॥ घत्ता ॥

दिट्ठु भडारउ वीर-जिणु
 तिहुवणं-मत्थएँ^{३०} सुह-णिलएँ

सिंहासणं-संठिउ ।
 णं मोक्खु परिट्ठिउ ॥ १३

17 A सेणिउं, 18 P S महाराउ, A महाराउ. 19 S ज्ञायहिं, 20 S संभरहिं. 21 P S A भाव.

8. 1 P S जिणं. A जिण corrected to जगं. 2 P S वयणइ. 3 P S कण्णु-
 प्पले. 4 P S उववरेवि. 5 P S A पयइ. 6 P महियले, S महियलि. 7 P नामिय, S
 णामिय. 8 P वंदणभत्तिए. 9 P आसण्णीहूउं S आसण्णीहूय. 10 S पहिलइ कोट्टइ.
 11 P S जण. 12 P S तंइयइ. 13 P अज्जियं. 14 P S चउथइ, A चाउथयु.
 15 A missing. 16 P वेंतरं, S विन्तरं. 17 P S सुहासिणिउ. 18 P S
 छट्टमि. 19 P S भवणि. 20 P S सत्तमि. 21 P S अट्टमि. 22 P S वेंतर. 23 S
 णवमइ, A णवममइ. 24 P नंमिउं. 25 S दहमइ, A दहमइ. 26 S एयारहमइ.
 27 S वारहमइ, A वारहमइ. 28 P S किह आसणं. 29 P तिहुवणं. S तिहुवणं.
 30 S मत्थइ.

४ आराधयामि (?).

१ १ a वतीयः (?), २ टासीजनः, ३ सानन्दः, ४ सर्वाणि (?).

[९]

१-सिहरै^१ चडाविय-करयलगु
 २ य णाहँ सब-देवाहिदेव
 ३ प्र तिहुवर्ण-सामिय तिविह-छत्त
 ४ १ केवल-गाणुविभर्ण-देह
 ५ १ जाइ-जरा-मरणारि-छेय
 ६ प्र परम परम्पर वीयराय
 ७ १ सब-जीव-कारुण-भाव
 ८ वेपिणु जिणु तग्गय-मणेण

मगहाहिउ पुणु वन्दणहँ लगु ॥ १
 किय-णाग-णारिन्द-सुरिन्द-सेव ॥ २
 अट्टविह-परम-गुण-रिद्धि-पत्त ॥ ३
 वम्मह-णिम्महण पणट्ट-णेह ॥ ४
 वत्तीस-सुरिन्द-कियाहिसेय ॥ ५
 सुर-मउड-कोडि-मणि-घिट्ट-पाय ॥ ६
 अक्खय अणन्त णहयलँ-सहा^{१०} ॥ ७
 पुणु पुच्छिउ गोत्तमँसामि^{११} तेण ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

‘परमेसर पर-सासणेहिँ^{१३}कहँ^{१४} जिण-सासणेँ^{१५} केम थियँ

सुवइ विवरेरी ।

कह राहव-केरी ॥ ९

[१०]

जगेँ लोपँहिँ ढंकरिवन्तएहिँ
 जई कुम्मँ धरियउ धरणि-वीडु
 जइ रोमहोँ तिहुअणुँ उवरेँ माइ
 अणुणु वि खरदूसणेँ-समरेँ^{११} देव
 किहँ^{१२} तियमँइ-कारणेँ^{१६} कविवरेणँ^{१७}
 किह वाणर गिरिवर उवहन्ति
 किह रावणुँ दह-मुहु वीस-हत्थु
 वरिसड्डु सुअँइ किह कुम्भयणु

उप्पाइउ भन्तिउँ भन्तिएहिँ^{१८} ॥ १
 तो कुम्मुँ पडन्तउ केण गीडु ॥ २
 तो रावणु कहिँ^{१९} तिय लेवि जाई ॥ ३
 पँहु जुज्झँइ सुज्झइ भिच्चु केवँ^{२०} ॥ ४
 घाइज्झइ वालिँ^{२१} सहोयरेण ॥ ५
 वन्धेविँ^{२२} मयरहरु समुत्तरन्ति ॥ ६
 अमराहिव-भुव-वन्धण-समत्थु ॥ ७
 महिसा-कोडिहिँ^{२३} मि ण धाँइ अणु ॥ ८

9. 1 P S सिरि सिहरि. 2 P वंदणहि, S वंदणहिँ. 3 P नाह. 4 SA तिहुयण.
 5 P °छत्त. 6 P °णाणुभिण्ण.
 7 S जय वम्महणिम्महणट्टणेह. 8 PS °मउडि.
 9 S णहयलि. 10 PS °सभाव. 11 P गउत्तम, S गउत्तमु. 12 A सामिएण.
 13 P S °सासणेहि, A सासणिहिँ. 14 P S A कहि. 15 A °सासणि. 16 P
 डिआ, S डिआ.

10. 1 P S जग. 2 S भंति. 3 PS भंतिएहिँ. 4 PS जय. 5 PS कुम्म.
 6 SA तिहुयणु. 7 P उवरे, A उवरि. 8 PSA कहि. 9 S जाइ. 10 P खरदूसण.
 11 P सेणि, S सरिस. A समरे. 12 P जुज्झइ. 13 PS केम. 14 PS कह.
 15 A तीमइ. 16 S कारणि. 17 A कइवरेण. 18 S वाले. 19 S A वंधिवि. 20 P रामणु.
 21 PS सुयइ. 22 SA कोडिहिँ मि. 23 PS चरइ.

[१०] १ हठेकियुक्तः. २ भ्रान्तयः. ३ सगययुक्तचित्तः. ४ घृतः, व्याप्तः. ५ रामाव-
 तार-विष्णोः. ६ रामः. ७ लीनमित्ते. ८ सुधीवेन. ९ अभिलयणशीलः.
 पठ० चरि० २

॥ घत्ता ॥

जे^{२४} परिसैसिउ दहवयणु पर-णारीहि^{२५} संमणु ।
सो^{२७} मन्दोवरि^{२८} जणणि-सम किह लेइ विहीसणु^{२९} ॥ ९

[११]

६ तं गिसुणोवि^१ बुच्चइ गणहरेण सुणो^१ सेणिय किं बहु-वित्थरेण ॥ १
पहिलउ आयासु^२ अणन्तु साउ गिरवेक्खुं गिरञ्जणु पलय-भाउ ॥ २
तइलोकुं परिट्ठिउ मज्जे^३ तासु चउदह रज्जुयं आयासु जासुं ॥ ३
तेत्थुं वि झल्लरि-मज्झाणुमाणु थिउ तिरियं-लोउ रज्जुयं-पमाणु ॥ ४
तहिं^४ जम्बूदीउ महा-पहारुं वित्थरेण^५ लक्खुं जोयण-पमाणु ॥ ५
११ चउ-खेत्त-चउदह^६ सरि^७ णिवासु छविहं^८ कुलपवय-तइ^९ पयासु ॥ ६
तासु वि अब्भन्तरे^{१०} कणय-सेलु गवणवइ-उवरे^{११} सहसेक्कं-मूलु ॥ ७
तहो^{१२} दाहिण-भाएं^{१३} भरहु थक्कु छक्खण्डालङ्किउ एक्कं-चक्कु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तहिं^{१०} ओसप्पि^{११} णि-काले^{१२} गए^{१३} कप्पयरुच्छणो ।
१६ चउदहं^{१४} रयणविसेस जिहं^{१५} कुलयर-उप्पणो ॥ ९

[१२]

पहिलउ पंहु पडिसुइ सुयवन्तउ वीयउ सम्मइ सम्मइवन्तउ ॥ १
तइयउ खेमङ्करु खेमङ्करु चउथउ खेमन्धरु रणे^६ दुद्धरु ॥ २
पञ्चमु सीमङ्करु दीहर-करु छट्टउ सीमन्धरु धरणीधरु ॥ ३

24 PSA जं. 25 PS ०णारीहि. 26 A सणु marginally corrected to समीहणु.
27 PS सा. 28 A मंदोवरि.

11. 1 S गिसुणिवि, A तिसुणिवि. 2 PSA सुणि. 3 S आयास. 4 PS अणंत.
5 निरवेखु. 6 S गिरज्जणु. 7 A परिट्ठिउ. 8 PSA मज्झ. 9 S रज्जु, A रज्जुय. 10 S
यासु. 11 P तेत्थ, S तित्थ. 12 P तिरिलोय, S तिरियलोय. 13 S रज्जुय. 14 PSA
तहि. 15 PS जंबूदीव. 16 S ०पमाणु. 17 P वित्थरिण. 18 S लक्ख. 19 P चउदह.
20 P सर. 21 A वि superscribed between छविवह फुल. 22 S ०तलु, A तलु
with marks of deletion. 23 S अब्भन्तर, A अण्भन्तरि. 24 PS उअरि. 25 S
सहसिक्क. 26 S वहु. 27 S भाएहिं, A भासैं. 28 PA छलंडा. 29 P पक्कु, A एक्क.
30 PS तहि. 31 PS अवछप्पिणि. 32 P ०काले, S कोलं. A ०कालि. 33 PS गय.
34 P ०रुच्छण्ण, S ०रुच्छण्णो. 35 P चउदह. 36 PS जिम. 37 PS उप्पणो.

12. 1 A पडिसुइ पडिसुइरात्तउ; marginally 'बहु सुयवंतउ' पाठे. 2 P पडिसुइ.
3 S सुम्मह. 4 S सम्मइवन्तउ. 5 P तइअउ. 6 PS रणि.

[११] १ सर्वगतः. २ कर्तृरहितः. ३ परिणामी. ४ ऊर्द्ध. ५ भरतैरावतौ विदेहौ द्वौ
एवं चतुःक्षेत्रस्य.

सत्तमु चारु^१-चक्खु चक्खुभउ^२
सहसा चन्द-दिवायर-दंसणे^३
'अहों परमेसर कुलयर-सारा
तं गिसुणेवि णराहिउ घोसइ
पुव्व-विदेहें^{१०} तिलोआणन्दें^{१७}

तासु कालें उप्पज्जइ विम्भउ ॥ ४
सयलु वि जणु आसङ्किउ गिय-मणे^{१०} ॥ ५
कोउहल्लु^{११} मँहु एउ भडारा' ॥ ६
'कम्म-भूमि लइ एवहिं^{१४} होसई^{१५} ॥ ७
कहिउ आसि मँहु परम-जिणिन्दें^{१९} ॥ ८-९

॥ घत्ता ॥

णँव-सञ्जारुण-पल्लवहों
आयइ चन्द-सूर-फलइ^{२२}

तारायण-पुप्फहों^{२१} ।
अवसप्पिणि-रुक्खहों^{२३} ॥ ९

[१३]

पुणु जाउ जसुम्भउ अतुल-थामुं
पुणु साहिचन्दुं चन्दाहि जाउ
तहों णाहिहें^६ पच्छिम-कुलयरासु
चन्दहों रोहिणि व मणोहिराम
सा णिरलङ्कार जि चारु-गत्त
तहें गिय-लायणु जें^९ दिण्णं-सोहु
पासेयं-फुलिङ्गावलि जें^{१३} चारु
लोयण जि सहावें दल-विसाल

पुणु विमलवाहणुच्छलिय-णामुं ॥ १ 10
मरुएउ पसेणइ णाहिराउं ॥ २
मरुएवि सई^१ व पुरन्दरासु ॥ ३
कन्दप्पहो रइ व पसण्ण-णाम ॥ ४
आहरण-रिद्धि पर भार-मेत्तं ॥ ५
मल्लु केवल्लु पर कुङ्कुम-रसोहु ॥ ६ 15
पर गरुयउ मोत्तिय-हारु^{१६} भार ॥ ७
आडम्बरु^{१५} पर कन्दोइ-माल ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

कमलासाएँ^{१०} भमन्तएँण
मुहलीहूयउं कम-जुयलु

अलि-वल्लएँ^{१७} मँन्दें ।
किं णेउरँ-सहें ॥ ९ 20

7 P चारु°. 8 PS चक्खुभउ. 9 S दिवायरं दसणे. 10 PS °मणि. 11 S कोओहल्लु, A कोउहल्लु. 12 A इउ काइ भडारा. 13 A कम्म°. 14 PS एवहि. 15 S घोसइ. 16 S °विदेहि. 17 SA तिलोया°. 18 P महुं. 19 P °जिणेंदें, A जिणिदे. 20 S नव°. 21 PS °पुप्फहो. 22 P °फलइ. 23 P °रुक्खहे, S रुक्खहें.

13. 1 P °थाउं. 2 S °णाउं. 3 P साहिचंद. 4 P पसेणे. 5 S णाहेराउ. 6 PS णाहिहि. 7 P सइ व्व. 8 P भारमत्त, S भावमित्त. 9 PS जि. 10 P दिण्णु, S 'missing. 11 P पासेव. 12 A पुडिगा° corrected marginally to पुलिगा°. 13 S जि. 14 PS °हार. 15 S आडंबर. 16 P कमलासाइ. 17 PS अलिवल्लए, A अलिवल्लए, with the Anusvāra of °एँ rubbed out. 18 P °हुयउं. 19 P नेउर°.

तो ऐत्थन्तरें माणव-वेसैं
 ससि-वयणिउं कन्दोइ-दलच्छिउं
 सप्परिवारउ हुकउ तेत्तहें
 का वि विणोउ किं पि उप्पायइ
 का वि देइ तम्बोळुं स-हत्थें
 पाडइ का वि चमरु कर्म धोवइ
 उक्खयें-खग्ग का वि परिरक्खइ
 का वि जक्खकहमैण पसाहइ

वर-पलङ्के^{२१} पसुत्तियए^{२२}
 तीस पक्ख पहु-पङ्गणए

दीसइ मयंगलु मय-गिह्ल-गण्डु
 दीसइ पञ्चमुहुं पईहरच्छि
 दीसइ गन्धुकुड-कुसुम-दामु
 दीसइ दिणयरु कर-पज्जलन्तु
 दीसइ जल-मङ्गल-कलसुं वण्णुं
 दीसइ जलणिहि गज्जिय-जलोहु
 दीसइ विमाणु घण्टालि-मुहलु
 दीसइ मणि-णियरु परिप्फुरन्तु

इय सुविणावलि^{१४} सुन्दरिएँ
 गम्पिणु णाहि-णराहिवहों

[१४]

आइउं देविउं इन्दाएसैं^४ ॥ १
 कित्ति-बुद्धि-सिरि-हिरि-दिहि-लच्छिउ ॥ २
 सा मरुएवि भडारी जेत्तहें^९ ॥ ३
 पढइ पणच्चइ गायइ वायइ ॥ ४
 सवाहरणुं का वि सहुं^{११} वत्थें^{१२} ॥ ५
 का वि समुज्जलु दप्पणु ढोवई ॥ ६
 का वि किं पि अक्खणउ अक्खइ ॥ ७
 का वि सरीरु ताहें^{२१} संवाहइ ॥ ८
 ॥ घत्ता ॥

सुविणावलि^{१४} दिट्ठी ।
 वसुहार-वरिड्डी ॥ ९

[१५]

दीसइ वसहुक्खयें-कमल-सण्डु ॥ १
 दीसइ णव-कमलारूढ लच्छि ॥ २
 दीसइ छण-यन्दुं मणोहिरामु ॥ ३
 दीसइ झस-जुयलु परिब्भमन्तु ॥ ४
 दीसइ कमलायरु कमल-छण्णुं ॥ ५
 दीसइ सिंहासणु दिण्ण-सोहु ॥ ६
 दीसइ णागालउं सहुं धवलु ॥ ७
 दीसइ धूमज्जउ धगधगन्तु ॥ ८
 ॥ घत्ता ॥

मरुदेविएँ^{१५} दीसइ ।
 सुविहाणएँ^{११} सीसइ ॥ ९

14. 1 P S इत्थन्तरि. 2 S आउ. 3 S. missing. 4 P इंदाएसि. 5 PS ससिवयणउ,
 A ससिवयणिउं. 6 S कंदुज्जललच्छिउ. 7 P तेत्तहि, S तेत्तहिं. 8 P जेत्तहिं, S जेत्तहि. 9 S
 रूपइ. 10 PS तंमोळु. 11 S सवाहरण. 12 PS सहु. 13 S वत्थे. 14 P कैय, S पय.
 15 P विरवइ. 16 A ढोयइ. 17 P उखय°. 18 PS पडिरक्खइ. 19 A अक्खणउ अक्खइ.
 20 S क. 21 PS देविहे. 22 PS °पलं. 23 P पसुत्तियइ, S पसुत्तियइ. 24 A सुहणावलि.

15. 1 P °मिळु. 2 S वसहुक्खयं°, A वसहु उक्खयं°. 3 P पंचमुहुं, A पंचमुहं.
 4 P S गंधकुड. 5 P °इहु. 6 P परिभमंतु, A प्परिभमंतु. 7 S कलस. 8 P corrected to
 वत्तु. 9 S °छत्तु. 10 P नागालउं. 11 A सव्व. 12 P परिफुरंतु. 13 PS धयधयंतु. 14 A
 सिविणावलि. 15 PS मरुएविए. 16 A दीसइ. 17 PS सुविहाणइ, A सुविहाणइ.

[१४] १ (P.'s reading) कच विरोलति (?).

[१६]

तेण वि विहसेविणु एमं वुत्तु
जसु मेरु-महागिरि-ण्हवणवीढु
जसु मङ्गल कलसं महा-समुह
तहो दिवसहो लग्गेवि अद्दु वरिसु
लहु णाहि-णारिन्दहो^९ तणयं मेहु
थिउ गढभन्भन्तरे^{१०} जिणवरिन्दु
वसुहार पवरिसिय पुणु वि ताम
जिण-सूरु समुट्टिउ तेय-पिण्डु

'तउ होसइ तिहुअणं-तिलउ पुत्तु ॥ १.
गह-मण्डउ महिहरुं-खम्भ-गीढु ॥ २
मज्जणयं-काले^३ वत्तीस इन्द' ॥ ३
गिवाण पवरिसिय रयण-वरिसु ॥ ४
अवइणुं भडारउ णाण-देहु ॥ ५
णव-णलिणि-पत्ते^{१४} णं सलिल-विन्दु ॥ ६
अणुणु वि अट्टारह पक्ख जाम ॥ ७
वोहन्तु भव-जण-कमल-सण्डु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

10

मोहन्धारे-विणासयरु
उइउ भडारउ रिसह-जिणु

केवल-किरणायरु ।
सँइं भुवण-दिवायरु ॥ ९

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इय एत्थं पडम्भवरिए
'जिण-जम्मुपत्ति' इमं^{१८}

धणञ्जयासिय-सयम्भुएव-कए ।
पढमं चिय साहियं^{१९} पढं ॥ १०

15

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[२. विईओ संधि]

जगे-गुरु पुण्ण-पवित्तु
सहसा णेवि सुरेहिं^{१०}

तइलोकहो मङ्गलगारउ ।
मेरुहिं^६ अहिसित्तु भडारउ ॥ १

[१]

उप्पण्णए तिहुअण-परमेसरे
भावण-भवणेहिं^६ सद्ध पवज्जिय
विन्तरे-भवणेहिं^९ पडह-सहासइं^{१०}

अट्टोत्तर-सहास-लक्खण-धरे ॥ १
णं णव-पाउसें^० णवं घण गज्जिय ॥ २
दसे-दिसिवह-णिगयं^{११}-णिग्घोसइं^{१३} ॥ ३

20

16. 1 P S विहसेविणु. 2 P S एव. 3 S A तिहुअण. 4 P ण्हवणपीढु. P S A महीहर. 6 P कलसु. 7 P मज्जणए, S मज्जणइ. 8 S कालि. 9 पारेंदहु. 10 S तणइ. 11 A रोहि corrected to रोहु. 12 A अवयणु. 13 P गढभन्भन्तरे, S गढभन्भन्तरे. 14 P S A पत्ति. 15 A मोहंधारे. 16 P णं सइं, S णं सइ, A सइ. 17 S इत्थ. 18 S missing. 19 A साहियं.

1. 1 S जय. 2 S मंगलगारउ. 3 P S सुरेहि. 4 P A मेरुहि. 5 A भवणेहिं. 6 P पावसे, S पाउस. 7 P ण. 8 P वेंतर. 9 S भवणेहि. 10 P S सहासइ. 11 S दश. 12 S णिगय. 13 P णिग्घोसइं, S णिग्घोसइ.

जं परियाणिउं जेहिं
तिहुअणं-सामि भणेवि

॥ घत्ता ॥

२४ तं तेहिं सहुं विण्णासिउ ।
गिथं-गिय-विण्णाणुं पयासिउ ॥ ९

[५]

५ पहिलउ कलसु लइउं अमरिन्दें^२
तइयउं सरहसेण जमराए^३
पञ्चमु वरुणें समरें^{१०} समत्थें
सत्तमउ^{१२} वि^{१३} कुवेर^{१४}-अहिहाणें
णवमउ संभाविउं धरणिन्दें^{१७}
१० अण्ण कलस उच्चाइयं अण्णेहिं^{२०}
सुरवर-वेळि अञ्जिणं रएप्पिणु
खीर^{२४}-महण्णवें खीरु^{२५} भरेप्पिणु

वीयउं हुअवहेण साणन्दें^५ ॥ १
चउथउं गेरिय-देवें आपं ॥ २
छट्टउ मारुण सइ^{११} हत्थें ॥ ३
अट्टमु कलसु लइउं ईसाणें ॥ ४
दसमउं कलसु लइज्जइ चन्दें ५
लक्ख-कोडि-अक्खोहणि-गण्णेहिं^{२१} ॥ ६
चत्तारि वि समुह लङ्गेप्पिणु ॥ ७
अण्णहों अण्णु समप्पइ लेप्पिणु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

१५ ण्हाविउ एम सुरेहिं^{२६}
णं णव-पाउस-कालें

वहु-मङ्गल-कलसेहिं^{२६} जिणवरु ।
मेहेहिं^{२७} अहिसित्तु महीहरु^{२८} ॥ ९

[६]

मङ्गल-कलसेहिं^१ सुरवर-सारउ
तो^४ एत्थन्तरें^५ हय-पडिक्खलें
कण्ण-जुअलुं जग-णाहहों विज्जइ
२० सेहरु सीसें^{१०} हारु वच्छत्थलें

जय-जय-सहें^३ ण्हाविउं भडारउ ॥ १
गेण्हेविं^६ वज्ज-सइ सहसक्खलें ॥ २
कुण्डल-जुअलुं झत्ति आइज्जइ ॥ ३
करें^{११} कङ्कणुं कडिसुत्तउ कडियलें^{१३} ॥ ४

२२ P परिभाणिउं, A परियाणिउं. २३ P तत्तेहि, S तत्तहि, A तं तहिं. २४ S सहु. २५ S A तिहुयण. २६ P गिमं. २७ S °विणाणु.

५. १ S कियउ, A लयउ. २ S अमरेंदें, A अमरिदं. ३ P वीयउ ४ A हुअवहेण. ५ PS आणंदें, A साणंदें. ६ P तहअउ. ७ P सरहसेण. ८ S जमराए. ९ P चउथउ. १० PS समरं, A समरि. ११ SA सइ. १२ PA सत्तमउं. १३ PS missing. १४ P कुवेरं: १५ SA लयउ. १६ P संभासिउ. १७ S धरणेंदें. १८ S दसमउ, A दसमउं. १९ P उच्चाइअ. २० S अण्णेहि, A अण्णहि. २१ A गण्णेहिं. २२ PSA अञ्जिण. २३ P कवीरु. २४ S खीर. २५ PS सुरेहि. २६ S कलसहि, A कलसहिं. २७ S मेहेहि. २८ S भडारउ.

६. १ P °कलसहिं, S कलसहि. २ S °सहिं. ३ S ण्हावि. ४ S भो. ५ P इत्थंतरि, S एत्थंतरि. ६ P गेण्हेवि, S गिण्हेवि, A गेण्हेवि. ७ SA °जुअलु. ८ S °जुअलु, A °जुअलु. ९ P आइज्जइ. १० S सीसि. ११ S करिं. १२ PS कंक्कण. १३ S करिअले.

[६] १ परिधीयते.

तिहुअण-तिलयहों¹⁴ तिलउ थवन्तें¹⁵ मणें¹⁶ आसङ्गिउ दससयणें¹⁷ ॥ ५
 पुणु आढत्त जिणिन्दहों वन्दण¹⁷ 'जय तिहुअण¹⁸-गुरु णयणाणन्दण ॥ ६
 जय देवाहिदेव परमप्य¹⁹ जय तियसिन्द²⁰-विन्द²¹-वन्दिय-पय ॥ ७
 जय णह-मणि-किरणोह-पसारण तरुण-तरणि-कर-णियर-णिवारण ॥ ८
 जय-णमिणहें²² णमियं पणविज्जहि²³ अरुहूं²⁴ वुत्तु पुणुं²⁵ कहों उवमिज्जहि²⁶ ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

जगं-गुरु पुणुं-पवित्तु
 भवें भवें³¹ अम्हहूं³² देज³³

तिहुअणहों²⁹ मणोरहं³⁰ गारा ।
 जिण गुण-सम्पत्ति भडारा' ॥ १०

[७]

गाय-णरामर-णयणाणन्दहों वन्दणं-हत्ति करन्तहों इन्दहों ॥ १
 रूवालयणें रूवासत्तइं² तित्ति ण जन्तिं पुरन्दर-णेत्तइं ॥ २
 जहिं⁴ णिवडियइं⁵ ताहिं⁶ जें⁷ पंङ्कुत्तइं⁸ दुवल-ढोरइं⁹ पङ्कं¹⁰ व खुत्तइं¹¹ ॥ ३
 वामकरङ्कुट्टइं¹² णिहारेंवि¹³ वालहों तेत्थुं अमिउ संचारेंवि¹⁴ ॥ ४
 पुणु वि¹⁵ पडीवउ मयण-वियारउं गम्पि अउज्झहें¹⁸ थविउ भडारउं ॥ ५
 सूरें²⁰ मेरुं-गिरि व परियञ्चिउ पुणु दस-सय कर करेंवि पणच्चिउ ॥ ६
 सालङ्कारु स-ढोरुं स-णेउरु सञ्छरु संप्परिवारन्तेउरु ॥ ७
 जणणिएं जं²⁵ जि दिहु अहिसित्तउ रिसंहु भणेंवि³⁰ पुणु रिसहु जें³¹ वुत्तउ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

कालें गलन्तएं णाहूं
 विवरिज्जन्तु कईहिं³⁰

णिय-देह-रिद्धि परियहुइं²⁹ ।
 वायरणु गन्थु जिहं³¹ वहुइं³² ॥ ९

14 SA तिहुयणतिलयहु. 15 A हवेंतें. 16 PS मणि. 17 वंदणु. 18 SA तिहुयण.
 19 S परमप्यया. 20 PS तियसेंद°. 21 S °विंदंवदिय°, A विंदविंदिय°. 22 PS णमिअ,
 A नविय. 23 P पणविज्जहिं, S पणमिज्जइं. 24 PS अरुह. 25 S पुण. 26 PSA उवमिज्जहिं.
 27 SA जय°. 28 P पुणु. 29 PS तुहु अण्णहो. 30 PS मणोहर°. 31 S भवि मवि.
 32 PS अम्हहूं. 33 S देज्जि, A दिज्ज.

7. 1 P वंदन°. 2 SA रूवासत्तइ. 3 S जाइ. 4 PS जहि. 5 P णिवडिअइं. 6 PS तहि. 7 S जि. 8 A पन्नुत्तइ. 9 PS ढोरिव 10 A पंकि. 11 S पुत्तइ. 12 P वामकरेंगु-
 ट्टइ, S वामकरेंगुट्टइ. 13 SA णिहारिवि. 14 A अमिउं तित्थु. 15 SA संचारिवि. 16 PS पडिवारउ. 17 P °विवारउ, A °वियारउं. 18 S अउज्झहि. 19 A भडारउं. 20 PS सूरि.
 21 PS मेरु जेम पडिअंविउ. 22 A करिवि. 23 PS सढोर. 24 P संप्परिवारु अंतेउरु, S सपरिवारु अंतेउरु. 25 S missing. 26 S भणिवि. 27 PS जि. 28 PS णाह. 29 S परिय-
 इइ, A भायइइ. 30 S कईहि. 31 PS जिम. 32 S A वहुइ.

[७] १ प्रमुत्तानि. २ मुखं उद्देलयित्वा, ३ धर्मवन्तो (?) विचार्य.
 पउ० चरि० ३

[८]

अमर-कुमारोंहिं^१ सहूँ कीलन्तहों^२
एक-दिवसें^३ गय पय कूवारें
जाहें^४ पसाएँ^५ अम्हे^६ धण्णा
५ एवहिं^७ को उवाउ जीवेवएँ^८
तं गिसुणेंवि वयणु जग-सारउ
अण्णहूँ^९ असि मसि किसि वाणिज्जउ
कइहें दिणेंहिं^{१०} परिणाविउं देविउ
सउ पुत्तहूँ^{११} उप्पणुं पहाणहँ^{१२}

10

पुवहँ^{१३} लक्ख तिसड्ढि
चिन्ता मणें^{१४} उप्पण्ण

पुवहूँ^१ वीस लक्ख लङ्गन्तहों^२ ॥ १
'देवदेव मुअँ भुक्खा-मारें' ॥ २
ते कप्पयरुँ सब उच्छण्णा ॥ ३
भोयणें खाणें^{१५} पाणें परिहेवएँ ॥ ४
सयल-कलउ दक्खवइ भडारउ ॥ ५
अण्णहूँ विविह-पयारउ विज्जउं ॥ ६
गन्द-सुणन्दाइउं सिय-सेविउ ॥ ७
भरह-वाहुवलि-अणुहरमाणहँ^{२६} ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

गय रज्जु करन्तहों जावेंहिं^{२८} ।
सुरवइ-महरायहों तावेंहिं^{२९} ॥ ९

[९]

तिहुअण-जण-मण-णयण-पियारउ
१५ मणें^३ चिन्ताविउ दससयलोयणु
जेण करइ सुहि-सत्त-हियत्तणु
जेण सीलु वउ गियमु ण गासइ
एम वियप्पेंवि^४ छणं-चन्दाणण
'तिहुअणं-गुरुहें जाहि ओलगएँ'^{१५}
२० तं आपमु लहेंवि^{१६} गय तेत्तहें^{१७}
पाउज्जिएँहिं^{१८} पेउज्जिउ तक्खणें

20

भोयासत्तउं गिएँवि^५ भडारउ ॥ १
'करमि किं पि वइरायहों कारण ॥ २
जेण पवत्तइं तित्थ-पवत्तणु ॥ ३
जेण अहिंसा-धम्मु पयासइ' ॥ ४
पुण्णाउस कोक्किय^{१०} णीलज्जणं ॥ ५
णट्टारम्भु पदरिसहि अग्गएँ ॥ ६
थिउ अत्थाणें^{१६} भडारउ जेत्तहें^{१७} ॥ ७
गेउ वज्जु जं वुत्तउ लँक्खणें ॥ ८

8. 1 P कुमारहिं, S कुमारें. 2 S कीलंतहु. 3 P पुवहु, S पुवह, A पुवहं 4 S लंबंतहु.
5 P 'दिवसि, 6 PS मुय. 7 S 'वारें. 8 S जाह. 9 S पसायं, A पसाहं. 10 A अम्हइं. 11 A
कप्पयर. 12 A उच्छिण्णा. 13 PS एवहि. 14 P जीवेवउ 15 A खाणि पाणि. 16 SA अण्णहु.
17 S अण्णहु, A अण्णहं. 18 S वि विज्जउ 19 S कइहि दिणिहि. 20 A परिणाविउं. 21 S
'सुणंदावउ' 22 S पुत्तेह, A पुत्तहं. 23 P उप्पण्ण 24 S पहाणह. 25 P 'वाहुवल्ल. 26 S
'अणुहरमाणह. 27 S पुवह. 28 S जाविहिं, A जावहिं. 29 PS मणि. 30 A तावहिं.

9. 1 S तिहुयणं. 2 S P भोगासत्तु. 3 A गियवि. 4 S मण, A मणि. 5 S सुवि 6 S
पवत्तह. 7 S पगासइ. 8 P विज्जपवि. S वियप्पिव. 9 S 'थण'. 10 PS कोक्किय. 11 P
marginally corrected as णीलंजस, A नीलंजाण. 12 S A तिहुयणं. 13 S उलगइ.
14 S लहिवि. 15 S तेत्तहिं, A तेत्तहो. 16 S थविउ अथाणे. 17 S जेत्तहं. 18 P पाउजिएँहिं,
S पाहुजिएँहिं, A पाउंजिएँहिं.

[८] १ समयेन मरणेन वा. २ ताम्बूलादिभिः.

[९] १ गीत-चूल-वादित्र-त्रय-कारकैः देवैः. २ प्रयुक्तिः (?) कृतः. ३ भरताज्ञशाले यथोक्तम्.

॥ वत्ता ॥

रङ्गै¹⁹ पइडु तुरन्ति
विव्भम-भाव-विलास

कैर²⁰-दिडि-भाव-रस-रञ्जिये²¹ ।
दरिसन्ति²² पाण विसज्जिय²³ ॥ ९

[१०]

जं जीलज्जणं पाणैहिं²⁴ मुक्कीं²⁵
‘धिद्धिगत्युं संसारु असारउ
अण्णहो अण्णु करइ मिच्चत्तणुं’
ल्लोयन्तियहिं तामं पडिवोहिउ
उवहिं²⁶ णव-णव-कोडाकोडिउ²⁷
णट्टइ²⁸ दंसण-णाण-चरित्तइं
पञ्च महव्वय पञ्चाणुव्वय
णियम-सील-उववास-सहासइं

जाय जिणहो तां सङ्गु गुरुक्कीं ॥ १⁵
अण्णहो अण्णु होइ कम्मरउ ॥ २
तं जि हूअं वइरायहो करणु ॥ ३
‘चार देव जं सइं¹⁰ उन्मोहिउ¹¹ ॥ ४
णट्टउ धम्मं सत्थु परिवाडिउं ॥ ५
दाण-झाण-संजम-सन्मत्तइं ॥ ६¹⁰
तिण्णि गुणव्वय चउ सिक्खावय ॥ ७
पइं होन्तेण हव्वन्तु असेसइं¹⁷ ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

ताम विमाणारूढ
‘पइं²⁰ विणु सुण्णउं मोक्खु’

चउ-दिमु चउं देव-णिकाया¹⁹ ।
णं जिण-हक्कारा आचा²² ॥ ९¹⁵

[११]

सिवियां-जाणें सुरवर-सारउं
देवैहिं²⁹ खन्धु देवि उच्चाइउ
ताहिं उववणें थोवन्तरुं थाएँवि
‘णमह परम-सिद्धाण’ भणन्तें
मुट्टिउ पञ्च भरेप्पिणु लइयउं
गेण्हेवि¹⁴ जण-भण-णयणाणन्दें

जय-जय-सहै चडिउ भडारउ ॥ १
णिविसै⁴ तं⁵ तिद्धत्थु पराइउ ॥ २
भरहहो राय-लच्छि कैरं लाएँवि ॥ ३
किउ पयागे¹⁰ णिक्खवणुं तुरन्तें ॥ ४²⁰
चामीयर-पडलोवरै¹³ थवियउ ॥ ५
घित्तउं खीर-समुहै¹⁶ सुरिन्दें ॥ ६

19 s रंणि. 20 s कतं. 21 s A रंजिया. 22 P दरिसत्तिप. S हरिसत्तिप. 23 S विसज्जिया.

10. 1 P णीलंजल. 2 P पाणहिं, S पाण. 3 S विमुक्की. 4 A तं. 5 P धिगधिगत्युं, 5 धिगधिगेसु. 6 A अण्णहु. 7 PS होउ. 8 S वयरायहु. 9 PS वाव. 10 P सइं, S सइ. 11 P A उन्मोहिउं, S उन्माहिउं. 12 P उवहिउ, S उवहिउ, A उवहिंहिं. 13. S कोडिउ कोडिउ. 14 PS धम्म. 15 P पडिवाडिउ. 16 S णट्टइ. 17 PS असेसइ. 18 S missing. 19 P A णिकाय. 20 S पइ. 21 P सुण्णउं, A सुन्नउं. 22 P A जाय.

11. 1 P सिवियां. 2 P सारउं. 3 S देविहि, A देविहिं. 4 S णिविसि. 5 A तं. 6 S तिधत्थु परायउ. 7 PS तहि उववणि. 8 P थोवंतरि, S थोवतरे. 9 S करे लाइवि. 10 A पयागि. 11 P A तिक्खवणु. 12 P लइजउ. 13 PS पडलोवरि, A पडलोवरि. 14 P A नेहेवि. 15 A घित्तउं. 16 P S A समुहि.

४ हल्लादिभिः बहुविन्यानेः.

तेण समाणु सणेहें¹⁷ लइयाँ
परिमिउ ससि जिह गह-संघापं

रायहें¹⁸ चउ सहास पवइयाँ ॥ ७
अन्दु वरिसु थिउ काओसाएँ²¹ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

पवणुदुयउं जडाउ
सिहिहें²⁴ वलन्तहों गाइँ²⁵

रिसहहों रेहन्ति विसालउं ।
धूमाउल-जाला-मालउं ॥ ९

[१२]

जिणु अविउलु अविचलुं वीसत्थउं
जे णिव तेण समउ पवइया
सीउण्हेंहें⁵ तिस-भुक्खेंहें⁶ खामियं
10 चालण-कण्डुयणइँ⁹ अलहन्ता
घोर-वीर-त्तव-चरणेंहें¹¹ भग्गा
केण वि महियलें¹⁴ घत्तिउ अप्पउ
पाण जन्ति जइ एण णिओएँ¹⁶
को वि फलइँ¹⁹ तोडेप्पिणु भक्खइँ²⁰

थिउ छम्मासुं पलम्बियं-हत्थउ ॥ १
ते दारुण-दुवाएँ लइया ॥ २
जिम्भण-णिदासलेंहें विणामियं ॥ ३
अहि-विच्छियं-परिवेडिजन्ता ॥ ४
णोसँवि सलिलु पिएवएँ¹³ लगा ॥ ५
'हो हो केण दिट्ठु परमप्पउ ॥ ६
तो किर तेण काइँ¹⁷ परलोएँ¹⁸ ॥ ७
'जाइँ²¹ भणेवि को²² वि काणेक्खइँ²³ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

को वि णिवारइ किं पि
'कल्लएँ²⁶ देसहुँ²⁷ काइँ²⁸

आमेळेंवि²⁴ चलण जिणिन्दहों²⁵ ।
पञ्चत्तरु भरह-णरिन्दहों ॥ ९

[१३]

तहिँ¹ तेहएँ² पडिवन्नएँ³ अवसरें
20 'अहों अहों कूड-कवड-णिग्गन्थहों
एण महारिसि-लिङ्ग-ग्गहणें
'फलइँ⁵ म तोडहों⁸ जलु मा डोहहों

दइवी वाणि समुट्ठिय अम्बरें ॥ १
कापुरिसहों⁵ अणार्य-परमत्थहों ॥ २
जाइ-जरा-मरण-त्तय-डहणें ॥ ३
णं तो णीसज्जत्तणु छण्डहों ॥ ४

17 P सणेहिं. 18 P लइया. 19 S रायह. 20 P पवइयाँ. 21 P काउसाएँ, S काउसायं.
22 P S पवणुदुयउ. 23 S विसलइ. 24 S सिहिहि, A सिहेहे. 25 P S गाइ. 26 A 'मालउं.

12. 1 P अचलु वि. 2 P S सिवसत्थउ. 3 P S छम्मास. 4 P S विलंबियं.
5 P S सीउण्हेंहें, A सीउण्हेंहिं. 6 P 'भुक्खहिं, S'भुक्खहि. 7 S खामिया, A खामिय.
8 S विणामिया, A विणामिय. 9 P 'कुंडुयणइँ, S 'कंडुयणइँ, A 'कंडुयणइ. 10 S 'विच्छियं'.
11 P S 'चरणें. 12 S णासवि सलिल पिएवय लगा. 13 P पिएवय. 14 P S महियलि.
15 A भो भो दिट्ठु केण परमप्पउ. 16 P णिउंएँ. 17 A काइ. 18 S परलोयं. 19 S A फलइ.
20 S तक्खइ. 21 S A जाइ. 22 P S कोइ. 23 P काणेक्खइ, S काणेक्खइँ. 24 P A
आमेळिवि, S आमिळिवि. 25 S जिणेंदहो. 26 S कल्लइ. 27 P S देसहु, A देसहि. 28 P काइ.

13. 1 P S तहि. 2 P तेहय. 3 S पडिवणइ. 4 P S कवडकूड. 5 A कपुरिसहो. 6 S
अणार्य. 7 P S जलइ म डोहहो फलइ म तोडहो. 8 A तोडहु.

तं गिसुणोवि⁹ तिस-भुक्खादण्णोहिं
अण्णोहिं¹² अण्ण समय उप्पाइय¹⁸
कच्छ-महाकच्छाहिव-गन्दण
वेण्णिं वि विहिं¹⁹ चलणोहिं गिर्विडेप्पिणु

उद्धूलिउ अप्पाणउं अण्णोहिं¹¹ ॥ ५
तंहिं अवसरें गामि-विणीमि पराइय¹⁷ ६
वर-करवाल-हत्थ गीसन्दण ॥ ७
थिय पाँसेहिं जिणु जयकारेप्पिणु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

चिन्तिउ णमि-विणमीहिं²³
एउ णं जाणहुं²⁸ आसि

‘वुत्तउ वि²⁴ ण वोळ्ळै²⁵ णाहो²⁶ ।
किउं अम्हहिं³⁰ को अवराहो³¹ ॥ ९

[१४]

जइ वि ण किं पि देहिं¹ सुर-सारा
अण्णहुं³ देसु विहञ्जेविं⁴ दिण्णउं⁵
अण्णहुं⁸ दिण्ण तुरङ्गम गयवर
¹¹अण्णहुं दिण्णउ उत्तिम-वेसउ
एम जामं³ गरहन्ति जिणिन्दहो¹⁴
अवहि पउञ्जेविं¹⁷ सप्परिवारउ
लक्खिउ विहिं²⁰ मि मँज्जे परमेसर
तुरिउ ति-वारउ भामरिं²³ देप्पिणु

तो वरि एकसि वोळ्ळिं² भडारा ॥ १
अम्हहुं⁶ किं पहु णिदाखिण्णउं⁷ ॥ २ ¹⁰
अम्हहुं⁹ काइं¹⁰ कियउ परमेसर ॥ ३
अम्हहुं¹³ आलावेण वि संसउं¹⁴ ॥ ४
आसणु चलिउं¹⁵ तामं¹⁶ धरणिन्दहो ॥ ५
आउ खण्णद्धे¹⁸ जेत्युं¹⁹ भडारउ ॥ ६
ससि-सूरन्तराले²² णं मन्दरु ॥ ७ ¹⁵
जिणवर-वन्दणहत्ति करेप्पिणु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

पुच्छिउं²⁴ धरणिधरेण²⁵
थिय कज्जे कवणेण

‘विण्णि वि उण्णाविथं²⁶-मत्था ।
उक्खथं²⁷-करवाल-विहत्था’ ॥ ९

9 s गिसुणिवि. 10 A अप्पाणउं. 11 A अनेहिं. 12 अण्णेहि, A अण्णहिं. 13 s उप्पाइया. 14 P तहि. 15 A अवसरि. 16 s विण्णमि. 17 s पराइया. 18 P वेण्ण, s विण्णि. 19 P s विहि. 20 s चलणहि. 21 P णिविडेप्पिणु. 22 s पासेहि, A पासेहिं. 23 P विण्णमीहि. A विण्णमीसहिं. 24 P s किं पि. 25 s वोळ्ळै. 26 P s णाहु. 27 P न, A missing. 28 P s जाणहु. 29 P कंउ. 30 P अम्हे किं, s अम्हेहे, A अम्हेहिं corrected to अम्हहिं. 31 P s A अवराहु.

14. 1 P देहे, A देहि किं पि. 2 s वोळ्ळि. 3 P s A अण्णहु. 4 P s विहंजिवि. 5 P A दिण्णउं. 6 s अम्हहु, A अम्हहं. 7 P s निंदाखिण्णउ, A णिदाखिण्णउं. 8 अण्णहु दिण्ण, A अण्णहं दिण्णु 9 s अम्हह, A अम्हहं. 10 P काइ 11 A अण्णहं दिण्णउं उत्तम वेसउ. 12 s अम्हह, A अम्हहं. 13 s जेम. 14 P जिणेंदहो. 15 A टलिउ. 16 s ताव. 17 P s A पउंजिवि. 18 s णणद्धे. 19 P जिंधु, s जेत्यु, A तिंधु 20 A विहिं मि. 21 s मज्झि. 22 s A अंतरालि. 23 s भामरे. 24 P पुच्छिउ. 25 s धरणिधरेण, A धरणिहरेण. 26 A अण्णामियं. 27 P उक्खपं.

[१५]

तं गिसुणेवि दिण्णु पञ्चत्तरु
 दूरडाणुं जाम तं पावहुं^१
 तामं पिहिमि गिय-पुत्तहं देप्पिणु
 ५ तं गिसुणेवि^१ विहसिय-सुह-यन्दं
 'गिरि-वेयह्हो होहु पहाणा
 तं गिसुणेवि णमि-विणमिहिं^{१०} बुच्चइ
 जइ गिगन्थु देइ सइं हत्थं
 तं गिसुणेवि वे वि अवलोएवि^{१६}

'पेसिय वे वि आसि देसन्तरु ॥ १
 जाम वलेवि पडीवा आवहुं ॥ २
 अम्हहं थिउ अवहेरि करेप्पिणु ॥ ३
 दिण्णउं विज्जउ वे धरणिन्दं ॥ ४
 उत्तर-दाहिण-सेट्ठिहिं^{११} राणा ॥ ५
 'अण्णे दिण्णी पिहिवि नं रुच्चइ ॥ ६
 तो अम्ह^{१३} वि लेहुं^{१४} परमत्थं ॥ ७
 थिउ अगए^{१०} सो मुणिवरु होएवि^{१७} ॥ ८

10

हत्थुत्थिउं^{१४} तेण
 उत्तर-सेट्ठिहिं^{११} एक्कु^{२२}

॥ घत्ता ॥

गय वे^{१०} वि लएप्पिणु विज्जउं ।
 थिउ दाहिण-सेट्ठिहिं^{११} विज्जउ ॥ ९

[१६]

तेहिं अवसरं उच्चाइय-वाहहो^१
 १५ बहु-लायण-वण्णं-संपण्णउं^६
 'चेलिउ को वि को वि हय चच्चल
 को वि सुवण्णंइं रुप्पयं-थालइं
 को वि अमुल्लाहरणंइं डोयइं
 सब्बइं धूलि-समइं^{२०} मण्णन्तउ
 २० जाहिं सेयसं^{२३} दंसणु पाहिउ^{२४}

महि-विहरन्तहो तिहुअणं-णाहहो ॥ १
 आणइं को वि पसाहेवि कण्णउं ॥ २
 रयणइं को वि को वि वर मयगलं ॥ ३
 को वि धणइं^{१३} धण्णइं असरालइं ॥ ४
 ताइं^{१४} भडारउ^{१७} णउ अवलोयइं ॥ ५
 पट्टणु^{२१} हत्थिणयरु संपत्तउ ॥ ६
 छुडु^{२५} छुडु गिय-परिवारहो साहिउ ॥ ७

15. 1 P दूरडाणु जाव, S दूरडाणु जाव, A दूरज्जाणु corrected to दूरगणु जाम.
 2 S पावहु. 3 S आवहु. 4 PS ताम पिहिमि, A ताम पिहिवि. 5 PS गिसुणिवि. 6 A दिण्णउं.
 7 P धरणिदिं, S धरणदे. 8 P 'सेट्ठिहिं corrected to सेट्ठिहिं, S सेट्ठिहे, A सेट्ठिट्ठिहिं. 9 P
 'विणमिहिं, S विणमिहि, A विनामिहिं. 10 PS अण्णे, A अन्ने. 11 PS महि वि न.
 12 PS सइ. 13 P अम्हहि वि, A अम्हेहि. 14 S A लेहु. 15 P अवलोयवि, S अवलोइवि.
 16 S अगम्ह, A अत्थक्क corrected to अगइ सो. 17 S होवि, A होयवि. 18 P हत्थुत्थलिउ.
 19 A ते वि. 20 S तेजउ. 21 P S 'सेट्ठिहि. 22. A इक्कु. 23 PS सेट्ठिहिं, A सेट्ठिहिं.

16. 1 P तहि. 2 P अवसरि. 3 From this point onwards upto सहिउ in line
 7 several lines are partly illegible in S. 4 SA तिहुयण. 5 S 'वण्णु.
 6 P 'संपण्णउं, S 'संपण्णउ, A 'संपत्तउं. 7 A आणइं. 8 PA कण्णउं. 9 P रयणइ,
 S illegible. 10 S मयगला. 11 PS सुअण्णइ. 12 S रुप्पयं, A रुप्पियं. 13 A धणइ.
 14 PS अमुल्लाभरणइ, A अमोल्लाहरणइ, 15 PS A डोयइं. 16 PS ताइ. 17 A भडारउं.
 18 PS A अवलोयइ. 19 P सब्बइ. 20 S 'समइ. 21 A हत्थिणययुरु पत्तउ, S संपत्तउइ.
 22 S जाहि. 23 P सेअसं. 24 PS पाहिउ, A चाहिउ corrected to पाहिउ. 25 P छुडु छुडु.

[१६] १ वल. २ खमम.

‘अञ्जु पइहु^{२६} अणङ्ग-वियारउं^{२७}
इक्खुरसहो^{२८} भरियञ्जलि जं जे^{२९}
तामं चरहिंसु लोएं^{३०} छाइउं^{३१}

मंइं पाराविउ रिसहु भडारउ ॥ ८
घेरे^{३२} वसु-हार पवरिसियं तं जे^{३३} ॥ ९
सच्चउ जें जिणु वारे^{३४} पराइउ^{३५} ॥ १०

॥ घत्ता ॥

णिग्गउ^{३६} ‘थाहु’ भगन्तु
भमिउ ति-भामरि दिन्तु

स-कलत्तु स-पुत्तु स-परियणु ।
मन्दरहो जेम तारायणु ॥ ११

[१७]

वन्देवि^{३६} पइसारियउ णिहेलणु
अणुं वि गोमएण संमज्जणु
पुप्फइ^{३७} अक्खयाउ वलि^{३८} दीवा
कर-पक्खालणु देवि कुमारें
अहिणव-इक्खुरसहो^{३९} भरियञ्जलि^{४०}
साहुकाहे^{४१} देव-दुन्दुहि-सरु
कच्चण-रयणहं^{४२} कोडिउं वारह^{४३}
अक्खय-दाणु भणेवि^{४४} सेयंसहो

किउ चलणारविन्दं-पक्खालणु । १
दिण्ण जलेण धार पुणु चन्दणु । २
धूव-वास जेल-वास^{४५} पडीवा । ३
ससहर-सण्णिहेण भिङ्गारें । ४
तावं सुरेहिं^{४६} मुक्कु कुसुमज्जलि । ५
गन्ध-वाउ वसु-वरिसु णिरन्तरु । ६
पडिय लक्ख वत्तीसट्टारह^{४७} । ७
अक्खयतइय णाउं किउ दिवसहो । ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

जिमिउं^{४८} भडरउं^{४९} जं जे^{५०}
वन्दिउ रिसह-जिणिन्दुं^{५१}

सेयंसं^{५२} अप्पड भोवेवि^{५३} ।
सिरे^{५४} स इं भु व-जुवळुं चडावेवि^{५५} ॥ ९

* * * *

इय एत्थं प उ म च रि ए
‘जिणवर-णिकखमणं’ इमं

धणञ्जयासिय-स य म्भु ए व-कए ।
वीयं चियं साहियं पवं ॥

26 s पइहु. 27 s °वियारो. 28 P सइ, S सह. 29 P °अंजले, S अंजलि. 30 A जं जि.
31 P S A वरि. 32 P पवरसिय. 33 A तं जे. 34 Ps ताव, 35 S लोयं. 36 P S छाविउ.
37 S A वारि. 38 s परायउ. 39 S णिग्गंथाहु, A निग्गउ दाहु.

17. 1 P S वंदेवि. 2 A चरणारविन्द°. 3 P वण्ण. 4 P पुप्फइ, S पुप्फइ. 5 P वक्ख-
इयाउ वल, S अक्खइपाउ वल, A अक्खयाउं वलि. 6 A जलवास with क(?) superscrib-
ed on ज°. 7 P S °इक्खुरसहं. 8 P S भरिअंजलि. 9 A अहिणव. 10 S सुरेहि. 11 A साहु-
कार. 12 P रयणहिं. S रयणिहिं. 13 P कोडीउ. 14 S वारहं. 15 P S अट्टारहं, A अट्टारह
16 S भणिवि. 17 S णाउ. 18 A जिमिउं. 19 A भडारउं. 20 P रंजि, A जं जि. 21 P सेअंसं.
22 S A भावेवि. 23 P रिसहु जिणु. 24 S A सिरे. 25 P सइ भुयजुवळु, S सइं भुयजुवळु.
26 S चडावेवि. 27 S इत्थं. 28 S °णिकखवण. 29 S चियं.

[१७] १ श्रीरवेनार्चनं, पटकुलेन मर्दनम्. २ पुष्पाञ्जलिम् (?). ३ १२५०००००० (?).

[३. तईओ संघि]

तिहुअण^१-गुरु तं गयउरु मे^२ल्लेवि^३ खीण-कसाइउं ।
गंय-सन्तउ विहरन्तउ पुरिमतालु संपाइउं ॥

[१]

- ५ दीहर-कालचक्क-हएण वरिस-सहासै^१ पुण्णएण ।
सयडासुह^२-उज्जाण-वणु दुक्कु भडारउ रिसह-जिणु ॥ १
रम्मं महा जं च पुण्णाय-गाएहिं^३ कुसुमिय-लया-वेळिं^४ पल्लव-णिहाएहिं ॥ २
कप्पूर-कङ्कोल-एला-लवङ्गेहिं^५ मैहु-माहवी-माहुलिङ्गी-विडङ्गेहिं ॥ ३
मरियल्लं^६ जीरुल्लं-कुङ्कुम-कुडङ्गेहिं^७ णव-तिलय-वउलेहिं^८ चम्पय-पियङ्गेहिं ॥ ४
१० णारङ्गं-णग्गोह-आसत्थं-रुवखेहिं^९ कङ्केलि-पउमवख-रुहुक्खं-दक्खेहिं ॥ ५
खज्जूरि-^{१०}जंभ्विरि-घण-फणिस-लिम्बेहिं^{११} हरियाल-ढउंएहिं^{१२} वहु-पुंत्तजीवेहिं ॥ ६
सत्तच्छया-^{१३}संत्थि-दहिवण्ण-णन्दीहिं^{१४} मन्दार-कुन्दिन्दुं-सिन्दूर-सिन्दीहिं ॥ ७
वर-पाडली-पोफली-णालिकेरीहिं^{१५} करमन्दि-कन्थारि-करिमर-करीरेहिं ॥ ८
कणियारि-कणवीर-मालुर-तरलेहिं^{१६} सिरिखण्ड-सिरिसामली-साल-सरलेहिं ॥ ९
१५ हिन्ताल-तालेहिं^{१७} ताली-तमालेहिं^{१८} जम्बू-वरम्बेहिं^{१९} कञ्जण-कयम्बेहिं ॥ १०
भुव-देवदारुहिं^{२०} रिडेहिं^{२१} चारेहिं^{२२} कोसम्मं-सज्जेहिं^{२३} कोरण्ट-कोज्जेहिं^{२४} ॥ ११
अञ्जइय-जूहीहिं^{२५} जासवण-मल्लीहिं^{२६} केयइएं जाएहिं^{२७} अवरहि मि जाईहिं ॥ १२

॥ घत्ता ॥

- २० तहिं^{२८} दिट्ठउ सुमणिट्ठउं^{२९} वड-पायउ थिर-थोरउ ।
वण-जणियहे^{३०} सुह-जणियहे^{३१} उप्परि धरिउ वं मोरउ ॥ १३

1. 1 SA तिहुयण°. 2 PA मेळिवि, S मिळिवि. 3 SA °कसायउ. 4 P संपाइयउ, S संपायउ. 5 P °सहासइ, S °सहासइ. 6 A सयडासुहुं. 7 S °ण्णायेहिं, 8 P °वेळी°, illegible. 9 P तिहाएहिं. 10 A मिरियल्लं. 11 S जीरुल्लं. 12 S वउलेहि. 13 P नारग°. 14 PSA रुक्ख. 15 S °जंवीरे, A °जंवीर. 16 A °कणसनीवेहि. 17 P °ढउपुहें. 18 PS °पोत्तजीवेहिं. 19 PS for the following few lines only partly legible. 20 A कुंवेद. 21 S °पुफली°. 22 P °नालिकेरीहिं. 23 S करमंद्, A करमंदि. 24 S °कथारि. 25 A जंबु°. 26 S रिडेहि. 27 A चारुहिं. 28 A कोसंव°. 29 S कोजेहि, A कुजेहि. 30 A केयइय°. 31 A जाईहि. 32 P अवरहि मि, SA अवरहि मि. 33 PS तहि. 34 A सुनिविट्ठउ with म and णि superscribed respectively above मि and वि. 35 PS °जणियहि. 36 PS उप्परि. 37 PS वि, A व with the sign of short इ added afterwards.

[१] १ गतश्रम.. २ वीर्यकालचकहते सति. ३ मधूकः. ४ अतिमुकलता. ५ पीपल. ६ निम्बकैः. ७ वनस्त्रियः. ८ पिच्छ.

[२]

तंहिं थाएँवि परमेसरेंण
 विसय-सेणुं संचूरियउ
 एक्कं-सुक-झाणाग्गि-पलित्तहों
 तियगारहों^१ ति-सल्ल फेडन्तहों
 पञ्चिन्दियं-दणु-दणु हरन्तहों
 सत्त-महाभय परिसेसन्तहों
 णवविहुं^२ वम्भचेरु रक्खन्तहों
 सुइ एयारहङ्ग जाणन्तहों
 तेरसविहुं^३ चारित्तु चरन्तहों
 पण्णारह पमाय वज्जन्तहों
 सत्तारह संजम पालन्तहों

आई-पुराण-महेसरेंण ।
 सुक्क-झाणु आजरियउं ॥ १
 दो-गुण-धरहों दुविह-तव-तत्तहों ॥ २
 चउविह-कम्मिन्धणइं^४ डहन्तहों ॥ ३
 छविह-रस-परिचाउ करन्तहों ॥ ४
 अट्ट दुट्ट मय णिण्णासन्तहों^५ ॥ ५
 दसविहु परमं-धम्मु पालन्तहों ॥ ६
 वारह अणुवेक्खउ चिन्तन्तहों ॥ ७
 चउदसविह-गुणथाणु चडन्तहों ॥ ८
 सोलहविह कसाय मुच्चन्तहों ॥ ९
 अट्टारह वि दोस णासन्तहों ॥ १०

॥ घत्ता ॥

सुह-झाणहों गय-माणहों
 धवलज्जलु तं केवलु

अइपसर्णण-मुहयन्दहों ।
 णाणुप्पणुं जिणिन्दहों^{१७} ॥ ११

[३]

साहियं-णियं-सहाव-चरिउ
 थिउ जिणु णिन्दुय-कम्म-रउ
 पुण्ण-पवित्तु पाव-णिण्णासणु
 किसलय-कुंसुम-रिद्धि-संपण्णउं
 दिणायर-कौडि-पयाव-समुज्जलु
 अण्णेत्तहें^९ ओणामियं-मत्था
 अण्णेत्तहें^{१०} तिहुअणु^{११} धवलन्तउ

चउतीसइसयं-परियरिउ ।
 णं ससहरु णिज्जलहरउ ॥ १
 अण्णुप्पणुं धवलु सिंहासणु ॥ २
 अण्णेत्तहें^३ असोउ उप्पण्णउं ॥ ३
 अण्णेत्तहें^४ पसण्णु भामण्डलु ॥ ४
 चामरिन्दे^५ थिय चमर-विहत्थीं ॥ ५
 थिउ उट्टण्डं-धवलं-छत्त-त्तउ ॥ ६

2. 1 P S तहिं. 2 P आई°, s illegible. 3 P S °सेणु. 4 P आजरिउउ. 5 A एकू. 6 P तियगारहो, S तियगारउ, A तियगावरव. 7 P °कम्मंघणइं, S कम्मंघणइं. 8 P पंचदिय° 9 P तिन्नासंतहो. 10 P S णवविह. 11 A तेरहविहु. 12 A चारित्तु चुरंतहो. 13 S चोइस°, A चउदह°. 14 S चरंतहो. 15 P °पसलु, S° पसण्णु, A पसन. 16 P णाणुप्पणु, S णाणुप्पणु, A नाणुप्पणु. 17 जिणंदहो.

3. 1. P S साहिउ. 2 S जिण°. 3 A चउतीसाइसयं. S °सा अइसइ, A साइसयं. 4 P अण्णुप्पणु. 5 P °संपण्णउं, S °संपण्णउ, A °संचण्णउं. 6 S अण्णेत्तहो. 7 A उप्पण्णउं. 8 P A अत्तेत्तहो, S अण्णेत्तहो. 9 S अण्णेत्तहि. 10 P उणामियं, S उणामिय°. 11 S चामरंद. 12 S चामरहत्था. 13 P अण्णेत्तह, S अण्णेत्तहि. 14 P तिहुअण, S तिहुयण, A तिहुअणु. 15 P उट्टण्डं.

पउ० चरि० ४

अण्णेत्तहँ¹⁶ सुर-दुन्दुहि वज्जइ
दिव्वं¹⁷ भास अण्णेत्तहँ¹⁸ भासइ

णं पक्खुहणँ महोवहि गज्जइ ॥ ७
अण्णेत्तहँ¹⁹ कम्म-रउ पणासइ ॥ ८
कुसुम-वासु अण्णेत्तहँ वासइ ॥ ९
णं थिय पुण्णं-पुञ्ज आसण्णा ॥ १०

अट्ट वि पाडिहेर उप्पण्णा

॥ घत्ता ॥

इय चिन्धइ²¹ जसु सिद्धइ²² पर-समाणुं जसु अप्पउ ।
गह-चकहो²⁴ तइलोकहो सो जे²⁵ देउ परमप्पउ ॥ ११

[४]

वारह-जोचण-पोहिमउं
१० चउदिसु चउरुज्जाण-वणु
तिविहु कणय-पायारु पभावित्तं
माणव-थम्भ चयारि परिट्टिय
चउ गोउरइँ हेम-परियरियइँ⁷
दह धय पउमँ-मोर-पञ्चाणण
१५ अण्णु वि वत्थ-चक्क-छत्त-द्धय
एक्केकएँ धएँ¹² अहिणव-छायहुँ
तं समसरणु परिट्टिउ जावँहिँ
चलियइँ आसण्णइँ अहमिन्दहुँ

मणहरु सव्वु सुवण्णमउं ।
सुर-णिम्मवित्तं समोसरणु ॥ १
वारह कोट्टा सोलहँ वाविउ ॥ २
कच्चण-तोरण-णिवह समुट्टिय ॥ ३
णव णव थूहइँ^९ तहिँ^९ वित्थरियइँ^९ ॥ ४
गरुड-मराल-वसह वर-वारण ॥ ५
फरहरन्त अब्बन्तं समुण्णय ॥ ६
सउ अट्टोत्तरु चित्त-पडायहुँ^{1५} ॥ ७
अमर-राउ संचल्लित्तं तावँहिँ ॥ ८
विसहरिन्द-अमरिन्द-णरिन्दहुँ ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

२० जिण-संपइ जाणावइ सुरवइ सुरवर-विन्दहुँ ।
'किं अचछहुँ आगच्छहुँ जाँहुँ भडारउँ वन्दहुँ' ॥ १०

16 S अण्णेत्तहि. 17 S देव्व. 18 PS अण्णेत्तहि, A अण्णेत्तहि. 19 S अण्णेत्तह. 20 S पुण्ण. 21 PS चिन्धइ. 22 PS सिद्धइ. 23 P °समाणु. 24 S गहचकहु, A गयपक्खडो with चक्क superscribed above पक्ख. 25 SA लि.

4. 1 P पोहिमउं, S पोहिमउ, A पोहिमउं. 2 P सुअण्णमउं, S सव्वसुवण्णमउं. 3 PS णिम्मविय. 4 P पभावित्तं, A पभावित्त. 5 A वारह. 6 P गोउरइँ, S गोउरइ, A गोउरइँ. 7 S °परियरियइ, A पिंजरियइँ. 8 A °थूहइ. 9 PSA तहि वित्थरियइ. 10 S पौम°. 11 SA अब्बन्त. 12 P यए, S थए. 13 A चित्तवडायहु. 14 S जावहि, A जाविहिँ. 15 A संचल्लइ. 16 A ताविहि. 17 PS आसण्णइ. 18 PS अहमिन्दहुँ. 19 S °अमरँद°. 20 PS °णरिन्दहुँ, A °णरिन्दहु. 21 P °वन्दहु, S विन्दहु. 22 S अचछहो. 23 A लइ पेच्छहु. 24 PS जाहु. 25 A भडारउं.

[४] १ प्रौढवित्थारः. २ चित्रपताकाः.

[५]

तं गिणुणोवि^१ पउरामर्रोहिं^३
मणि-रयण-प्यह-रञ्जियइं
केहि^५ मि मेस महिस विस कुञ्जरं
केहि^५ मि करह वराह तुरङ्गम
केहि^५ मि सस सारङ्ग पवङ्गम
केहि^५ मि वग्घ सिंघ गय गण्डा
केहि मि सुंसुआर^{२३} मच्छोहर
दस-पयार वर भवण-णिवासियं
वहुविह कप्पामर कोकन्तउं^{१६}
विब्भमं-हाव-भाव-संखोडिहिं

कडय-मउडं-कुण्डल-धर्रोहिं^४ ।
णिय-णिय-जाणइं सज्जियइं । १
केहि मि तच्छं रिच्छं मिग सम्भर॥ २
केहि^५ मि हंस मज्जरं विहङ्गम ॥ ३
केहि मि रहवर णरवरं जङ्गम ॥ ४
केहि^५ मि गरुड कोच्च कारण्डां ॥ ५
एमं पराइय सयल वि सुरवर ॥ ६
विन्तरं अट्ट पच्च जोईसियं ॥ ७
ईसाणिन्दुं वि आउ तुरन्तउ ॥ ८
परिमिउं चैववीसउच्छर-कोडिहिं^{२१} ॥ ९

॥ धत्ता ॥

पेक्खेवि^{२३} वलु कियं-कलयलु चउविह-देव-णिकायहो ।
धाइय णर कट्टिय-धर^{२६} सुरवर-वल्लह-रायहो ॥ १०

[६]

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ताव गलिय-दाणोज्जरउं
जिण-वन्दण-गवणंमणउ
जोयण-लक्ख-पमारुं परिट्टिउ
उप्परि पेक्खणाइं पारद्धइं
उत्तिभय धय धूवन्तइं चिन्धइं

कण्ण-चमर-हर्यं-महुयरउं ।
परिवट्टिउं अंड्रावणउं ॥ १
वीयउ मन्दरु णाइं समुट्टिउ ॥ २
चामीयर-तोरणइं णिवद्धइं ॥ ३
कियंइं वणइं फल-फुल्ल-संमिद्धइं ॥ ४

२०

5. 1 s गिणुणिवि. 2 s पवरा. 3 s मौड. 4 A धरिहिं. 5 A केहिं मि. 6 s कुंजरा. 7 P मच्छ. 8 PS रिच्छ. 9 SA केहिं मि. 10 PS मयूर. 11 s नरउर. 12 P कारंड. 13 s सुंसुआमार. 14 PS एव. 15 s णिवासिया. 16 P चैतर. 17 s जोयसिया. 18 PS कोकंतउ. 19 P ईसाणंदु, A ईसाणिहु. 20 PS विब्भव. 21 A परिमिउं. 22 PS कोडिहि. 23 P पेक्खेवि, s पेक्खिवि. 24 PS किय. 25 P कट्टियधर, A कट्टियकर.
6. 1 PS दाणोच्छरउ. 2 P मय. 3 A महुंयरउं. 4 PS परिवट्टिवि. 5 PA अंड्रावणउं. 6 A माणु. 7 PS णाइ, A नाइं समुट्टिउं. 8 P पेक्खणाइ, s पेक्खेइ. 9 A पारद्धइ. 10 s तोरणइ णिवद्धइ. 11 P धूवंतहि, s धूयंतहि. 12 s चिंधइ. 13 s कियइ. 14 PS संमिद्धइ.

[५] १ आधाभिः (?), २ ईशान्देर आगतः. ३ इंद्रस्य.

[६] १ एरापतिः हस्ती १, मुख १००, मुखे मुखे दन्ताष्टाष्ट, दन्ते दन्ते सरोवर १, सरे सरे कमलिनी २५, कमलिनी कं कमल १२५, कमले कमले पत्र १०८, पत्रे पत्रे अप्सरा एकैका वृत्तं करोति अतिभक्त्या । मुख १००, दन्त ८००, सरोवर ८००, कमलिनी] २००००, कमल २५०००००, दल २७०००००००, अप्सरा २७०००००००.

पोक्खरिणिउं णव पङ्कय सरवर
तहिं¹⁷ अइरावणं गलगज्जन्तए¹⁸
विज्जिज्जन्तु चमर-परिवाडिहिं²⁰
चडिउ पुरन्दर मणं परिओसे²¹
वन्दिणं²³ फफावयेहिं²⁴ पढन्तेहिं²⁵
इन्दहो तणिय रिद्धि अवलोपेवि²⁸

दीहिय वावि तलाय लयाहरं ॥ ५
दीहर-कर-सिक्कार मुअन्तए ॥ ६
सत्तावीसाहिं अन्धर-कोडिहिं ॥ ७
जय-मज्जल-दुन्दुहि-णिगघोसें ॥ ८
कट्ठिथवाल्लेहिं ढोउ णं दिन्तेहिं ॥ ९
के वि विसूरिय विमुहा होएवि²⁹ ॥ १०

॥ घत्ता ॥

‘मल-धरणइं तव-चरणइं कं दिवुं भरहे³¹ करेसहुं³² ।
जे³³ दुल्लह जण-चल्लह इन्दत्तणु पावेसहुं ॥ ११

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[७]

तामं सुरासुर-वाहणइं³
जिणवर-पुण्ण-वाय-हयइं⁴
अवरोप्परुं चूरन्त महाइयं
णिय-करे¹⁰ खञ्जेवि भणइं पुरन्दर
जाइं¹⁵ विउवण-सत्तिए¹⁶ ह्यइं¹⁷
थिय देवासुर इन्दाएसें
णाणा-जाण-विमाणेहिं²⁸ तेत्तहे²⁴
सयल वि दूरोणाविय-मत्था
सयल वि जयजयकार करन्ता
20 सयल वि अप्पाणइं दरिसन्ता

फलइं व सग-दुमहो³ तणइं ।
हेट्ठामुहइं समागयइं ॥ १
गिरि-मणुसोत्तरं-सिहर पराइयं ॥ २
उच्चासणं-आरुहणु असुन्दरु ॥ ३
तुरिउं ताइं आमेल्लहुं रुअइं¹⁸ ॥ ४
सव्वं पडीवा तेण जि वेसे²² ॥ ५
ढुकु समोसरणं जिणु जेतहे²⁴ ॥ ६
सयल वि कर-मउल्लखि-हत्था ॥ ७
सयल वि थोत्त-सव्वीइं पढन्ता ॥ ८
णामु गोत्तु णिय-णिलउ कहन्ता ॥ ९

15 P पोक्खरणिउ, A पोक्खरणिउं. 16 A मणोहर. 17 PS तहि. 18 S गज्जंतइ 19 S सुयंत, A सुयतए. 20 P परिवाडिहि, A परिवाडिहिं. 21 S परितोसिं, A परिओसे. 22 S दुन्दुहि-णिगघोसिं. 23 S वंदण. 24 P फफावेहिं, S फफावेहि. 25 S पढंतिहि. 26 P कट्ठिय-वाल्लहि, S कट्ठियवाल्लहि. A कट्ठिवाल्लहि. 27 P न दिंवहिं, S ण दिंवहिं, A न दिंतिहिं. 28 PS अवलोयवि. 29 P होयवि, S होइवि. 30 PS दिउ. 31 S भरहु. 32 PS करेसहु. 33 S जि. 34 PS पावेसहु.

7. 1 PS ताव. 2 PS साहणइं, फलइ. 3 S दुमहो. 4 S हरइं. 5 P णं हेट्ठामुहइं, S णं हेट्ठामुहइ. 6 S अवरपरु. 7 S महाइया. 8 A मणुसुत्तर. 9 S पराइया. 10 A करि. 11 S खंजेवि. 12 A भणइं. 13 This half is missing in s. 14 PS उच्चासणु. 15 PS जाइ. 16 PS सत्तिय. 17 PS म्यइं. 18 P तुरिउउ, S तुरियउ. 19 P अमेल्लहु, S अमिल्लहु. 20 PS रूयइ. 21 A पुणु with सव्व superscribed. 22 S वेसिं. 23 P विमाणहि, S विमाणहि. 24 P तेत्तिहि, S तेत्तिहि. 25 P जेतहो, S जेतहिं 26 S दूरे. 27 S जयजयकार. 28 missing in s. 29 P सयाइ. 30 A अप्पाणउं.

२ सौधमेंद्रः. ३ कं दिवस भविष्यति. ४ भरतक्षेत्रे.

॥ घत्ता ॥

तैहिं वेळें^{३१} सुर-मेळें^{३२} तेयें^{३३}-पिण्डु जिणु छज्जइ ।
गयणङ्गणें^{३४} तारायणें^{३५} छण-मयलञ्छणु णज्जइ ॥ १०

[८]

सुर-करि-खन्धुत्तिणणएणें^{३६} बहु-रोमञ्चुब्भिणणएणें^{३७} । 5
सप्परिवारें सुन्दरेंण थुइ आढत्त पुरन्दरेंण ॥ १
'जय अजरामर-पुर-परमेसर जय जिण आइ पुराण महेसर ॥ २
जय दर्य-धम्म-रयण-रयणायर जय अण्णाण-तमोह-दिवायर ॥ ३
जय ससि भव-कुमुय-पडिवोहण जय कल्लाण-णाण-गुण-रोहण ॥ ४
जय सुरगुरु तइलोक्क-पियामह जय संसार-महाडइ-हुयवर्ह ॥ ५ 11
जय वम्मह-णिम्महण म्हाउस जय कलि-कोह-हुआसणें पाउस ॥ ६
जय कसायघण-पलयसमीरण जय माणइरि-पुरन्दरपहरण ॥ ७
जय इन्दिय-गयउलें^{३८} पञ्चाणण जय तिहुअण-सिरि-रामालिङ्गण ॥ ८
जय कम्मारि-मडप्पर-भज्जण जय णिक्कल णिरवेक्ख णिरज्जण ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

तुह सासणु दुह-णासणु एवंहिं उण्णें^{३९}इ चडियउ । 15
जे^{४०} होन्तेणें^{४१} पहवन्तेणें^{४२} जगु संसारें ण पडियउ' ॥ १०

[९]

तं वलु तं देवागमणु सो जिणवरु तं समसरणुं ।
पेक्खेवि^{४३} उर्वणें^{४४} अवयरिउं जाउ महन्तउ अच्छरिउं ॥ १ 20
पइणें पुरिमतालें^{४५} जो राणउं रिसहसेणुं णामेण पहाणउं ॥ २
सो देवागमु णिएवि^{४६} पहासिउ 'को सयडासुह-वणें^{४७} आवासिउं ॥ ३
कासु एउ एवडु पइत्तणु जेण विमाणें^{४८}हिं णवइं णहज्जणु' ॥ ४

31 P S तहि. 32 P केवलए, S वेळइ. 33 P S °मेलइ. 34 A तिय.

8. 1 P °खंधुत्तिणएण, S °खंधुत्तिणएण, A °खंधुत्तिणएण. 2 P °भिन्नएण, S °त्तिणएण.
3 P S सपरिवारें, A सप्परिवारिं. 4 S दद.° 5 S भवकुमुय°, A कुमुयभस्व°. 6 S °हुया वह.
7 A °गयउल.° 8 S A °तिहुयण°. 9 P निक्कल निरवेख निरंजन. 10 P S एमहि. 11 S उण्णइं.
12 A जिं. 13 P हुंतएण, S होंतएण. 14 P S पवहंतएण. 15 S A संसारि.

9. 1 A तं जि. 2 A समोसरणु. 3 P पिक्खवि, 1 पेक्खिवि. 4 S उवणि. 5 P अवयरिअउं,
S अवयरियउ. 6 P अच्छरियउं, S अच्छरियउ. 7 A पुरिमतालि. 8 P A राणउं. 9 P S विसहसेणु.
10 P A पहाणउं. 11 S वणि. 12 A अवासिउं. 13 S विमाणहि. 14 A नमइं.

[८] १ महोत्कट (A gloss महाउत्कट). २ मानपर्वतभजने वज्रः.

[९] १ प्रभाषितवाच.

तं णिसुणेवि केणं अप्फालिउं
भरहेसरहो वप्पु जो सुव्वइं
केवल-गाणु तासु उप्पण्णंउं
तं णिसुणेवि मरइं मेळिउ
५ तं समसरणु पइड्डु तुरन्तउ

‘एमं देव मंइं सव्वुं णिहालिउ ॥ ५
महि-वल्लहु भणेवि जो^{२१} धुव्वइ ॥ ६
अंडु-महागुणंदि-संपण्णंउं’ ॥ ७
स-वल्लु स-अन्धुवग्गु संचलिउ ॥ ८
‘जय देवाहिदेवं’ पभणन्तउ ॥ ९

॥ वत्ता ॥

‘तेए^{२७} तेंण
‘ए^{३१} वेसेणं

पइसन्तेणं
उहेसेणं

सुरहं मि विव्वभंमुं लाइउं ।
किं मयरउउ आइउं ॥ १०

[१०]

११ पेक्खेवि^१ तं देवागमणु
भव्वं-भय-संएहिं समलइउं
तेण समाणु परम गव्वभेसर
चउ-कल्लाण-विहइं-सणाहहो
अवर वि जे^{११} जे^{१२} भावें लइया
१२ एयारह-गुणठाण-समिद्धंहुं
अज्जिय-गणंहो सल्लु के^{१३} वुज्जिय
थियं चउपासें परम-जिणिन्दहो
वइरइं परिसेसंवि थियं वणयंर

सो जिणुं तं जि समोसरणु ।
‘रिसहसेणु पहु पव्वइउ ॥ १
दिक्खहं ठियं चउरासी णरवरं ॥ २
गणहर ते जि हूअं जग-णाहहो ॥ ३
चउरासी सहास पव्वइया ॥ ४
तिणिण लक्ख सावयंहुं पसिद्धंहुं ॥ ५
देव वि दुक्कियं-कम्म-मंलुज्जिय ॥ ६
णं तारा-गंहं पुणिणम-चन्दंहो ॥ ७
महिस तुरङ्गम केसरि कुञ्जरं ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

१३ अहि णउल्लं वि थिय सयल वि एकींहिं उवसम-भावेंण ।
किय-सेवहो पुरएवहो केवल-गाण-पहावेंण ॥ ९

15 A केग वि. 16 S अप्फालिउ. 17 A पउ. 18 S मइ. 19 A सयल. 20 PS बुचइ, A सव्वइ.
21 S सइ धुव्वइ, P संधुव्वइ. 22 PA उप्पण्णंउ. 23 P गुणदि, S गुणदि. 24 PA संपण्णंउ.
25 S देवाहदेव. 26 P तेए, S तेव, A तेंए. 27 S पइसंतेण. 28 A सुरहंमि. 29 A विमउ.
30 P लाइयउ, S लायउ. 31 P ए. 32 PS वेसे. 33 PS उहेसि. 34 S मायउ.

10. 1 S पेक्खेवि. 2 A जिणवर. 3 PS भवभव, A भवभवभव. 4 P संहिपहिं, S सएहि.
5 S समलइ, A लइउ. 6 PS दिक्खह. 7 PS ठिय. 8 S णरवर. 9 S विहइं. 10 A हूव.
11 S जे. 12 PS जे. 13 P समिद्धइं. S समिद्धइं. 14 P सावयहु, S सावयहं. 15 P
पसिद्धइं, S पसिद्धइं. 16 P गणह, S गणह. 17 SA किं. 18 P दुक्किय. 19 PS कल्लुज्जिय.
20 PS ठिय. 21 A चउपासहिं. 22 नह corrected to गह. 23 A इंदहो. 24 PS चइरइ.
25 S परिसेसिय, A परिहरेवि. 26 P थिय. 27 S वणयरा. 28 S कुंजरा, A कुंजर. 29 S
णिउल. 30 S एक्कहि. 31 S पुरदेवहो.

२ कथितः (A कहिउ): ३ चमत्त्वम्, ४ प्रातिहार्याद्युणाथ ऋद्वयथ, ५ तस्य तेजसा.

[१०] १ वृषभसेनः जिनपुत्रः.

तामं विणिगगय दिव्व झुणि
 वन्धं-विमोक्ख-कालचल्लंइ
 पुग्गलं-जीवाजीव-पउत्तिउ
 संजम-णियमं-लेस-वय-दाणंइ
 सम्महंसणं-णाण-चरित्तंइ
 णव पयत्थ सज्झाय-ज्झाणंइ
 सायर-पल्लं-पुव्व-कोडीयं
 कालंइ खेत्त-भाव-परदव्वंइ
 णरय-तिरिय-मणुअत्तं-सुरत्तंइ
 तित्थयरत्तणांइ इन्दत्तंइ

[११]

कहइ तिलोअहो परम-मुणि ।
 धम्माहम्म-महाफलंइ ॥ १
 आसव-संवर-णिज्जरं-गुत्तिउ ॥ २
 तव-सीलोववास-गुणठाणंइ ॥ ३
 सग्ग-भोक्ख-संसार-णिमित्तंइ ॥ ४
 सुर-णर-उच्छेहाउं-पमाणांइ ॥ ५
 लोयविहाय-कम्मपयडीयं ॥ ६
 वारह अङ्गंइ चउदह पुंवांइ ॥ ७
 कुलयरं-हलहर-चक्करत्तंइ ॥ ८
 सिद्धत्तणइ मि कहंइ समत्तंइ ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

किं वहुवेंणं आलावेंण
 णउ एक्कु वि तिल-मेत्तुं वि

तिहुअंणें सयंलें गविट्टउ ।
 तं जि जिणेण ण दिट्टउ ॥ १०

[१२]

धम्मक्खाणुं सयलु सुणेंवि
 भव-भव-भयं-सय-गय-मणहो
 केणं वि पञ्चाणुव्वय लइया
 केहिं मि गुणवयाइ अणुसरियंइ
 मउणाणत्थमियंइ अवरेक्कंहि

चञ्चलु जीविउं मणें मुणेंवि ।
 उवसमु जाउ सर्व्व-जणहो ॥ १
 लोउं करेवि के वि पव्वइया ॥ २
 केहिं मि सिक्खावयइं पधरियंइ ॥ ३
 अण्णेंहिं किय णिवित्ति अण्णेक्कंहि ॥ ४

11. 1 P तव, S ताव. 2 SA तिलोयहो. 3 A वंधइ corrected to वंधवि. 4 PS °वलइ. 5 S °फलइ. 6 P योगल. 7 P °निज्जर. 8 P °नियम. 9 PS °दाणइ. 10 P °गुणट्टाणइ, S °गुणट्टाणइ. 11 P सम्महंसण. 12 PS °चरित्तइ. 13 P °णिमित्तइ, S °णिमित्तइ. 14 A सज्झायज्झाणइ. 15 PS °उच्छेआउं. 16 P °पल्लव. 17 S °कोडीउ. 18 P °पयडीमउ, A °पइडीमउ. 19 PSA कालइ. 20 S परदव्वइ, A वरदवइ. 21 PSA अंगइ. 22 A पुवइ. 23 SA °मणुयत्त. 24 S कुलहर. 25 PS तित्थयरत्तणाइ. 26 A इंदत्तइ. 27 S कह. 28 PS बहुण. 29 S तिहुयणि, A तिहुयणे. 30 A सयलि. 31 S °मित्तु.

12. 1 S धम्मक्खाणु. 2 S जीविउ मणि, A जीविउउ. 3 P S भवभय°, A भवभवभय with the marks of deletion over the first two letters. 4 PS सर्व्वहो. 5 A केहिं वि. 6 A केहिं मि. 7 P अणुसरियंइ, S अणुसरियइ. 8 P °णत्थमि-अइ, S °णत्थमियइ, A °णयमियंइ. 9 P अण्णेकहि, S अण्णेक्कंहि. 10 P अण्णेहि, A अण्णंहि.

[११] १ त्रिलोक्य जीवाना धर्माख्यानं कथयति. २ अवलोकितः. ३ यत्र कश्चित् तत्रास्ति.
 [१२] १ लोचं कृत्वा.

जो जं मगइ तं तहों देइ¹¹
 अमर वि गय सर्ममत्तु लप्यिणु
 जिणं¹² धवलहों¹³ वि धवलु सिंहासणु
 उन्निभय सेय छत्तं सिय-चामरु

हत्यु भडारउं गउ खञ्जेइ¹⁴ ॥ ५
 णियं णिय-लियं-वाहणहिं चडेपिणुं ॥ ६
 पण्णारसं-विसट्ट-थेरासणु ॥ ७
 दिव्व भासं भामण्डलुं सेहरु ॥ ८

5

॥ घत्ता ॥

तिहुअणं-पहु
 तहों थाणहों

हय-वम्महु
 उज्जाणहों

केवल-किरणं-दिवायरु ।
 गउ तं गङ्गा-सायरु ॥ ९

[१३]

तंहिं अवसरें भरहेसरहों
 पर-चक्केहिं¹⁵ मि णविय कम
 माल्लूर-पवर-पीवर-थणाहं
 तहों दह-पञ्चासउ णन्दणाहं
 चउरासी लक्खइं गयवराहं
 कोडीउ तिण्णि वर-धेणुवाहं
 वत्तीस सहासइं मण्डलाहं
 णव णिहियउं रयणइं¹⁶ सत्त सत्त

सयल-पुहइं-परमेसरहों ।
 जाय रिद्धि सुर-रिद्धि-सम ॥ १
 छण्णवइ सहास वरङ्गणाहं ॥ २
 चउरासी लक्खइं सन्दणाहं ॥ ३
 अट्टारह कोडिउ हयवराहं ॥ ४
 वत्तीस सहासं णराहिवाहं ॥ ५
 कम्मन्तें कोडि पवहइ हलाहं ॥ ६
 छक्खण्ड इ मेइणि एक-छत्तं¹⁷ ॥ ७

10

11

॥ घत्ता ॥

जिह वपेण
 तिह पुत्तेण

माहपेण
 जुज्झन्तेण

लइउं णाणु तं केवल ।
 स इं भुं य-वल्लेणं महीयलु ॥ ८

*

11 A देहं. 12 A भडारउं. 13 P खंचेइं. 14 A सम्मत्तइं. 15 A लप्यिण, A लेविणु.
 16 A °नियवाहणहि. 17 P A चडेविणु. 18 S जिणु. 19 P S धवलो. 20 A पण्णारह.
 21 P S छत्तु. 22 A भासु. 23 P S भामण्डल. 24 S A तिहुयण. 25 P S °जाण.°
 26 A तथहो.

13. 1 P तहि, S तहे. 2 A °पिहिनि.° 3 A पारकेहिं. 4 A दस पचालउ तहो. 5 P
 णंदणहं, S णंदणाहं, A णंदणाहु. 6 S A लक्खइ. 7 P S रहवराहं. 8 A चउसी. 9 P S लक्खइ.
 10 P S गयवराहं, A गइवराहु. 11 P S हयवराहं. 12 A °धेणुआहं. 13 P सहासइ णरवराहं,
 S सहासइ णरवराहं. 14 P सहासइ, A सहस वसि. 15 S मंडलाहु, A मंडलाहं. 16 P S
 कम्मन्ति. 17 S A हलाहं. 18 P णिहियइ, S णिहिअइ. 19 S रयणइ. 20 A छक्खण्डइं.
 21 P एकछत्त, S एकछत्त, A एयच्छत्त. 22 P S महप्येण. 23 S लयउ. 24 P सयंभुव.°
 25 P S °वल्लिण.

२ निर्गतः. ३ कमलानि. ४ पद्मासनः (?).

[१३] १ विल्वफलवद.

[४. चउत्थो संधि]

सद्धिहुँ^१ वरिस-सहासहिँ^२ पुंणजयासहिँ^३ भरहु अउज्झ पईसरइ ।
णव-णिसिधर-धारउ कलह-पियारउ चक्करयणु ण पईसरइ ॥ १

[१]

पईसरइ ण पइणें चक्करयणु	जिह अबुहवर्भन्तरें सुकइ-वयणु ॥ १
जिह वम्भयारि-सुहें काम-सूत्थु	जिह गोइँङ्गणें मंगि-रयण-वत्थु ॥ २
जिह वारि-णिवन्धणें हत्थि-जूहु	जिह दुज्जण-जणें ^{१८} सज्जण-समूहु ॥ ३
जिह किविण-णिहेलणें पणइ-विन्दुं	जिह बहुल-पक्खें खँय-दिवसँ-चन्दु ॥ ४
जिह कामिणि-जणु माणुसँ ^{१६} अदवें	जिह सम्महंसणु ^{१७} दूर-भवें ॥ ५
जिह महुअरि-कुलु दुग्गन्धें रणणें	जिह गुरु-गरहिउ अण्णाण-कणणें ॥ ६
जिह परम-सोक्खु संसार-धम्में	जिह जीव-दया-वँरु पाव-कम्में ॥ ७
पँढम-विहत्तिहें ^{२०} तप्पुरिसु जेम	ण पईसरइ उज्झहें चक्कु तेम ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तं पेक्खेंवि^{१८} थक्कन्तउं विग्घु करन्तउ णारवइ वेहँविद्धउ ।
'कहँहुँ मन्ति-सामन्तहँ जय-जस-मन्तहँ किं महु को वि असिद्धउ' ॥ ९

[२]

तं णिसुणेंवि^१ मन्तिहँ बुत्तु एमं 'जं चिन्तहिं^३ तं तं सिद्धु देव ॥ १
छक्खण्ड वसुन्धरि णव णिहाण चउदह-विहेहिं^५ रयणेंहिं^६ समाण ॥ २

1. 1 S सद्धिहु, A सद्धिहिँ. 2 A °सहासहं. 3 S °जयासहि, A जयासहं. 4 P S अबज्झ. 5 A नवरि. 6 P णिसिअर, ° A निसियत्तसि°. 7 P पईसरइ, A पईसरइ. 8 A अबुहवर्भन्तरि. 9 P वंभायारि°. 10 S गोंदंगणे. 11 P S मणे. 12 P °णेवंधणि, S °णिवंधणि. 13 S °जणि. 14 A वेंदु. 15 P °दिवसि. 16 P S माणुस. 17 P सम्महंसणु. 18 P S दूरे. 19 S महुयर, ° A महुयरि°. 20 P S हुग्गंध. 21 A सुक्खु. 22 P संसारे. 23 S धम्में. 24 P जह. 25 A जीवदयक्खरु. 26 S °विहत्तिहिँ. 27 S उज्झहि. 28 S पिक्खणि, A वेच्छेहि. 29 S थक्कउ°. 30 S कहह. 31 A जयरसवंतहो.

2. 1 S णिसुणिवि. 2 S मन्तिहि. 3 P एम corrected to एव, S एव. 4 S चित्तिहिँ, A जोपहि. 5 S °विहेहि. 6 P रयणहिँ, S रयणहि.

[१] १ पूर्णा यशो (?) भागा वाञ्छा वा यस्य, येयु वा. २ गाचकसमूहः सज्जनाथ. ३ धयदिवसः अमावास्या तत्र. ४ कथितं धर्मोपदेयं (A गुह्यकथितः). ५ प्रथमविभक्तौ यथा तत्पुरुषसमासः. ६ कोपातुरो जातः.

णवणवई सहास महागराहुँ^७ वत्तीस सहास देसन्तराहुँ^८ ॥ ३
 अवराई मि सिद्धई जाई जाई को लक्खेवि^९ सकइ ताई ताई ॥ ४
 पर एक्कुं ण सिद्धइ साहिमाणु सय-पञ्च-सवाय-धणु-प्पमाणु ॥ ५
 तित्थङ्कर-गन्दणु तुह कणिट्टु अट्टाणवइहि^{१०} भाइहिं वरिट्टु ॥ ६
 १० पोअर्ण-परमेसरु चरम-देहु अखलिय-मरट्टुं जयलच्छि-गेहु ॥ ७
 दुवार-वइरि-वीरन्त-कालु गामेण वाहुवलि वल-विसालु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

सीहु जेम पक्खरियड खन्तिएँ धरियडं जैइ सो कँह वि विरिट्टुइ ।
 तो सहुँ^{११} खन्धावारें एक्कं-पहारें पई मि देव दलवइइ^{१२} ॥ ९

१०

[३]

तं वयणु सुणेंवि दट्टाहरेण भरहेण भरह-परमेसरेण ॥ १
 पट्टविय महन्ता तुरिय तासु 'बुच्चइ करे' केर णराहिवासु ॥ २
 जइ णड पडिच्चणु कयावि एम ता तेम करहु महु भिडइ जेम' ॥ ३
 सिक्खविचयं महन्ता गय तुरन्तं णिविसंद्धे पोयण-णयर पत्तं ॥ ४
 १० पुज्जेवि पुच्छियं 'आगमणं काई' तेहि^{१०} मि कहियेइ वयणाई ताई ॥ ५
 'को तुहुँ को भरहु णं भेउ को'^{११} वि पुहवीसरुं दीसइ गंप्पि तो वि ॥ ६
 जिह भायर अट्टाणवइ इयर जीवन्ति करेवि^{१२} तहो^{१३} तणिय केरा ॥ ७
 तिह तुहुँ मि मडप्फरु परिहरेवि जिउ रायहो केरी केर छेवि^{१४} ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

१० तं णिसुणेंवि^{१५} भय-भीसें वाहुवलीसें भरह-दूअ णिडभच्छियं ।
 'एक्क केर वप्पिकी'^{१६} पिहिमि^{१७} गुरुक्की अवर केर^{१८} णं पडिच्छियं ॥ ९

7 A णववइ, 8 PS महागराहु, A महागराहं. 9 PS देसन्तराहु, A देसन्तराहं. 10 P अवराह वि, A अवराहं मि. 11 PS सिद्धइ. 12 A जाइ. 13 A लक्खिवि. 14 A इक्क. 15 S णवइहि भाइहि. 16 SA पोयण. 17 S मरइ. 18 PS वीरत्तकालु. 19 P धरिअडं. 20 PS कह व. 21 PS सहु. 22 P पक्क. 23 P पई वि, S पइ वि, A पई मि.

3. 1 P A करि. 2 A कयाइ. 3 P सिक्खविचय. 4 S तुरंत, A तुरंता. 5 S णिविसद्धे, A निमिसद्धि. 6 S पत्तु. 7 S पुज्जिवि. 8 P पुच्छिअ, A पुच्छिउ. 9 S आगणु. 10 A तेहिमि. 11 P कहियेइ, S कहियइ. 12 SA वयणाइ. 13 SA तुहु. 14 PA न, S त. 15 PS किंप्पि. 16 A पिहिवीसरु. 17 P तो वि गंप्पि, S तो विं गंप्पि. 18 S करिवि. 19 S सहु. 20 PA तुहुं. 21 A मडप्फ. 22 S करेवि. 23 S णिसुणि. 24 P णिडभच्छिअ, S णिडभच्छिया. 25 P वप्पिकी. 26 A विहिमि. 27 A गुरुक्की. 28 A के. 29 S पडिच्छिअ, P पडिच्छिअ, A परियच्छिय.

[२] १ महा-आगर=धातुपतिस्थान. २ विघटते.

[३] १ भयस्यापि सीधेण. २ न परिज्ञाता.

[४]

पवसन्ते^१ परम-जिणोसरेण
 तं अम्ह^२ सासणु सुहं-णिहाणुं^३
 सो पिहिमिहं^४ हं^५ पोयणहो सामि
 दिट्ठेण तेण किरं^६ कवणु कञ्जु
 किं तहो^७ वलेण हं^८ दुण्णिवारु
 किं तहो^९ वलेण पाइक्क-लोउ
 जं गज्जिउ वाहुवलीसरेण
 तं कोवाणलं-पजलन्तएहिं^{१०}

जं किं^१ पि विहञ्जेवि^२ दिण्णु तेण ॥ १
 किउ विप्पिउ णउ केण वि समाणु ॥ २
 णउ देमि^३ ण लेमि ण पासु जामि ॥ ३
 किं तासु पसायं करमि रञ्जु ॥ ४
 किं तहो^५ वलेण महुं पुरिसयारु ॥ ५
 किं तहो^६ वलेण सम्पर्यं-विहोउ^७ ॥ ६
 पोयण-पुरवर-परमेसरेण ॥ ७
 णिउभच्छिउ^८ भरह-महन्तएहिं ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

10

‘जइ वि तुञ्जु इमु मण्डलु बहु-चिन्तिय-फलु आसि समप्पिउ वप्ये ।
 गामुं सीमु खलुं खेतुं वि सरिसव-मेतुं वि तो विणाहिं ‘विणु कप्ये’ ॥ ९

[५]

तं वयणु सुणेवि पलम्ब-वाहु
 ‘कहो^१ तणउं रञ्जु कहो^२ तणउ भरहुं
 सो एक्के चक्के वहइ गवु
 णउ जाणइ होसइ केम कञ्जु
 परियलई जेण तहो^३ तणउ दप्पु
 वावल-भल-कण्णिणय-करालुं^४
 तं सुणेवि^५ महन्ता गय तुरन्त

णं चन्दाइच्चहुं कुविउ राहु ॥ १
 जं जाणहुं तं महु मिल्लेवि^२ करहु ॥ २
 किर वसिकिउ मंइ मंहिवीडु सव्वु ॥ ३
 कहो पासिउ ‘णीसावणुं’ रञ्जु ॥ ४
 तं तेहउ कलए देमि कप्पु ॥ ५
 मुग्गर-मुसुण्ढि-पट्टिसं-विसालुं ॥ ६
 णिविसंजे भरहहो पासु पत्त ॥ ७

4. 1 P पवसन्ते. 2 A किंवि. 3 PS विहंजिनि. 4 A दिज. 5 PS अम्हहु, A अम्हहं. 6 P सुहनिहाणु, A साहिमाणु corrected to सुहमाणु. 7 S पिहिमिहि, A पिहिमिहे. 8 PS हउ. 9 PS लेमि ण देमि. 10 P किरि. 11 S पसायं. 12 S तहु. 13 S हउ. 14 P महुं. 15 S सापय. 16 P कोवानलं. 17 S पजलन्तएहि. 18 P णिरुभच्छिउ. 19 PS इसु. 20 PS चिन्तिय. 21 PS गामसीम. 22 A वलु, 23 S खेत. 24 P ‘मेतु, S ‘मित्तु. 25 S णहिं.

5. 1 PS चंदाइच्चहु, A चंदाच्चहं. 2 PS कहु. 3 S तणउ, A तणउं. 4 P कहु, A कहा. 5 A भरहुं. 6 A जाणहो. 7 S लेवि. 8 S एक्के. 9 A चक्क वहइ. 10 S महु. 11 A महिं. 12 A जाणहं. 13 S भीसावणु. 14 PS परगलइ. 15 S ‘करोलु. 16 P मोगगरं. 17 PS ‘मुसुण्ढि. 18 A ‘पट्टिमं. 19 PS सुणिवि. 20 PS णिविसिद्धं, A णिविसिद्धिं.

[४] १ (also A) प्रव्रजता. २ सदशम्. ३ भरतः. ४ विना दण्डेन.

[५] १ द्वितीय-प्रभुरहितम्.

जं जेम चविउ तं कहिउ तेम

‘पइ^{२१} तिण-सरिसो वि णं गणंइ देव ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

ण करइ केर तुहारी

रिउं-खय-कारी

णिउभउ माणें म्हाइउ ।

^{२६}भेइणि-रवणु समुद्धेवि^{२७}

रण-पिउं^{२८} मण्डेवि

जुङ्ग-सैज्जुं थिय दाइउ^{२९} ॥ ९

[६]

तं णिसुणेंवि^३ झत्ति पलित्तुं राउ

णं जलणु जाल-माला-सहाइ ॥ १

देवाविउ लहु सण्णाह-तूरु

सण्णज्जइ सरहसु सुहइ-सूरु ॥ २

आऊरिउं वल्लु चउरज्जु ताम

अट्टारह अक्खोहणिउं जाम ॥ ३

परिचिन्तिय णव णिहि संचलन्ति

जे^४ सन्दण-वेसें परिभमन्ति ॥ ४

^{१०}महाकालु कालु माणवउ पण्डु

पउमक्खु सङ्गु पिङ्गल्लं पचण्डु ॥ ५

णइसप्पु रयणु णव णिहिउ एय

णं थिय बहु-भार्यहिं पुण्ण-भेय ॥ ६

णव-जोयणाइं तुङ्गत्तणेणं

वारह सप्पासङ्गत्तणेण ॥ ७

अट्टोयर गम्भीरत्तणेण

सहुं जक्ख-सहासें रक्खणेण ॥ ८

कों वि वत्थइं कों वि भोयणंइ देइ^{१३}

कों वि रयणइं कों वि पहरणंइ णेइ^{१४} ॥ ९

^{१५}कों वि हर्यं गय कों वि ओसंहिउ धरंइ

विण्णाणाहरणंहुं को वि हंरइं ॥ १०

॥ घत्ता ॥

चम्म-चक्-सेणावइ

हय-गय-गहवइ

छत्त-दण्ड-णेमित्थियं ।

कागणि-मणि-त्थंवेइ थिय खग-पुंरोहिय

ते वि चउइह चिन्तियं ॥ ११

[७]

^{१०}गउ भरहु पयाणउ देवि जाम

हेरिण्हिं^२ कणिण्हों कहिउ ताम ॥ १

‘सहसा णीसरु सण्णंहेवि देव

दीसइ पडिवक्खु समुद्धु जेम’ ॥ २

21 P सइ. 22 P न. 23 A गणहं. 24 A रिरिउ°. 25 P स मेयणिरयणु. 26 A संमंठेवि
27 S °पण्डु, A °पिण्डु. 28 A मंठिवि. 29 S °सज्जि, A °सज्जु. 30 S दायउ.

6. 1 S णिसुणिवि. 2 P पलित्त. 3 P आऊरइ, S आऊरिइ, A आओरिउ. 4 A
अक्खोहणिउं. 5 P स जं. 6 P माणव सपंडु, S माणव सपिण्डु, A माणवउ पंडु with स
superscribed above उ. 7 P पिगल. 8 P स °भायहि. 9 P तुंगत्तणेण. 10 S वत्थइ.
11 P स भोयणइ. 12 P देवि. 13 P स पहरणइ. 14 P स देइ. 15 S उसहिउ. 16 S धरइं
17 P स °णाहरणइं. 18 P हरइं, A भरइ. 19 S णेमित्थिया. 20 P थवइइथिय, S थवइइथिय
A थवइ थिय. 21 P °परोहिय, S °परोहिया. 22 S चित्तिया.

7. 1 S पर्यं × गै, A पयाणउं. 2 S हिरिण्हि, A हेरियाहिं. 3 S कणिण्हो. 4 P स
सण्णाहिवि.

२ महाहतः, मानगिरीत्यर्थः. ३ प्रगुणः.

[६] १ हतरोगाः ओषधयः. २ स्थापयति प्रयच्छति वा. ३ ग्रहपतिः. ४ स्थपति.

तं सुणेवि^१ स-रोसु पलम्ब-वाहु^२
पड्डु^३ पडह समाहय दिण्णं सँख्ख^४
किड कलयलु लइयइ^५ पहरणाइं^६
णीसरिउं^७ सत्त^८ सँख्खोहणीउं^९
भरहेसर-वाहुवली वि ते वि
हय हयहुं^{१०} महा-गयं^{११} गयवराहुं^{१२}

सण्णज्जइ पोयण-णयर-णाहु ॥ ३।
धयं दण्ड छत्त उब्भिय असङ्ख ॥ ४
कर-पहरं-पयट्टुइं^५ वाहणाइं ॥ ५
एक्कं^६ सेण्णए अक्खोहणीउ ॥ ६
आसण्णइं^७ हुक्कइं^८ वल्लइं^९ वे वि ७
सवडंमुह^{१०} धयं^{११} धयवडहुं^{१२} देवि ॥ ८
भड^{१३} भडहुं^{१४} महा-रह रहवराहुं ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

देवासुर-वल-सरिसइं^१
एकमेक कोकन्तइं^२

वहिय-हरिसइं^३
रणे हक्कन्तइं^४

कञ्चुय-कवय-विसट्टुइं^५ ।
उभय-वल्लइं^६ अब्भिइइं^७ ॥ १० ॥

[८]

अब्भिइइं^१ वहिय-कलयलाइं^२
वाहिय-रह-चोइय-वारणाइं^३
लुअं-जुण्णं-जोत्तं-खण्डिय-धुराइं^४
णिवहिय-भुअं-पाडिय-सिराइं^५
गय-दन्त-छोहं-मिण्णुभडाइं^६
पडिहय-विणिवाइय-गयघडाइं^७
मुसुमूरियं-चूरिय-रहवराइं^८

भरहेसर-वाहुवली-वलाइं ॥ १
अणवरयामेळियं-पहरणाइं ॥ २
दारिय-णियम्ब-कप्पिय-उराइं ॥ ३
धुय-खन्ध-कवन्ध-पणोच्चिराइं ॥ ४
उच्चाइय-पडिपेळियं-भडाइं ॥ ५
अच्छोडिय-मोडिय-धयवडाइं ॥ ६
दलवहिय-लोहिय-हयवराइं ॥ ७

5 P S सुणिवि. 6 S पलंबवाहो. 7 P S हु. 8 P दिन्न. 9 P संख. 10 A P धयच्छत्त-
दंड. 11 S लइयइ, A लइयइ. 12 S पहरणाइ. 13 A °पहय°. 14 P S °पयट्टइ.
15 P साहणाइं, S साहणाइ. 16 P नीसरिउ, A नीसरिउं. 17 A संखोहणीहिंए. 18 S
एक्काइसेण, A एक्काइसेण्ण. 19 P संखोहणीउ, A अक्खोहणीए. 20 P S आसण्णइ. 21 S
हुक्कइ. 22 P S वल्लइ. 23 S सवडम्मुह. 24 P धय. 25 P S धयवडहु. 26 P S हयहं. 27
S समागय. 28 P S गयवराहं. 29 P भडहं, S भडह, A भडहु. 30 P S रहवराहं. 31 S
हरिसइ. 32 P S °विसट्टइ. 33 P कोकंतइं, S कोकंतइ, A क्कंतइं. 34 P S रोकंतइ. 35 S
°वल्लइ. 36 P S अब्भिइइ.

8. 1 P S अब्भिइइ. 2 P S °वाहुवलीसराइं, A °वाहुवलीवलाइ. 3 P S °वाहणाइ.
4 S °मिळिय. 5 P S लुय. 6 P जञ्चु, S जण्णु. 7 S जत्त. 8 S उराइ. 9 S A भुय. 10 P S
धुयखंध°, A धयवद्ध corrected from धुय°. 11 S °पण्हिराइं. 12 P भिण्णुभडाइं, S
भिण्णुभडाइ. 13 S A °भडाइ. 14 P °घडाइ. 15 P A °धयवडाइ. 16 S सुसुमूरियं.

[७] १ सम्यक् प्रकारेण क्षोभयति. २ भरतसेण्णे.

[८] १ छेदित-चरण-युगलम् (reading जन्). २ आर्षतं (? वाघातम्). ३ प्रोत्सारितैः.

रुहिरोल्लै^{१८} सरैहिं^{१९} विहाविर्याइं . णं वे वि कुसुंभोहिं^{२०} रावियाइं ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

पेक्खेवि^{२१} वल्लै^{२२} धुलन्तइं मीहिहिं^{२३} पडन्तै^{२४} मन्तिहिं^{२५} धरियं 'म भण्डहो ।
किं वहिएण वैयाए भड-संघाए^{२६} दिट्ठि-जुज्झु वरि मण्डहो ॥ ९

[९]

पहिलउं जुज्झेवउ दिट्ठि-जुज्झु जल-जुज्झु पडीवरं मल्ल-जुज्झु ॥ १
जो तिण्णि मिं^{२७} जुज्झइं जिणइं अज्झु तहो णिहिं^{२८} तहो रयणइं तासु रज्जु ॥ २
तं णिसुणेविं^{२९} दुक्खुं णिवारियाइं साहणेइं वे वि ओसारियाइं ॥ ३
लहु^{३०} दिट्ठि-जुज्झु पारहु तेहिं जिण-णन्द-सुणन्दा-णन्दणेहिं ॥ ४
११ अवलोइउ भरहें पेदमुं भाइं कइलासें कञ्चण-सइलु णाइं ॥ ५
असियं-सियांयम विहाइं दिट्ठि णं कुवल्लय-कमल-रविन्द-विट्ठि^{३१} ॥ ६
पुणु जोइउं वाहुवलीसरेण सरं कुमुय-सण्डु णं दिणयरं ॥ ७
अवरासुह-हेट्ठासुह-सुहाइं णं वर-वहुं-वयण-सरोरुहाइं ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

१२ उवरिल्लियए विसाल्लए भिउडि-कराल्लए हेट्ठिम दिट्ठि परजियं ।
णं णव-जोवणइंती चञ्चल-चित्ती कुलवहु इज्जेए तज्जियं ॥ ९

[१०]

जं जिणंविं^{३२} ण सक्किउ दिट्ठि-जुज्झु पारहु खणद्धे सलिल-जुज्झु ॥ १
जल्ले पइइं^{३३} पिहिमि-पोयण-णरिन्दं णं माणस-सरवरं सुर-गइन्दु ॥ २

17 PS रुहिरोल्लै. 18 S सरिहि. 19 P विहाविभाइं, S वहावियाइं. 20 P कुसुंभे, A कुसुंभए. 21 P पेक्खेवि, S पिक्खेवि. 22 S वल्लइ. 23 S मीहिहि, A मीहिहिं. 24 PS पडंतइ. 25 S मन्तिहि. 26 P धरिभ, 27 P वराइं. 28 P दिट्ठु corrected to दिट्ठि. 29 PS वर.
9. 1 P पहिलउं. 2 A पडिल्लउ. 3 A वि. 4 PS जुज्झइ. 5 A जिणइं. 6 P निहि. 7 P रयणइ. 8 PS णिसुणिवि, A णेवि. 9 PS जुज्झु, A दुक्खु corrected to उज्झु. 10 S णिवारियाइ. 11 S साहणइ. 12 S ऊसारियाइं, A असारियाइं. 13 P दिट्ठु. 14 S णंदणु णंदा°. 15 A पडम. 16 PA भाइं. 17 PS 'सेलु. 18 PA असिभ. 19 PS सिभा°. 20 PS विहाए, A विहाइं. 21 S 'रवेद°. 22 PSA दिट्ठि. 23 PS जोयउ. 24 P 'हेट्ठासुह°. 25 S सुहाइ. 26 P महुअर°, gloss noting the variant वरवहुं, S महुअर°. 27 S विसालइ. 28 S करालइ. 29 S परजिया. 30 A जोवणइंती. 31 P अइलुए, S अइज्जइ. 32 S तज्जिया.

10. 1 A तं. 2 PS जिणवि. 3 P पइइ, S पइइ. 4 P पिहि, S पिहिमि°, A पिहिंवि°. 5 PSA 'णरिन्दु. 6 A सर°. 7 PSA 'गइन्दु.

४ चाणैः खण्डितानि.

[९] १ धनुष ५००. २ प्रथमतः. ३ मरगय-वण्य, धनुं ५२५, वाहुवली. ४ कृष्ण-धेत-ताम.

एत्थन्तरें महि-परमेसरेण
पमुक्कं झलक्क सहोयरासु
छुड्डु^{१३} वाहुवलिहें वच्छयल्लं पत्त
परथिय(?) उरें तोय तुसार-धवल्लं
पुणु पच्छंए^{१४} वाहुवलीसरेण
उच्चाइय चल-णिम्मल्लं-तरंण^{१५}

आडोहेंवि^{१०} सलिलु समच्छरेण ॥ ३
णं वेल संमुहें महिहरासुं ॥ ४
णिम्भच्छियं असइ वं पुणु गियत्त ॥ ५
णं णहें तारा-णितरुम्भ वहल ॥ ६
आमेल्लियं सलिल-झलक्क तेण ॥ ७
णं संचारिं आयसागइ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

ओहट्ठिं भरहेसरु
सुरयारुहण-वियक्कए^{२७}

थिं मुह-कायरु गरुअं-रहल्लए^{२०} लइयउ ।
विरह-झलक्कए भग्गु व दुप्पवइयंउ ॥ ९

[११]

जं जिणेंवि^१ ण सक्किउ सलिल-जुज्झु
आवील्लं-विकच्छउ वल्लं-महल्ल
ओवगियं पुणु किय वाहु-सइ
वहु-वन्धिहें दुक्करं-कत्तरीहें
संहु भरहें सुइरु करेवि वामु
उच्चाइउ उभयं-करेंहें णरिन्दु
एत्थन्तरें वाहुवलीसरासु
किउ कलयल्लु संहणें विज्जंउ घुट्टु

पारज्जु^२ पडीवउ मल्ल-जुज्झु ॥ १
अक्खाडंए णांइ पइह मल्ल ॥ २
णं भिडियं सुवन्तं-तियन्तं सइ ॥ ३
विण्णाणंहें करणंहें^{१४} भामरीहें ॥ ४
पुणु पच्छंए दरिसिउ गियय-थासु ॥ ५
सक्केण वं जम्मणें जिणं-वरिन्दु ॥ ६
आमेल्लिं देवेंहें^{२४} कुसुम-वासु ॥ ७
णरणाहु विलक्खीहूउ सुट्टु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

चक्क-रयणु परिचिन्तिउं^{२७}
पसरियं-कर-णिउंरुम्भें

उप्परि घत्तिउं^{२८}
दिणयर-विम्भें^{२९}

चरम-देहुं तें^{३०} वञ्चिउ ।
णांइ मेरु परिअञ्चिउ ॥ ९

8 P इत्थन्तरे, S इत्थन्तरि. 9 PS आडोहवि. 10 PS ता मुक्क. 11 S समुद्ये, A समुधिं.
12 PS महीहरासु. 13 A छुड्डु वाहुवलिहि. 14 S वच्छयले. 15 PS णिम्भच्छियं.
16 PS य. 17 PS *धवल्ल. 18 S पच्छप, A पच्छइ. 19 S आसिल्लिय. 20 P *णिम्मल्लं.
21 S *तुरंग. 22 S संचारिय. 23 P उहट्ठिअ, S ओहट्ठिय. 24 P थिय. 25 A गस्य.
26 S रहल्लइ. 27 PS *विपक्कए. 28 P दुप्पवइअउ.

11. 1 S जिणिवि. 2 A आडत्तु पडिवउ. 3 A आवीलि. 4 P वल्लं. 5 PSA अक्खाडंइ.
6 S णाह. 7 P उवगियय, S उव भेय. 8 PS भिडिय. 9 P सुअंत, A सुवत्त. 10 A तिउंत.
11 P वंधिहि, S वन्धिहि. 12 A डडकरि. 13 S विण्णाणहि. 14 P करणंहि, S करणहि. 15
PS सहु. 16 S पच्छइ. 17 S उच्चायउ. 18 S उहयं. 19 S करेहि, A करि. 20 PS वि.
21 A जिणवरि. 22 PS एत्थन्तरि, A इत्थन्तरि. 23 S आसिल्लिउ. 24 P देवहिं, S देवहि.
25 S साहणि. 26 PS विजय. 27 P परिचिन्तिउं, A मण्णे चिन्तिउ. 28 P घित्तिउ. 29 A
चरिमदेहु. 30 S तं. 31 S सपरिय. 32 S णितरंवे. 33 S विंवे. 34 PS णाह मेरु
परिअचिउ, A मेरु नाहं परिचिउ.

[१०] १ वेला.

[११] १ सुवन्त=सादि के (?) शब्दाः. २ तिगन्तशब्दः. ३ व्यायामः.

[१२]

जं मुकु चकु चक्रेसरेण तं चिन्तित वाहुवलीसरेण ॥ १
 'किं पट्टु अप्फालमि महिहिं अज्जु णं णं धिगत्यु परिहरमि' रज्जु ॥ २
 रज्जुहो कारणं किज्जइ अज्जुत्तु घाएवर्ष भायर वप्पु पुत्तु ॥ ३
 5 किं आपं साहमि परम-भोक्खु जहिं लब्भइ अचलु अणन्तु 'सोक्खु' ॥ ४
 परिचिन्तेवि¹⁰ सुइरु मणेण एमं पुणु थविउं णराहिउ डिम्भु जेम ॥ ५
 'महु तणिय¹⁸ पिहिमि तुहुं मुंजे भाय सोमप्पहु केर करेइ¹⁹ राय' ॥ ६
 सुणिसल्लु¹⁷ केरेवि जिणु गुरु भणेवि थिउ पञ्च सुट्ठि सिरे¹⁹ लोउ देवि ॥ ७
 ओलस्विथं-करयल्लु एकुं वरिसु अविओल्लं अचलु गिरि-मेरु सरिसु ८ ॥
 10 ॥ घत्ता ॥
 वेद्धिउं सुट्टु विसालेहिं²⁶ वेल्ली-जालेहिं²⁶ अहि-विच्छिथं-वम्मीयहिं²⁷ ।
 खणु वि णं सुक्कु भडारउ मयण-वियारउ णं संसारहो भीर्यहिं ॥ ९

[१३]

एत्थन्तरे केवल-गाण-वाहु कइलसें परिट्ठिउ रिसहंणाहु ॥ १
 15 तइलोक्क-पियामहुं जग-जणेरु समसरणु वि सनाणु संपाडिहेरु ॥ २
 थोवेहिं दिवसेहिं भरहेसरो वि तहो वन्दण-हत्तिपं आउ सो वि ॥ ३
 थोत्तुगीरियं गुरु-पुरउ भाइ परलोय-मूले इहलोउं गाइं ॥ ४
 वन्देप्पिणु दसविह-धम्म-पालु पुणु पुच्छिउ तिहुवणं-सामिसालु ॥ ५
 'वाहुवलि भडारा सुह-णिहाणु के¹² कजे अज्जु ण होइ णाणु' ॥ ६
 20 तं गिस्सुणेवि¹⁴ परम-जिणेसरेण वज्जरिउ दिव-भासन्तरेण ॥ ७
 'अज्ज वि ईसीसि¹⁸ कसाउ तामु जं¹⁷ खेत्ते¹⁸ तुहारणं किउ णिवासु ॥ ८

12. 1 PS परहरमि. 2 P रज्जुहो, S रज्जुहो. 3 SA अज्जुत्तु. 4 A वाइज्जइ. 5 PS आप. 6 S जहि. 7 A लब्भइ. 8 PS अणन्त. 9 A सुक्खु. 10 S परिचिन्तित्ति. 11 PS एव. 12 P थविउ, A ठविउ. 13 A पिहिवि. 14 PS तुहु. 15 S मुंजि, A मुंजि. 16 PS करेय. 17 PA सुणिसल्लु. 18 PA करिवि. 19 PS सिरे. 20 P उल्लंविथ. 21 A इकु. 22 S अविउल्लु, A अविउल्लु. 23 SA वेद्धिउ. 24 S विसल्लिहि. 25 A जालिहिं. 26 A विच्छिथं. 27 PS वम्मियहि. 28 PA वि न सुक्कु, S णिस्सुक्कु. 29 P भीएहिं.

13. 1 A इत्थंतरि. 2 A रिसहु. 3 P पियामहुं, A पियामहु. 4 Missing in A. 5 A संपाडिहेरु. 6 PS थोवहि. 7 P दिवसहिं, S दिवसहि. 8 P मत्तिप. 9 S योतु गीरिय, A योतु गीरिय corrected to योतु व नीरिय. 10 A लोउं. 11 P तिहुवणं, S तिहुवणं. 12 PS किं. 13 PS अज्ज ण, A न अज्जु वि. 14 PS गिस्सुणिवि. 15 PS भासंतण. 16 S इसीसि. 17 A जं. 18 S खेत्ति. 19 S तुहारइ.

[१२] १ पृथिव्याम् (?)

[१३] १ अमे. २ लोकात् लोकम्.

॥ घत्ता ॥

जइ भरहहो जि समप्पिउ
एणं कसाए लइयउं

तो किं चप्पिउ
सो पवइयउं

मंइं चलणोहिं महि-मण्डलु ।
तेण ण पावइ केवलु ॥ ९

[१४]

तं वयणु सुणोविं गउ भरहु तेत्थुं
सव्वङ्कु पडिउ चलणेहिं तासु
विण्णवइ खमावइ एम जाम
उप्पण्णउं केवलं-गाणु विमलु
पउमासणु भूसणु सेय-चमरु
अत्थक्कएँ आइउ सुर-णिकाउ
थोवीहिं दिवसंहिं तिहुअणं-जणोँरि
अट्टविह-कम्म-वन्धण-विमुक्कु

वाहुवलि-भडारउं अचलु जेत्थुं ॥ १
'तउं तणिय पिहिमि' हउं तुम्ह दासु ॥ २
चउ घाई-कम्म गय खंयहो ताम ॥ ३
थिउ देहु खणोँउं दुद्ध-धवलु ॥ ४
भा-मण्डलु एक्कु जेँ छत्तु पवरुँ ॥ ५
तित्थयर-पुत्तुं केवलिउं जाउ ॥ ६
णासियंघाइयं-कम्म वि चयारि ॥ ७
सिद्धउ सिद्धालउ णवर दुक्कु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

रिसहुं वि गउ णिवाणहोँ
अककित्तिं थिउ उज्झहोँ

सासय-थाणहोँ
दणुँ-दुग्गेज्जहोँ

भरहुं वि णिव्वुइ पत्तउ ।
रज्जु स इं भु ज्जन्तउं ॥ ९

*

[५. पञ्चमो संधि]

अक्खइ गोत्तम-सामि
सुणि सेणिय उप्पत्ति

तिहुअण-लद्ध-पंसंसहुँ ।
रक्खस-वाणर-वंसहुँ ॥ १

[१]

तहिं जेँ अउज्झहिं वहवें कालें

उच्छण्णोँ णरवर-तरु-जालें ॥ १

20 P s मइ. 21 s चलणहि. 22 P s ईस. 23 s कसाए. 24 P लइउ, s लइयओ.
25 P पवइउ.

14. 1 s सुणिवि. 2 P s तित्थु. 3 s भडारा. 4 s जित्थु. 5 sA चलणेहि. 6 P तुहु.
7 A पिहिवि. 8 s हउ. 9 P खमाइ, s पमावइ. 10 s घाय°. 11 s पयहु. 12 P उप्पणउ,
A उप्पण्णउं. 13 P केवलु. 14 s पणइ. 15 A एक्कु जि. 16 s चमरु. 17 P s अथक्कइ, A
एयंतरे. 18 P सुंउ°. 19 A केवलिहि. 20 P थोविहि. 21 P s दिवसहि. 22 sA तिहुपण°. 23 A जणेरे.
24 P णासियइ. 25 P s पावकम्मइ. 26 P s रिसहो, A रिसह. 27 P भरहहो.
28 P s अकइत्ति. 29 A दण°. 30 P s दुग्गेज्जहो. 31 P सयइ, s सयं. 32 s सुंजंतउ,
A सुंजंतउ.

1. 1 A गउत्तम°. 2 P तिहुअ, s तिहुयण°, A तिहुयणे. 3 P A °पंसंसहु, s °पंसंसहो.
4 P °वंसह, s °वंसहो. 5 P s तहि. 6 P s जि. 7 s अउज्झहि, A अउज्जहो. 8 s उच्छण्णे.

[१४] १ तदकालमागतः.
पउ० चरि० 6

विमले^१खुक्^२वंसे^३ उप्पणण^४
 तासु पुत्तु णामे^५ तियसज्जउ
 तासु विजय महएवि मणोहर^६
 ताहे^७ गंभे^८ भव-भय-खय-गारउ^९
 १ रिसहु जेम वसुहार-णिमित्तउ
 रिसहु जेम थिर वालकीले^{१०}ए
 रिसहु जेम रज्जु^{११} इ भुञ्जन्ते

धरणीधरु सुरु^{१२}संपणणउं ॥ २
 पुणु जियसत्तु रणङ्गणे^{१३} दुज्जउ ॥ ३
 परिणिय थिर-माल्लूर-पओहर ॥ ४
 ११ उप्पज्जइ सुउ अजिये^{१४}भडारउ ॥ ५
 रिसहु जेम मेरु^{१५}हिं अहिसित्तउ ॥ ६
 रिसहु जेम परिणाविउ लीले^{१६}ए ॥ ७
 ए^{१७}क्क-दिवसे^{१८} गन्द^{१९}णवणु २६ जन्ते ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

पवणु^{२०}सुउं सरु दिट्ठु
 १० णा^{२१}इ विलासिणि-लोउ

पप्फुल्लिये^{२२}सयवत्तउ ।
 उन्निभय-करु^{२३} णच्चन्तउ ॥ ९

[२]

सो जि महासरु^{२४} तहिं जे^{२५} वणालए
 मउलिय-दले^{२६} विच्छाय-सरोरुहु
 तं णिएवि गउ परम-विसायहो
 १५ जो जीवन्तुं दिट्ठु पुवणहए
 जो णरवर-ल^{२७}क्खोहिं पणविज्जइ
 जिह^{२८} सञ्जाए एउं पङ्कय-वणु
 जीविउ जमेण सरीरु हुआसे^{२९}
 चिन्तइ एम भडारउ जावेहिं

दिट्ठु जिणाहिवेण वेत्ताले^{३०}ए ॥ १
 णं दुज्जण-जणु ओहुल्लिये^{३१}मुहु ॥ २
 'लइ एह जि गइ जीवहो जायहो ॥ ३
 सो अङ्गार-पुञ्जु^{३२} अवरणहए ॥ ४
 सो पहु मुअउं अवारो^{३३} णिज्जइ ॥ ५
 तिह जराए घाइज्जइ जोवणुं ॥ ६
 सत्तइ काले रिद्धि विणासे^{३४} ॥ ७
 लोयन्ति^{३५}हिं विवोहिउं तावेहिं ॥ ८

9 P विमलेखुक, A विमलेखुक. 10 S A उप्पणणउं. 11 PS सुरुउ. 12 A संपणणउं. 13 S मणोहरा. 14 P ताहि, S ताह. 15 PS गन्भि. 16 PS खयकारउ. 17 This hemistich and the whole of the next line is missing in s. 18 P अजिउ. 19 P मेरुहे. 20 P चालाकीलए, S चालाकीलइ. 21 S लीलइ. 22 A रज्जु इ with the mark of deletion over इ. 23 A एक्के. 24 S दिवसि. 25 P पंदणु. 26 A जेते. 27 PS पवणपुउ, A पवणपुअ. 28 P पफुल्लिय, S पफुल्लिय, A पफुल्लिय (?). 29 PS णाह. 30 S उन्निभयकर.

2. 1 PS ताहि. 2 SA जि. 3 S वेत्तालउ, A वेत्तालए. 4 PS दल. 5 PS विच्छाय. 6 PS ओहल्लिय. 7 P द्वाइ corrected to गइ. 8 P जीवन्तु हि. 9 S पुवणहइ. 10 S पुज्जु. 11 S अवरणहइ. 12 P लक्खहि, S लक्खहि. 13 S पणविज्जइ 14 A मुयउ. 15 S अवारइ. 16 S जिउ. 17 P एउं. 18 A जोवणु. 19 S हुआसेइ, A हुयासे. 20 P सत्तह. 21 PS जिणासइ. 22 P लोपंतिपहिं. 23 S विवोहिउ, A पवोहिउ. 24 A तावेहिं.

[१] १ इष्ठा(क्ष्वा)कवंशे.

[२] १ उयानयहे. २ अलमन-काले. ३ छल्लक-द्वारेण, उपरावौ (?) वा.

चउविह-देव-णिकापं
जिणु पवइउ तुरन्तु

॥ घत्ता ॥

आएं कलि-मल-रहियउं ॥ १
दसहिं²⁵ सहासंहिं सहियउं ॥ ९

[३]

थिउ छट्टोववासैं सुर-सारउ
रिसहु जेम पारणउं करेपिणु
सुक-झारुं आरुरिउ गिम्मलु
अट्ट वि पाडिहेर समसरणउं
गणहर णवइ लक्खु वर-साहुंहुं
ताहिं जे¹² काले¹³ जियसत्तु-सहोयर
जयसायरुहो पुत्तु सुमणोहरुं
भरहु जेम सहुं णवहिं णिहाणोहिं

वम्हयत्तं-घरें थक्कु भडारउ ॥ १
चउदह संवच्छर विहरेपिणु ॥ २
पुणु उप्पणु गणु तहो केवलु ॥ ३
जिह रिसहहो तिह देवागमणउ ॥ ४
वम्मह-मल्लं-गिसुम्भण-वाहुंहुं ॥ ५
तियसज्जयहो पुत्तु जयसायर ॥ ६
णामें सयरु सयलं-चक्रेसरु ॥ ७
रयणेहिं²⁰ चउदह-विहोहिं-पहाणेहिं ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

सयल-पिहिमिं²⁸-परिपालु
जीउ व कम्म-वसेण

एक-दिवसें चहुंलङ्गे ।
णिउं अवहरेंविं²⁸ तुरङ्गे ॥ ९

[४]

दुहुं तुरङ्गमु चञ्चल-छायहो
पइसइ सुण्णारणुं महाडइ
दुक्खु दुक्खु हरि दमिउं णरिन्दें⁷
ताम महा-सरु दीसइ स-कमलु
ताहिं लय-मण्डवें उप्पल्लोणेवि
समु मेलइ वेत्तालिहो जावेहिं

गयउ पणासेविं⁹ पच्छिम-भायहो ॥ १
जहिं⁴ कलि-कांलहो⁵ हियवउ पाडइ ॥ २
णं मयरउउ परम-जिणिन्दें⁸ ॥ ३
चल-वीई⁹ तरङ्ग-भङ्गुर-जलु ॥ ४
सलिलु पिएवि तुरङ्गमु पहाणेवि¹¹ ॥ ५
तिलयकेसें सम्पाइय तावेहिं ॥ ६

25 Ps र्हिअउ. 26 S इस. 27 सहसहि. 28 Ps सहिअउ.

3. 1 S छट्टोववासि, A छट्टोववासे. 2 A वम्मयत्तं. 3 PA पारणउं. 4 A उणु.
5 Missing in s. 6 P corrected to समो, A समसरणउं. 7 P SA देवागमणउं.
8 S साहुहु. 9 PS मल्लु. 10 PS वाहुहु. 11 PS तहि. 12 SA जि. 13 SA कालि. 14 A
जयसायरुहो. 15 A समणोहरु. 16 P सयलु. 17 S सहु. 18 P णवेहिं, S णवहि. 19 P
णिहाणेहिं, S णिहाणहिं. 20 P रयणहि, S रयणेहिं. 21 P विहहें, S विहहि. 22 PS पहाणेहि,
A पहाणेहि. 23 SA पिहिमि. 24 P चहुल्लगे, A चहुल्लंगे. 25 S णिउ. 26 S अवहरिवि.

4. 1 A दुहु. 2 P पणासवि, S पणासि. 3 A सुण्णारणु. 4 PS जहि. 5 PS कालु
वि. 6 A दमिउं. 7 S णरेदें, A नरिदे. 8 S विणेदं. 9 PS वीची. 10 PS तहि. 11 PS
पहाएवि, A न्हाणिवि. 12 S चेत्तालहो, A वेयालइ. 13 A तिलककेस.

[४] १ यमः द्वौ वा. २ सध्यासमये.

धीय सुलोयणीहों वलवन्तहों वहिणि¹⁶ सहोयरि¹⁷ दससयणेत्तहों ॥ ७
किर संहुं सहियहं हुक्कइ सरवर दीसइ ताम सयरुं पिहिमीसर ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

विद्धी काम-सरेहिं एक्कुं वि पउ ण पयट्टइ ।
५ णाँइ सयम्बर-माल दिट्ठि णिवहों आवट्टइ ॥ ९

[५]

केण वि कहिउ गम्पि सहसक्खहों 'कोऊहलुं किं एउ ण लंक्खहों ॥ १
एक्कु अणङ्ग-समाणुं जुवाणउं णउ जाणहुं किं पिहिमिहें¹⁸ राणउ ॥ २
तं पेक्खेवि सस तुम्हहं केरी काम-महेण हूअं विवरेरी ॥ ३
१० तं गिसुणेवि राउ रोमञ्चिउ अब्भन्तरें आणन्दु पणच्चिउ ॥ ४
'गेमित्तिहं¹⁹ आसि जं वुत्तउ एउं तं सयरगमणु गिरुत्तउ' ॥ ५
मणें परिचिन्तेवि¹⁵ पप्फुळाणणु गउ तुरन्तु तीहं दससयलोयणु ॥ ६
तं चउसट्ठि-पुरिसलक्खण-धरु जाणैवि¹⁸ सयरु सयल-चक्केसरु ॥ ७
सिरें¹⁹ करयलुं करेवि जोक्कारिउ दिण्ण कण्ण²² पुणु पुरें²³ पइसारिउ ॥ ८

१६

॥ घत्ता ॥

लीलएँ भवणु पइट्टु विज्जाहर-परिवेदिहें ।
तूसैवि²⁶ दिण्णउं तेण उत्तर-दाहिण-सेदिउ ॥ ९

[६]

तिलकेस लएप्पिणु गउ सयरु पइसरिउं अउज्जाउरि³-णयरुं ॥ १
२० सहसक्खु वि जणण-वइरु सरैवि⁴ विज्जाहर-साहणुं मेलवैवि⁶ ॥ २

14 S सुलोयणाहु. 15 S चलवंतहु. 16 A भइणि. 17 A सहोयर. 18 S सहु. 19 P सहिहं.
S सहियह. 20 PS सयल. 21 A पिहिमीसर. 22 A इक्कु. 23 P पइट्टइ. 24 S णाय,
25 PS परिवट्टइ.

5. 1 A कोउहलु. 2 PS लक्खहु. 3 S 'समाण. 4 P जुवाणउं, A जुवाणउं. 5 S
जाणहु, A जाणहं. 6 PS पिहिमिहि. 7 PA राणउं. 8 S पेक्खवि. 9 S तुम्हह. 10 PS
कामग्गहेण. 11 A हूय. 12 A अब्भन्तरि. 13 S गेमिच्चियहि, A नइमिच्चियहिं. 14 PS इउ.
15 P पेरेचिन्तेवि, S A परिचिन्तिवि. 16 S चहि. 17 PS जो. 18 A जाणिवि. 19 PSA
सिरि. 20 PS करयलु. 21 P जोक्कारिउ corrected to जयकारिउ, A जोकारिउ. 22 S
कपुण्ण. 23 PS पुरि. 24 S परेवेदिउ. 25 PS तूसैवि. 26 S दिण्णुउ.

6. 1 PS पइसारिय. 2 S अउज्जाउरि. 3 P नयरु. 4 A सरिवि. 5 S 'सहणु, A 'सहियु.
6 SA मेलविवि.

३ सुलोचनस्य पुत्री. ४ सगरस्य.

[५] १ हेलया.

गड उप्परि तासु पुण्णघण्हों
रहणेउरचक्कवालण-यरे
जो तोयदवाहणुं तासु सुउ
गड हंस-विमाणे तुड-मणुं
मम्भीस दिण्णे अमरेसरणेण
जे^१ रिउ अणुपच्छएँ लग्गं तहों

जे^२ जीविउ हरिउ सुंलोयणहों ॥ ३
विणिवाइउ पुण्णमेहुँ समरे ॥ ४
सो रणेमुहेँ कह वि^३ कह वि णं मुउ ॥ ५
जहि^४ अजिय-जिणिन्द^५-समोसरणु ॥ ६
स-वइर-वित्तनुं कहिउ णरेण ॥ ७
गय पांसु पंडीवा णिय-णिवहों ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तोयदवाहणु देव^{१०}
जिम सिद्धालेँ सिद्धु

पाण लएविणुं णट्टुं ।
तिम समसरणे पइड्डु ॥ ९

[७]

तं णिसुणेवि^१ पंहु झत्ति पलित्तउ
'मरु मरु जइ वि जाई पायालहों
पइसइ जइ वि सरणु सुर-सेवहूँ
पइसइ जइ वि सरणु थिर-थाणहूँ
पइसइ जइ वि सरणु दुवारहूँ
कप्पामरहूँ जइ^{१५} वि अहमिन्दहूँ
मरइ तो वि मंहु तोयदवाहणु'
पेक्खेवि^{१०} माणत्थम्भु जिणिन्दहों
सो वि गम्पि समसरणु पइड्डुं
विहि^{२०} मि भवन्तराइँ वज्जरियइँ

णं खड-हारुं हुआंसणे घित्तउ ॥ १
विसहर-भवण-मूल-घेण-जालहों ॥ २
दसविह-भावणवासिय-देवहूँ ॥ ३
अट्ट विहूँ विन्तर-गिवाणहूँ ॥ ४
जोइस-देवहूँ पञ्च-पयारहूँ ॥ ५
वरुण-पवण-वइसवण-सुरिन्दहूँ ॥ ६
पइज करेवि^{१८} गड दससयलोयणु ॥ ७
मच्छरु माणु वि गलिउ णरिन्दहों ॥ ८
जिणु पणवेप्पिणु पुरउ णिविड्डु ॥ ९
विहि^{२०} मि जणण-वइरइँ परिहरियइँ ॥ १०

7 P पुण्णघणहो. 8 S जं. 9 P SA पुण्णमेहु. 10 S तोयदवाहण. 11 P रणउहे, S रणउहि.
12 P कहिवि कहिवि ण मउं, S कहिवि सुणउं, A कहवि न कहवि मुउ. 13 A चट्टमणु.
14 P S जहि. 15 P °जिणेद°. 16 P दिन्न. 17 P °वित्तनु. 18 S लग्गं, A लग्गु. 19 P
°निवहो. 20 Missing in P S. 21 P S लेवि. 22 P S पणट्टु. 23 P S सिद्धालय, A
सिद्धालउ. 24 A समसरणु.

7. 1 P S णिसुणिवि. 2 A खडभार. 3 P S हुआसणि. 4 P S जाहि. 5 P S सुरसेवहो,
A °सेवहु. 6 P S °भवणवासियदेवहो, A °देवहु. 7 S °थोरणहु, A °थाणहु. 8 P विहहों
corrected to °विहहो, A विहहु. 9 P S वेंतर°. 10 SA °गिवाणहु. 11 SA हुच्चारहु.
12 P जोइसएवहूँ, S जोइसएवहो. 13 °पयारहो. 14 S कप्पामरहो. 15 A अहव. 16 S
अहमिन्दहो. 17 P °सुरिन्दहु, S °सुरिन्दहो. 18 A करिवि. 19 S पेक्खिवि. 20 P S जिणेदहो.
21 A वइड्डु. 22 A विहिं वि. 23 P भवन्तराइ. 24 P S वज्जरियइ. 25 P S °वइरइ.

[६] १ सहस्राक्ष-पितुः. २ पूर्णमेघस्य. ३ न मृतः. ४ इन्द्रेण. ५ सहस्राक्षस्य मृत्वाः. ६ पार्थे
गताः. ७ पुनः, सहस्राक्षस्य किङ्कराः.

[७] १ सहस्राक्षः. २ तृणभारम्. ३ मेघस्य. ४ घनदस्य. ५ मम हस्ते. ६ सहस्राक्षः.

॥ घत्ता ॥

०भीम-सुभीमैहि^{२६} तामं^{२७}
पुत्र-भवन्तर-णेहे^{२८}

अहिणव-गहिय-पसाहणु ।
अवरुण्डिउ घणवाहणु ॥ ११

[८]

५ पभणइ भीसु भीम-भड-भङ्गणु
जिह चिरु तिह एवहि^४ मि पियारउ^५
'लइ कामुक-विमाणु^६ अवियारं^७
अणुं वि रयणायरं^८ परियञ्चियं^९
तीस परम जोयण विस्थिणी^{११}
१० अणु वि एक-वार छज्जोयणं^{१०}
भीम-महाभीमंहुं^{११} आप्सें^{१२}
विमलकित्ति-विमलामलं-मन्तिहि^{१३}

'तुहुं महु अण्ण-भवन्तरं^३ णन्दणु ॥ १
चुम्बिउ पुणु वि पुणु वि सयवारउ ॥ २
लइ रक्खसिय विज्ज संहुं^६ हारं ॥ ३
दुप्पइसार सुरेहि^{१०} मि वञ्चिय ॥ ४
लङ्का-णयरि तुञ्जु मंइं दिण्णी ॥ ५
लइ पायाललङ्क घणवाहण' ॥ ६
दिण्णु पयाणउं मणं^{१७} परिओसें ॥ ७
परिमिउं अवरेहि^{२१} मि सामन्तेहि^{२२} ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

१५ लङ्काउरिहि^{२३} पइहु
रक्खस-वंसहो णाँइं

अविचलुं रज्जे^{२५} परिट्ठिउ ।
पहिलउ कन्दु समुट्ठिउं ॥ ९

[९]

वहवें कालें वल-संपत्तिंए
तं समसरणु पईसइ जावेहिं^३
पुच्छिउ णाहु पिहिमिं^५-परिपालें
२० तुमहें जेहा वय-गुण-वन्ता
तं गिसुणेंवि कन्दप्प-वियारउ

अजिय-जिणहो गउ वन्दण-हत्तिंए ॥ १
सयरु वि तैहिं जें पराइउ तावेहिं ॥ २
'कइ होसन्ति भवन्ते कालें ॥ ३
कइ तित्थयरं देव अइकन्ता' ॥ ४
मागह-भासंए कइइ भडारउ ॥ ५

26 A भीमसुभीमहिं. 27 PS ताव. 28 A ०नेहि.

8. 1 A पभणइ. 2 PS तुहु. 3 S ०भवंतरि. 4 A एवहिं वि. 5 S कसुविकमाण, 6 PS सह. 7 A अण्ण. 8 S रयणायरे. 9 P ०परेअचिअ, S torn. 10 PS A सुरेहिं. 11 PS विस्थिणी. 12 PS मइ. 13 A इकं. 14 P छज्जोयण. 15 S ०महाभीमहु, A ०महाभीमह. 16 A पयाणउं. 17 PS मणि. 18 P ०विमलामलं, S ०विमलमळं, A ०विमलालयं. 19 PS ०मंतेहिं. 20 A परिमिउं. 21 P A अवरेहिं. 22 A सामंतिहिं. 23 P लंकाउरिहे. 24 PS अविचले. 25 P राज्जु, S रज्जु. 26 PS णाइं. 27 A समुट्ठिउं.

9. 1 A विहवे 2 A ०संपत्तिं. 3 A जाविहिं. 4 S तहि जि परायउ ताविहिं. 5 A पिहिविं. 6 A हवतें कालें. 7 A तुमिहं, S तुमहे. 8 P तित्थयर, S तित्थर. 9 S ०भासइ, A ०भासइं.

७ राक्षसेन्द्राभ्याम्.

[८] १ नवकण्ठा-हारेण सह. २ एकद्वारो यत्र.

‘मइँ¹⁰ जेहउ केवल-संपणउं
 पइँ¹⁶ जेहउ छक्खणउं-पहाणउं
 पइँ¹⁸ विणु दस होसन्ति णरेसर
 णव वलएव णव जि णारायण
 अणु वि एकुणसँडि पुराणइँ

एकु जि रिसहु देउ उप्पणउं ॥ ६
 भरहँ-णराहिउ एकु जि राणउं ॥ ७
 मइँ विणु वावीस वि तित्थङ्कर ॥ ८
 हर एयारह णव जि दसाणण ॥ ९
 जिण-सासणँ होसँन्ति पहाणइँ ॥ १०

॥ घत्ता ॥

तोयदवाहणु ताम
 दस-उत्तरेण सएण

भावेँ पुलउ वहन्तउ ।
 भरहुँ जेम णिक्खन्तउ ॥ ११

[१०]

णिय-णन्दणहोँ णिहय-पडिक्खहोँ
 वहवेँ कालेँ सासय-थाणहोँ
 सयरहोँ सयल पिहिमिँ भुञ्जन्तहोँ
 सडि सहास ह्य वर-पुत्तहुँ
 एक्क-दिवसेँ जिण-भवण-णिवासहोँ
 भरह-किर्यँ मणि-कञ्जण-माणइँ
 भणइँ भईरहि सुट्टु वियक्खणुँ
 कहेँवि¹⁶ गङ्ग भमाडहुँ पासेँहिँ¹⁸

लङ्का-णयरि दिण्ण महरक्खहोँ ॥ १
 अजिये-भडारउ गउ णिवाणहोँ ॥ २
 रयण-णिहाणइँ परिपालन्तहोँ ॥ ३
 सयल-कला-विण्णाण-णित्तहुँ ॥ ४
 वन्दण-हत्तिएँ गय कइलासहोँ ॥ ५
 चउवीस वि वन्देप्पिणु थाणँइँ ॥ ६
 ‘करँहुँ किं पि जिण-भवणँहुँ रक्खणु ॥ ७
 तं जि समत्थिउँ भाइ-सहासेँहिँ²⁰ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

दण्ड-रयणु परिचिन्तेँवि²¹
 पायालइरिहेँ²³ णाइँ

खोणि खणन्तुँ भमाडिउ ।
 वियड-उरत्थल्लु फाडिउ ॥ ९

10 P S मइँ. 11 P A °संपणउं. 12 P A उप्पणउं. 13 P S पइँ, A तइँ. 14 P छखंड°. 15 P A पहाणउं. 16 S भरहुँ. 17 P A राणउं. 18 S पइँ. 19 A इक्कुणसडि. 20 P पुराणइँ. 21 P S जिणसासण, 22 P S होहँति. 23 P S भरहो.

10. 1 P S अजिउ भडारहो. 2 A पिहिमि. 3 P S °णिहाणइँ. 4 P °पुत्तहुँ, S पुत्तहो, A °पुत्तहँ. 5 S णित्तहुँ, A °णित्तहँ. 6 P वंदणभत्तिए. 7 A केलासहो. 8 S °कयइँ. 9 S °माणइँ. 10 P गणइँ, S णणइँ. 11 A भणइँ. 12 S विक्खणणु. 13 P S करहुँ. 14 P °भवणहुँ, S भवणहो. 15 S रक्खणो. 16 P कट्टिवि, A कट्टेवि. 17 P भमाडहुँ, S भमाडहो. 18 S पासेहि. 19 समत्थिउ. 20 P सहासहिँ. 21 S परिचित्तिवि, A परिचिंवेवि. 22 A खमंतु. 23 P S पायालइरिहिँ णाइँ.

[९] १ आगामिक. २ अतिक्रान्ता.

[१०] १ भागीरथि. २ पातालभिरि.

[११]

तकखणें^१ खोहु जाउ अहि-लोयहों^२ धरणिन्दहों^३ सहास-फड-डोयहों^४ ॥ १
 आसीविस-दिडिहें^५ 'णिकखत्तिय^६ सयलं वि छारहों^७ पुड्डु पवत्तियं^८ ॥ २
 कह वि कहं वि ण वि दिडिहें^९ पडियां^{१०} भीम-भईरहि वे उवरिया ॥ ३
 ५ दुम्मण दीण-अयण परियत्ता^{११} लेंहु सक्केय-णयरि संपत्ता ॥ ४
 मंन्तिहें^{१२} कहिउ 'कहं वि तिह^{१३} भिन्दहों^{१४} जिह उड्डुन्ति ण पाण णरिन्दहों^{१५} ॥ ५
 तामं सहा-मण्डइं^{१६} मण्डिज्जइ आसणु आसणेण पीडिज्जइ ॥ ६
 मेहल्लं^{१७} मेहलेण आलग्गं हारें हारु मउड्डु मउड्डमों ॥ ७
 सयर-परिन्दासण-संकासइं^{१८} वइसणोंहुं^{१९} वाणवइ सहासइं^{२०} ॥ ८

10

णरवइ आउल-चिउं^{२१}
 सड्ढि-सहासंहुं^{२२} मन्नें^{२३}

॥ घत्ता ॥

सवत्थाणु विहावइ ।
 एक्कु वि पुत्तु ण आवइ ॥ ९

[१२]

भीम-भईरहि^१ तामं पइइ^२ 'णिय-णिय-आसणें^३ गम्पि णिविद्धा ॥ १
 15 पुच्छिय पुणु परिपालिय-रज्जे^४ 'इयर ण पइसरन्ति किं कज्जे ॥ २
 तेहिं^५ विणासणाइं^६ विच्छायइं^७ तामरसाइं^८ वं^९ णिड्डुयगार्यइं^{१०} ॥ ३
 'तं^{११} णिसुणेवि अयणु तहों^{१२} मन्तिहें^{१३} जाणाविउ पच्छणण-पडत्तिहें^{१४} ॥ ४
 'हे णरवइ णिय-कुलहों^{१५} पइवा गय दियहा किं एन्ति^{१६} पडीवा ॥ ५
 जलवाहिणि-पवाह णिव्वूढां^{१७} परियत्तन्ति^{१८} काइं^{१९} ते^{२०} मूढा ॥ ६
 20 घण-घट्टियइं^{२१} विज्जु-विप्पुरियइं^{२२} सुविणर्यं-वालभाव-संचरियइं^{२३} ॥ ७
 जलवुवुवुं^{२४} तरङ्ग-सुरचावइं^{२५} कइ दीसन्ति विणासुं^{२६} ण भावइं^{२७} ॥ ८

11. 1 s वकखणि. 2 s धरणदहो. 3 s दिडिहिय. 4 P सयल. 5 PS छारणुज. 6 PS परियन्तिय. 7 s च्हिवि. 8 दिडिहे, s दिडिहि. 9 A भरिया. 10 This hemistich missing in s. 11 P संकेय, A साकेय. 12 s मंतिहि. 13 A भिदहु. 14 PS ताव. 15 P भंडडु, s भंडव. 16 PS मेहल. 17 PS संकासइ. 18 PS घइसणाह. 19 PS सहासइ. 20 A आउचलत्तु. 21 PSA सहासहु. 22 PS मन्ने.

12. 1 P भइरहि. 2 PS ताव. 3 A णियणियणिय आसणहिं वइइ. 4 P ण पइसरंत, s किं करति. 5 PS तेहि. 6 PA विणासणाइ. 7 SA इव. 8 P णिड्डुयवार्यइ, s णिड्डुयवार्यइ, A तिड्डुयवार्यइ corrected to तिड्डुयवार्यइ. 9 A तं. 10 A कुलभवणपइवा. 11 A इति. 12 A ले ऊडा. 13 s परियत्ति. 14 PS काइ. 15 s तै. 16 P वट्टिअइं. 17 PS सुविणइ. 18 A वुवुव. 19 s सुरचावइ. 20 PA विणास. 21 A भावइं.

[११] १ क्षयं नीताः. २ कृताः. ३ सगरस्य प्रकटीक्रियते. ४ ६०००० आसन पुत्राणाम् । ३२००० सुकृतवद-रुपाणाम्, एवं ९२०००.

॥ घत्ता ॥

भरह-बाहुवलि-रिसँह
कर दीसन्ति²² पडीवा

काल-भुअङ्गं गिलिया ।
उज्झँहिँ एकहिँ²⁵ मिलिया' ॥ ९

[१३]

जं 'गिहरिसु' समासएँ²² दिण्णउं
'तेण जें' ते अत्थाणु ण दुक्का
लद्धावसरेंहिँ⁶ जं अणुहुत्तउं
तं गिसुणेवि राउ मुच्छंगउ
तहिँ¹⁴ मि कालें¹⁵ सामिय-सम्मिणेंहिँ
दुक्खु दुक्खुं दूरुज्झियँ-चेयणु
'किं सोएँ²³ किं खन्धावारें
आयएँ²⁵ लच्छिँएँ वहु जुज्झाविय

तं चक्कवइहें हियवउं भिण्णउं ॥ १⁵
फुडुं महु केरउं पेसणु चुक्का' ॥ २
भइरहि-भीमहिँ¹¹ कहिउ गिरुत्तउ ॥ ३
पडिउ महहुमुं ब पवणाहउं ॥ ४
भिच्चहिँ¹⁷ जेम ण मेळिँउ पाणेंहिँ¹⁹ ॥ ५
उट्टिउ सब्बज्जागर्यँ-चेयणु ॥ ६¹⁰
वरि पावज्ज लेमिँ²⁴ अवियारें ॥ ७
पाहुणर्याँ इवँ वहु वोलावियँ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

जो जो को²⁹ वि जुवाँणु
मेइणि छेच्छइँ जेम

तासु तासुं कुलउँत्ती ।
कवणें³⁴ गरेंण ण भुत्ती' ॥ ९¹⁵

[१४]

पभणिउं भीसु 'होहि दिहुँ रज्जहों
तेण वि बुत्तु 'णाहिँ' वउ भुज्जमिँ
चँत्तुं भीसु भइरहि हक्कारिउ

हउँ³ पुणु जामि थामि णिय-कज्जहों ॥ १
'छेच्छइँ पइँ' जि कहिय णउ भुज्जमिँ ॥ २
दिण्णं पिहिमिँ¹⁰ वइसणें वइसारिउ ॥ ३

22 Metre requires रिसहा. 23 P वीसंति. 24 A उज्जहे. 25 PS एकहि.

13. 1 S गिदरसु, A गियरसणु. 2 A समाए. 3 SA दिण्णउं. 4 P हिअवउ, S हिँअवउ.
5 P S भिण्णउं, A भिन्नउ. 6 SA जि. 7 S पडु. 8 P केरउं. 9 S लद्धावसरहु. 10 P अणुहुत्तउं,
A अणुहुत्तउ. 11 S भैरहिभीमहि. 12 S महादुम, A महहुमो. 13 A पवणाहउं. 14 A तहिँ.
15 P S कालि. 16 P 'समाणेहिँ, S 'समाणेहि. 17 P S भिच्चहि. 18 S पोछिउ. 19 P
पाणहिँ, S पाणिहिँ. 20 P दुक्ख. 21 P दूरुज्झियँ. 22 P सव्वंगगयँ, S सव्वंगगयँ. 23 S
सोयँ. 24 P S लेमि. 25 P आयें, S आयइ. 26 P S पाहुणभा. 27 P इय. 28 S वोलाविया.
29 P S कोइ. 30 P जुज्जाणु. 31 Missing in s. 32 S कुलत्ती. 33 S छिच्छइँ, A
छिच्छइँ. 34 P कवणें, S कमेण, A कवणि.

14. 1 A पभणिउं. 2 P रहुदिउ, S दिउ, A रहु. 3 P S हउ. 4 P S णाहि. 5 S भुंजमि.
6 P छेच्छइँ, S छेछइँ, A छिच्छइँ. 7 S पइ. 8 S चार. 9 P S दिण्णु, A दिन्न. 10 A पुइइ.

[१३] १ दृष्टान्तः. २ अन्य व्याजेन. ३ पुथली.

[१४] १ पुंश्वली. २ लक्षः.
पठ० चरि० ७

अप्पुणु भरहु जेम णिक्खन्तउ तउ करेवि पुणु णिव्वुइ पत्तउ ॥ ४
 ता एत्तेह^{१२} विणिहय-पडिवक्खहों रज्जु करन्तहों तहों महरक्खहों ॥ ५
 देवरक्खु उप्पण्ण^{१३} णन्दणु णैरवइ एक्कं-दिवसे^{१४} गउ उववणु ॥ ६
 कीलणं-आविहें परिमिडं णारिहिं ण्हाइ गइन्दुं व संहुं गणियारिहिं^{१०} ॥ ७
 ५ णिवडिय तासु दिड्ढि तहिं^{२१} अवसेरे^{२२} जहिं^{२३} मुउ महुयरु कमलम्भन्तेरे^{२४} ॥ ८
 ॥ घत्ता ॥

चिन्तिउ 'जिह धुअगांउ
 तिह कामारु सव्वु

रस-लम्पडु अञ्चलन्तउ ।
 कामिणि-त्रयणीसत्तउ' ॥ ९

[१५]

१० णिय-मणे^१ जाइ विसायहों जावेहिं^२ सवण-सङ्खु संपाइउ तावेहिं^३ ॥ १
 सयल वि रिसि तियालं-जोगेसरं 'महकइ गमयं वाइ वाईसर ॥ २
 सयल वि वन्धु-सज्जु-समभावा तिण-कञ्चण-परिहरणं-सहावा ॥ ३
 सयल वि जल्ल-मलङ्किय-देहा धीरत्तणेण महीहर-जेहा ॥ ४
 सयल वि णिय-तव-तेए^५ दिणयर गम्भीरत्तणेण रयणायर ॥ ५
 १५ सयल वि घोर-वीर-तव-तत्ता सयल वि सयलं-सङ्ग-परिचत्ता ॥ ६
 सयल वि कम्म-वन्ध-विद्धंसण सयल वि सयल-जीव-मग्गीसण ॥ ७
 सयल वि परमागम-परियाणा काय-किलेसेक्केकं-पहाणी ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

सयल वि चरम-सरीर^{११}
 २० णं परिणणंहे^{१२} पयइं

सयल वि उज्जुयं-चित्ता ।
 सिद्धि-वहुयं वरइत्ता ॥ ९

[१६]

तो एत्थन्तेरे^१ पहु आणन्दिउ सो रिसि सङ्खु तुरन्ते^२ वन्दिउ ॥ १
 पभणिउं विण्णवेवि^३ 'सुयसायर भो भो भवम्भोय-दिवायर ॥ २

११ A अप्पणु. १२ S एत्तहि, A तेत्तहे. १३ S णंदणु उप्पण्णउ. A उप्पण्णइ णंदणु. १४ S A द्दए. १५ A 'दिवसि. १६ A कीलइ, S कीलण. १७ PS परिमिहि. १८ P S गयंदु. १९ S सज्जु. २० P S गणियारिहि. २१ S तहि. २२ P अवसरे. २३ P S जहि. २४ A कमलम्भन्तेरि. २५ P विषगारउ, S धुयगारउ. २६ P वट्ठणा.

१५. १ P S 'मणि. २ P तावेहि, S तानिहि. ३ PS तियाले. ४ S योगेसर, A जोगेसर. ५ A गमइ वय. ६ A 'परिहण. ७ S 'तेयं. ८ A मच्च. ९ S 'क्खिलेमिणेक. १० A 'पराणा. ११ PS समेत. १२ PS उज्जय. १३ P परिणणह, S परिणणणं. १४ P A पयट्टा. १५ S A 'यइ. १६ S चरयत्ता.

१६. १ P एत्थन्तेरि. २ P तुरन्ते. ३ A पभणिउं. ४ P वेण्णवेवि, A ताम वेग.

३ महारुआ.

[१५] १ महागम्मः (?).

भव-संसार-महण्णव-गासिय
जम्पइ साहु 'साहु लङ्केसर
जं जाणहि¹⁰ तं करहि¹¹ तुरन्तउ'
अट्ट दिवस संछेहण भावेवि¹⁵
अट्ट दिवस पुज्जउं गीसारैवि¹⁹
अट्ट दिवस आराहण 'वाएवि²¹

करै⁶ पसाउ पवज्जहे⁷ सामिय' ॥ ३
पइ⁸ जीवेवउ अट्ट जे⁹ वासर ॥ ४
णिविसद्धेणं सो वि णिवखन्तउं¹³ ॥ ५
अट्ट दिवस दाणइ¹⁶ देवावेवि¹⁷ ॥ ६
अट्ट दिवस पडिमउ अहिसारैवि²⁰ ॥ ७
गउ मोक्खहो परमप्पउ झाएवि ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तहो महरक्खहो पुत्तु
थिउ अमराहिउं जेम

देवरक्खु वलवन्तउ ।
लङ्क स इ²³ भु अन्तउं ॥ ९

*

[६. छट्टो संधि]

चउसट्टिहि¹ सिंहासणेहि² अइकन्तेहि³ आणन्तए⁴ भित्तिए ।
पुणु उप्पणु कित्तिघवल्लु घवल्लिउं जेण भुअणु णिय-कित्तिए ॥ १

* * * *

*यथा प्रथमस्तोयदवाहनः । तोयदवाहनस्यापत्यं महरक्षः । महरक्षस्यापत्यं देवरक्षः । देवरक्षस्यापत्यं रक्षः । रक्षस्यापत्यमादित्यः । आदित्यस्यापत्यमादित्यरक्षः । आदित्यरक्षस्यापत्यं भीमप्रभः । भीमप्रभस्यापत्यं पूजार्हन् । पूजार्हतोऽपत्यं जितभास्करः । जितभास्करस्यापत्यं संपरिकीर्तिः⁹ । संपरिकीर्तैरपत्यं सुग्रीवः । सुग्रीवस्यापत्यं हरिग्रीवः । हरिग्रीवस्यापत्यं श्रीग्रीवः । श्रीग्रीवस्यापत्यं सुमुखः । सुमुखस्यापत्यं सुव्यक्तः । सुव्यक्तस्यापत्यं मृगवेगः ।

5 P भवण्णव, A °महंतुर° (?). 6 P A करि. 7 P S पवज्जहे. 8 P S A पइ. 9 P S जि.
10 A जाणहिं. 11 A करहिं. 12 P S णिवसद्धेण. 13 P S णिवखन्तउ. 14 P S दिवसे.
15 P S A भाविनि. 16 P S दाणइ. 17 P A देवाविनि, S देवावि. 18 P S पूजउ. 19 P S A
गीसारिनि. 20 P S A अहिसारिनि. 21 S भावेवि. 22 S अमरायउ. 23 P सइ, S सयं.
24 S सुजंतउ.

1. 1 P चउसट्टिहि, A चउसट्टी. 2 P S सिंहासणेहि. 3 S अइकन्तिहि. 4 S आणन्तपभित्तिए
A अणन्तपभित्तिए. 5 S पुणु पुणु. 6 S घवल्लि. 7 A भुअणु जेण

* For the text of this dynastic list the incorrectness of the Mss. relating to sandhi, Prakritic influence etc. is ignored. Variants for the names only are recorded. 8 This name is missing in P S, 9 P S परिकीर्तिः. 10 P S मृगवेपः.

[१६] १ वाचयित्वा.

[१] १ बहुकोटिना^(१)कोटिपुरुषान्वये गते सति.

मृगवेगस्यापत्यं भानुगतिः । भानुगतेरपत्यमिन्द्रः । इन्द्रस्यापत्यमिन्द्रप्रभः ।
 इन्द्रप्रभस्यापत्यं मेघः । मेघस्यापत्यं सिंहवदनः । सिंहवदनस्यापत्यं पविः ।
 पवेरपत्यमिन्द्रविट्टः । इन्द्रविट्टोरपत्यं भानुधर्मा¹¹ । भानुधर्मणोऽपत्यं भानुः ।
 भानोरपत्यं सुरारिः । सुरारेरपत्यं त्रिजटः । त्रिजटस्यापत्यं भीमः । भीम-
 5 स्थापत्यं महाभीमः । महाभीमस्यापत्यं मोहनं¹² । मोहनस्यापत्यमङ्गारकः ।
 अङ्गारकस्यापत्यं रविः । रवेरपत्यं चक्रारः । चक्रारस्यापत्यं वज्रोदरः । वज्रो-
 दरस्यापत्यं प्रमोदः । प्रमोदस्यापत्यं सिंहविक्रमः । सिंहविक्रमस्यापत्यं चामुण्डः ।
 चामुण्डस्यापत्यं घातकः । घातकस्यापत्यं भीष्मः । भीष्मस्यापत्यं द्विपबाहुः ।
 द्विपबाहोरपत्यमरिमर्दनः । अरिमर्दनस्यापत्यं निर्वाणभक्तिः । निर्वाणभक्ते-
 10 रपत्यमुग्रश्रीः । उग्रश्रियोऽपत्यमर्हृत्कृत्तिः । अर्हृत्कृत्तेरपत्यं अनुत्तरैः । अनु-
 त्तरस्यापत्यं गत्युत्तमः । गत्युत्तमस्यापत्यमनिलः । अनिलस्यापत्यं चण्डः ।
 चण्डस्यापत्यं लङ्काशोकः । लङ्काशोकस्यापत्यं मयूरः । मयूरस्यापत्यं महा-
 बाहुः । महाबाहोरपत्यं मनोरमः । मनोरमस्यापत्यं भास्करः । भास्करस्यापत्यं
 बृहद्गतिः¹⁴ । बृहद्गतेरपत्यं बृहत्कान्तः । बृहत्कान्तस्यापत्यमरिसंत्रासः ।
 15 अरिसंत्रासस्यापत्यं चन्द्रावर्तः । चन्द्रावर्तस्यापत्यं महारवः । महारवस्यापत्यं
 मेघध्वनिः । मेघध्वनेरपत्यं ग्रहक्षोभः । ग्रहक्षोभस्यापत्यं नक्षत्रदमनः ।
 नक्षत्रदमनस्यापत्यं तारकः । तारकस्यापत्यं मेघनादः । मेघनादस्यापत्यं
 कीर्तिधवलः । इत्येतानि चतुःषष्टिं सिंहासनानि ॥

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20

[१]

सुर-कीलएँ रज्जु करन्ताहों लङ्काउरि परिपालन्ताहों ॥ १
 एकाँहि¹⁶ दिणें विज्जाहर-पवरु लेच्छी-महएँविहें भाई-गरु ॥ २
 सिरिकण्ठ-गामु णिवि-मेहुणउँ रयणउँरहों आइउ पाहुणउँ ॥ ३
 स-कलत्तु स-मन्ति-सामन्तँ-वलु तहों¹⁸ अहिमुहुँ आउ कित्तिधवलु ॥ ४
 25 स-पणौमु समाइच्छिउ करेंवि पुणु थिउँ एक्कासणें वईसरेंवि ॥ ५
 एत्थन्तरें हय-गय-रहँ-चडिउँ अत्थकँएँ पारकउ पडिउ ॥ ६

11 P S भानुधर्मा. 12 P मोहानः. 13 A मचोत्तर. 14 P S बृहद्गतिः. 15 P एकृद्दि,
 S पकृद्दि. 16 S A दिणि. 17 S °महएँविह. 18 S भाई. 19 P S सिरिकण्ठु णाम.
 20 P A निव°. 21 A मेहुणउँ. 22 P रहनेउरहो, S रहणेउरहो. 23 P A पाहुणउँ.
 24 A °समंत°. 25 S तहु. 26 P A अहिमुहुँ. 27 P सयणाउ S सपणाउ. 28 A थिय. 29 P
 S एक्कासणि. 30 S चहुसरिवि. 31 P °रय°. 32 A °वडिउ. 33 S अत्थकउ.

२ लक्ष्मी महादेवी, तस्या भ्रातृ-नरः. ३ सा(स्या)लक्ष्मः. ४ अग्रस्तावे. ५ शत्रोः (?).

चायारिं वि वारइं रुद्राईं
गिसुयईं रण-तूरइं वज्जियईं
दुवार-वइरि-सयं-रोक्कियईं

दिइं छत्त-अर्थ-चिन्धाईं ॥ ७
हय-हिंसिय-गयवर-गज्जियईं ॥ ८
पच्चारिय-खारिय-कोक्कियईं ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

तं पेक्खेविणु वइरि-वलु
'ताव ण जिणवरु जय भणामि

कित्तिधवलु सिरिकण्ठं घीरिउ ।
जाव ण रणं विवक्खु सर-सीरिउ' ॥ १०

[२]

सिरिकण्ठहो जोएवि^१ मुह-कमलु
'किं^३ ण मुणहि^४ घण-कञ्चण परुरु
तहिं^५ पुप्फोत्तर^७-विज्जाहिचइ
छुडु छुडु उच्चेल्लेवि^{१२} णीसरियं^९
तहिं^{१५} अवसरं^{१६} धवल-विसालाईं^{१७}
स-विमाणु एन्तु णीहं णियंवि सईं
तइयंहुं जे^{२३} जाउ पाणिगहणु
मा णिय-णिय-सेण्णइं^{२७} णिट्ठवहो^{२८}

कमलाएं पवुत्तु कित्तिधवलु ॥ १
विज्जाहर-सेदिहिं^५ मेहउरु ॥ २
तहो^९ तणियं दुहिय^{१०} हउं कमलमईं ॥ ३
चमरहरिहिं णारिहिं परियरिय^{१४} ॥ ४
वन्देप्पिणु मेरु-जिणालाईं^{१८} ॥ ५
घत्तिय णयणुप्पल-माल मईं ॥ ६
एवहिं णिकारंणं क्कईं रणु ॥ ७
तहो पासुं महन्ता पडुवहो' ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

गिसुणोवि^{३०} तं तेहउ वयणु
उत्तर-वारो^{३५} परिट्ठियउ^{३६}

पेसिय^{३१} दूय पराइयं तेत्तहो^{३३} ।
पुप्फोत्तर^{३६} विज्जाहरु जेत्तहो^{३७} ॥ ९

[३]

विण्णाण-विणय-णयवन्तएहिं
'परमेसर एत्थुं अ-खन्ति^४ कउ

विज्जाहरुं वुत्तु महन्तएहिं ॥ १
सवउ कण्णउं पर-भायणउं ॥ २

३४ A वेयारिदि. ३५ S A दिट्ठइ. ३६ P °घय°. ३७ A °विंघाइ. ३८ S गिसुयइ. ३९ A रणतूरइ
S रयणतय. ४० P S विज्जियाइं. ४१ S P गज्जियाइं, गज्जियाइ. ४२ P S रोक्कियाइं, °सइ
रोक्कियाइ. ४३ P S °कोक्कियाइं, A °कोक्कियाइ. ४४ S सरसरीरिउ.

२. १ S जोइवि. २ S कमलाइ, A कमलाएं वुत्तु. ३ P किञ्च. ४ A मुणहिं. ५ P सेदिहिं.
६ P S A तहि. ७ P S पुप्फोत्तर°, A पुप्फुत्तर. ८ P S तहु. ९ A तणय. १० S हउ. ११ A
कमलवइ. १२ P उच्चेल्लिदि, A उच्चेल्लिदि. १३ S णीसरिया. १४ S परियरिया. १५ P S तहि.
१६ P अवसरि. १७ S विसालाइ. १८ P °जिणालाईं, S जिणालाए. १९ S णहि. २० P णेएदि.
२१ S णयणु°. २२ S तइयहु. २३ S A जि. २४ P S एवहि, A एववहि. २५ S णिकारणि. २६
P S A काइ. २७ P S सेण्णइ. २८ A तिट्ठवहु. २९ P S पासि. ३० P तं गिसुणोवि, S तं गिसुणोवि.
३१ S पेसिउ दूयउ. ३२ P पराइय, S पराव. ३३ P तेत्तहे. ३४ P S A वारि. ३५ P परि-
ट्ठियउ. ३६ P S पुप्फोत्तर, A पुप्फुत्तर. ३७ P तेत्तहे.

३. १ P °णययंतएहिं. २ P विज्जाहर. ३ S एहु. ४ P S अखन्ति. ५ A कण्णउं. ६ P S
°भायणउं.

सरियउ णीसरेवि^७ महीहरहों
 मोत्तिय-मालउ सिरें^८ कुञ्जरहों
 धाराउ लेवि जलुं जलहरहों
 उप्पज्जवि^{११} मज्जे महा-सरहों
 ५ सिरिकण्ठ-कुमारहों दोसु कउ
 तं गिसुणेंवि^{१७} णरवइ लज्जियउं

ढोयन्ति सलिलु रयणायरहों ॥ ३
 उवसोह देन्ति^९ अण्णहों णरहों ॥ ४
 सिञ्चन्ति^{११} अङ्गु णव-तरुवरहों ॥ ५
 णलिणिये^{१३} वियसन्ति दिवायरहों ॥ ६
 तं दुहियए^{१५} लइउं सयम्बरउ^{१६} ॥ ७
 थिय माण-मडप्फरं-वज्जियउं ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

‘कण्णा दाणु कंहिं(?) तणउ
 होइ सहावें मइलणिय

जइ णं दिण्णुं तो तुडिहिं^{२४} चडावइ ।
 छेयक-लें^{२६} दीवय-सिह णावइ ॥ ९

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गउं एम भणेवि णराहिवइ
 बहु-दिवसेहें उम्माहय-जणणु
 सब्भावें भणइ कित्तिधवलुं
 तिह अच्छहुं^६ मज्जण-पाण-पियं
 १५ महु अत्थि^{१०} अणेय दीवि^{११} पवर
 कुस-कञ्चण-कञ्चुअं-मणि-रयण
 ववर-वज्जर-गीरां वि सिरि
 वेलन्धर-सिङ्खल-चीणवर

[४]

सिरिकण्ठें परिणिय पउमवइ ॥ १
 णिय-सालउं पेक्खेवि^३ गमणं-मणुं ॥ २
 ‘जिह दूरीहोइ ण मुह-कमलु ॥ ३
 किं विहिं^५ ण पहुच्चइ एह सिय ॥ ४
 हरि-हणुरुहं-हंस-सुवेल-धरं ॥ ५
 छोहार-चीरं-वाहण-जवण ॥ ६
 तोयावलि-सञ्जागार-गिरि ॥ ७
 रस-रोहण-जोहण-किक्कुधरं ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

२०

भार-भरक्खमं-भीम-तउं
 णिवाडेप्पिणु धम्मु जिह

एय महारा दीव विचित्ता ।
 जं भावइ तं गेण्हहिं^{२२} मित्ता^{२३} ॥ ९

7 P नीसरिवि, S A णीसरिवि. 8 P S सिर. 9 P A दिति. 10 S जल. 11 P सेंचित्ति, S संचित्ति. 12 P उप्पज्जइ, S उप्पज्जवि. 13 S णलिणिय, A णलिणिय. 14 A तुह. 15 P S दुहियए. 16 P लइयउ, S लयउ. 17 S गिसुणिवि. 18 P लज्जियउ. 19 S मड-प्फर. 20 P वज्जियउ. 21 P S कंहिं तणउं, A कंहिं तणउ. 22 P न. 23 P S दिण्णु. 24 P S तुडिहि. 25 A कालि.

4. 1 P S दिवसें. 2 A सालउं. 3 P S A पेक्खिवि. 4 A गवणं. 5 S कित्तिधवलु. 6 P S अच्छहु. 7 S पिया. 8 P S विहि. 9 A पहुप्पइ. 10 P अच्छि. 11 P दीवपवर, S दीवपवर. 12 P S हणरुहं. 13 P S सुवेलयर. 14 P S कंसुयं. 15 P S चीणं. 16 P S सीरा. 17 P S तोयावलिं, A तायावलिं. 18 S किक्कुधरा. 19 P लम, S खेम. 20 S तउड. 21 P S विचित्त. 22 S गिण्हहि, A गिण्हहिं. 23 P S A मित्त.

[५]

सिरिकण्ठहो ताम मन्ति कहइ
जहिँ^४ किक्कु-महीहरु हेम-इलु
पंवलङ्करु इन्दनील-गुँहिलु
मुत्ताहल-जल-तुसार-दरिसुँ
अहिणव-कुसुमइँ पकइँ फलइँ
जहिँ^{१४} दक्ख रसालउ^३ दीहियउ
जहिँ^{१४} पाणा-कुसुम-करस्वियइँ
जहिँ^{१४} धणइँ फँल-संदरिसियइँ

‘किं वंहवें^१ वाणर-दीउ^३ लइ ॥ १
विष्फुरिय-महामणि-फलिह-सिलु ॥ २
ससिकन्त-गीर-णिज्झर-वहलुँ ॥ ३
जहिँ^४ देसु वि तासु जें^{१०} अणुसरिसु ॥ ४^५
कर-गेज्झइँ^{११} पणइँ^{१२} फोफलइँ^{१३} ॥ ५
गुलियिउँ^{१४} अमरेहि^{१५} मि^{१६} ईहि[य]उँ^{१७} ॥ ६
सीयलइँ^{२०} जलइँ^{२१} अलि-चुम्बियइँ ॥ ७
धरँणिहें अङ्गाइँ व हरिसियइँ^{२५} ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तं णिसुणेंवि^{२०} तोसिय-मणेंण देवागमणहोँ अणुहरमाणइँ ।
माहव-मासहोँ पढम-दिणें तहिँ सिरिकण्ठेँ दिण्णु पयाणइँ ॥ ९

[६]

लङ्केप्पिणु लवण-समुद्-जल
जहिँ कुहिणित रविकन्त-प्पहउँ
जहिँ वाविउ वउलामोइयउँ
जहिँ जलइँ णाँहिँ विणु पङ्कयँहिँ
जहिँ वणइँ^{१३} णाँहिँ^{१०} विणु अम्बयँहिँ
गोच्छा वि णाँहिँ विणु कोइलेंहिँ

तं वाणर-दीउ पइहु वलु ॥ १
सिहिँ^३ सङ्कएँ उवरि ण देइ^४ पउ ॥ २^{१५}
सुर-सङ्कएँ^५ णरेणं ण जोइयउ ॥ ३
पङ्कयइँ^{११} णाँहिँ विणु छप्पयँहिँ^{१२} ॥ ४
अम्बा वि णाँहिँ^{१०} विणु गोच्छयँहिँ^{१५} ॥ ५
कोइलउ णाँहिँ विणु कलयलेंहिँ^{१७} ॥ ६

5. 1 The portion from वहवें वाणरदीउ लइ up to साहामयणिवह (VI 9 3 a) is transposed in A after णिविसद्धे किक्कु (VII 6 3 a). 2 A वहवे. 3 P वानरदीउ. 4 S जहि. 5 P इंदनील°, A इंदनीलु. 6 P °हवलु, A °वहुलु. 7 A °सरिसु. 8 P S जहि. 9 A जि. 10 S °कुसुमइ पकइ फलाइ. 11 S A गेज्झइ. 12 S पणइ. 13 P S फोफलइ. 14 S जहि. 15 This hemistich missing in s. 16 P गुलिअउ. 17 For the portion from °हिँ ईहियउ up to बुक्कार बो° (VI 11 5 b) P could not be used, as its folio 19 containing this portion is missing. 18 A अमरे हिँ मि. 19 A ईहिय. 20 S सीयलइ. 21 S जलइ. 22 S धणइ फलसंदरिसियइ. 23 S धरणिहि. 24 S अंगाइ, A अंरगाइ. 25 S हरिसियइ. 26 S णिसुणिवि. 27 A अणुहरमाणं. 28 P पयाणं.

6. 1 A लवण वण°. 2 S °तपहुउ, A °दप्पहउं. 3 A ससि°. 4 A द्दिंति. 5 S लामोइयउ. 6 S °संकहि. 7 A णरिहि. 8 S जहि. 9 S जलपु. 10 S णाहि. 11 S A पंकयइ. 12 S च्छपहि, A च्छप्पयहिँ. 13 S वणइ. 14 S अंबइ. 15 A गोच्छइहिँ. 16 A कोइलहिँ. 17 A कलयलिहिँ.

[५] १ प्रवाल्य(क). २ घनम्. ३ दीर्घः, धृतिकारी वा.

जहिँ फलइँ¹⁸ गाहिँ¹⁹ विणु तरुवरैहिँ²⁰ तरुवर वि गाहिँ²⁰ विणु लयहरैहिँ ॥ ७
 लयहरइँ गाहिँ किङ्कुसुमियइँ जहिँ महुयर-विन्दइँ णं भमियइँ ॥ ८
 ॥ घत्ता ॥

साहउ णउ विणु वाणरैहिँ णउ वाणरँ जाहँ²⁷ ण बुँकारो ।
 5 ताँइँ गियन्तउँ ताँहिँ जें थिँउँ विज्जालँउ सिरिकण्ठ-कुमारो²⁴ ॥ ९

[७]

पहुँ तेहिँ¹ समाणु खेडु करेविँ² अवरेहिँ⁴ धरावैवि सइँ⁵ धरेंवि ॥ १
 गउ किङ्कु-महीहरँहो(?) सिहरु चउदह-जोयण-पमाणु णयरु ॥ २
 किउ सहसा सबु सुवण्णमउ णामेण किङ्कुपुरँ अण्णमउँ ॥ ३
 10 जहिँ⁹ चन्दकँन्ति-मणि-चन्दिउउ ससि भणेंवि अ-दियहँ जें¹¹ वन्दिउउ ॥ ४
 जहिँ सूरकन्ति-मणि विप्फुरिथँ रवि भणेंवि जलँइँ मुअँन्ति दिय ॥ ५
 जहिँ णीलँउलि-भू-भङ्गुरइँ¹⁷ मोत्तियतोरण-उहँन्तुरइँ¹⁸ ॥ ६
 विट्ठुमँदुवार-रत्ताहरइँ अवरोप्फरु विहसन्ति व घरइँ ॥ ७
 उप्पणु ताम कोड्ढावणउँ सिरिकण्ठहँ वज्जकण्ठुँ तणउ ॥ ८
 15 ॥ घत्ता ॥

एक-दिवसेँ²³ देवागमणु णियँविँ²⁵ जन्तुँ णन्दीसर-दीवहँ ।
 वन्दण-हत्तिँ सो वि गउ परम-जिणहँ तइलोक्कँ-पईवहँ ॥ ९

[८]

स-पसाहणुँ स-परिवारु स-धउँ मणुसुत्तरँ-महिहरुँ जाम गउ ॥ १
 20 पडिकूलिउ ताम गमणु णरहँ सिद्धालउँ जाइँ कु-मुणिवरहँ ॥ २
 'मइँ अण्ण-भवन्तरँ काँइँ किउ जें सुर गयँ महु जिँ¹⁰ विमाणु थिउ ॥ ३

18 s फलइ. 19 A तरुवरैहिँ repeated. 20 s गाहि, A नाहि. 21 s लयहरइ गाह
 विणु कुसुमियइ. 22 s ०विंदइ. 23 s णउ. 24 s गयाइ. 25 s वाणरैहि. 26 s वाणर.
 27 s जहि. 28 s A बुकार. 29 s ताइ. 30 A नियंतु. 31 s तहि जि, A ताहि. 32 A
 थियउ. 33 A चेत्तालउ. 34 s A ०कुमारु.

7. 1 s यहु. 2 s तेग. 3 A करिदि. 4 s अवरेहि मि. 5 s सइ, A ताइ. 6 Ps ०निरि.
 7 s किङ्कपुर. 8 A अन्नमउ. 9 s जहि. 10 A चंद्रकंत०. 11 s अदियहँ, A अदियहि जे.
 12 s विप्फुरिया. 13 s भणवि. 14 s जलाइ, A जलाइ. 15 s सुयंति. 16 A लीलावरि.
 17 s ०भंगुरइ. 18 s ०उहँन्तुरइ. 19 s विट्ठुम. 20 A कोड्ढावणउ. 21 s वज्जकंड. 22 s
 दिवसि. 23 s गियवि. 24 s जंत. 25 A तइलोय०.

8. 1 s सयवाहणु. 2 s सधओ. 3 s माणुसोत्तर. 4 s ०महिइर. 5 s सिद्धालउ णाइ.
 6 s मइ. 7 s A ०भवन्तरि. 8 s काइ. 9 s illegible. 10 s missing.

धरि घोर-धीर-तर्^{१३} हउँ^{१४} करमि
गउ एम^{१५} भणैवि णिय-पट्टणहौं
णीसङ्गु जाउ णिविसन्तरेंण
तिह इन्दाउहु तिह इन्दमइ^{१८}
तिह रविपहु एम सुहासणइँ

णंदीसरक्खु जें पइसरमि^{१६} ॥ ४
संताणु सम^{१७}पैवि णान्दणहौं ॥ ५
जिह^{१७} वज्जकण्डु कालन्तरेंण ॥ ६
तिह मेरु समन्दरु^{१९} पवणगइ ॥ ७
^{२१}वगयइँ अट्ट सीहासणइँ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

णवमउ णामें अमरपँहु
अन्तरें विहि^{२२} मि परिट्टयउ
वासुपुज्ज-सेयंस-जिणिन्द^{२३}हुँ ।
छणँ-पुवणहुँ जेम रवि-चन्द^{२४}हुँ ॥ ९

[९]

परिणन्तहौं लङ्काहिव-दुहियँ
दीहर-लङ्कालत्त-मुह
तं पेक्खैवि^१ सोहामय-णिवहुँ
एत्थन्तरें^{११} कुविउ णराहिवइ
पणवेप्पिणु मन्तिहिँ^{१५} उवसमिउँ
एयँहुँ^{१७} जि पसाएँ^{१८} राय-सिय
एयँहुँ जें^{१९} पसाएँ रणें अजउ -
सिरिकणठहौं लँगेवि कइ-सयँइँ

तहौं पङ्गणें^{१०} केण वि कइ लिहियँ ॥ १^{११}
कमु दिन्ति व धावन्ति व समुहँ ॥ २
भइयएँ^{१२} मुच्छाविय राय-वहुँ ॥ ३
'तं मारहु लिहियँ जेण कइ' ॥ ४
'कइ-णिवहुँण केण वि अइकमिउँ ॥ ५
तउ पेसणयारी^{१०} जेमँ तियँ ॥ ६^{१५}
जगेँ^{२२} वाणर-वंसु पसिद्धि-गइँ ॥ ७
एयँइँ जें^{२५} तुमह कुल-देवयइँ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तं णिसुणैवि^{२०} परितुट्टएँणँ
णिम्ल-कुलहौं^{२२} कलङ्गु जिह
अइकमिय(?) णमिय मरिसावियँ ।
मउडें चिन्धेँ^{२३} धएँ छत्ते लिहँविय ॥ ९^{२०}

11 s वर. 12 s missing. 13 s हउ करमि. 14 A नंदीसरदीवि पइसरमि. 15 s भणिवि एम. 16 s समपैवि. 17 s तिह. 18 A इन्दमइ. 19 s समंदिर, A missing. 20 s सुहासणइ. 21 s missing. 22 A अमरपहुँ. 23 s °जिणिवहु. 24 A विहिँ मि. 25 s चट्टण, A चट्टण. 26 s पुवणह, A °पुवणहु. 27 s रविचंदहो.

9. 1 s damaged, A लंका. 2 s °दुहिया, A °हिय. 3 s पंगणि. 4 s लिहिया. 5 s णंगलालत्तमुहा. 6 s समुहा. 7 s पेक्खिवि, A पेक्खि. 8 s णिवहो. 9 s भइअइ. 10 s रायवहो. 11 s एयँत्तरि. 12 s लिया. 13 s मंतिहि. 14 A उवसमिउँ. 15 s °णिवहो. 16 s अविक्कमिउ, A अइक्कमिउँ. 17 s येयहु. 18 s पसायं. 19 A पेसणियारी. 20 A एह. 21 s तिया. 22 s जायहु. 23 s जि पसायं रणि. 24 A जगे, s जणि. 25 s °गवो. 26 A सिरिचंठाहो लणिवि. 27 s कयसयइँ. 28 s येयइ जि. 29 A णिसुणिवि. 30 A परितुट्टमण. 31 s मरिसाविया. 32 A °कुलहु. 33 s छत्ते धयचिधदि, A चिवि धइ छत्ते. 34 P लिहाविया.

[१०]

ते^१ वाणर-वंसु पसिद्धि-गउ
उप्पणु कइद्धउं तासु सुउं
पडिवलहों वि णयणाणन्दु पुणु
पुणु गिरिणन्दणु पुणु उवहिरउं
५ तंडिकेसि-णासुं लङ्काहिवइ
एक्कीह^{१२} दिणें उववणु णीसरिउ
महएवि तामं तहों तक्खणें
तेण वि णारायंवि विंहुं कइ

विण्णि वि सेहउं वसिकरेंवि^३ थिउ ॥ १
कइधयहों वि पडिवलु पवर-भुउ ॥ २
पुणु खयराणन्दु विसाल-गुणु ॥ ३
तहों परम-मित्तु पडिपक्ख-खउ ॥ ४
विज्जाहर-सामिउ^{१०} गयणगइं ॥ ५
पुणु बुद्धुण-वाविहं^{१४} पइसरिउ ॥ ६
थण-सिहरहं^{१७} फाडिय मकडंणं ॥ ७
गउ तउ जउं तरुवर-मूळें जइ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

१३ लङ्क-णमोक्कारहों^{१९} फलेंणं
णियय-भवन्तरु संभरेंवि^{२६}

उवहिंउंमारु देउ उप्पणणउ ।
विंहुंकेसु जउ तउ^{२८} अउवणणउ ॥

[११]

तडिकेसु णिएवि विहाइयउं
अज्जुवि मणें सल्लु समुबहइ
१६ केत्तउउं वहेसइ खुहु खलु
तो एम भणेंवि साहामियइं
रत्तमुहइं^{१०} पुच्छ-पईहरइं
'आणत्तइं उप्परि^{१४} धाइयइं^{१५}

'हउं^१ एण हयासें घाइयउं ॥ १
जउं पेक्खइ तउ कइवर वहइ ॥ २
उप्पायमि माया-पमय-वलु^३ ॥ ३
गिरिवर-संकासइं^९ णिमियइं ॥ ४
बुक्कार-घोर-घग्घर-सरइं^{१३} ॥ ५
जलें थलें आयासें^{१६} ण माइयइं^{१७} ॥ ६

10. 1 S सं. 2 A सेणिउ. 3 SA वसिकरिवि. 4 S कयद्धउ. 5 S सुओ. 6 S उयहिरउ. 7 S खओ. 8 A तहो केसि. 9 S णाउ लकाहिवइ. 10 A सामिउं. 11 S गयणगइ. 12 S इक्कीहि दिणि उववणु णीसरइ. 13 A बुद्धुण. 14 S वाविहि. 15 S ताव. 16 S तक्खलेण. 17 S सिहरह, A सिहरहि. 18 A मडकेडण. 19 S णारायं. 20 A विंहु. 21 A जं. 22 P लहु. 23 S णमोक्कार, A नमोक्कारहो. 24 S महाफलेण, A फलिण. 25 S उयहि. 26 A संभरिवि. 27 A सो वि सुकेसु जेथु उवहणणउं. 28 S तइ.

11. 1 S विहाइअउ, A वेहाविथउ. 2 SA हउ. 3 S घाइअउ. 4 SA मणि. 5 A जइ. 6 S केतउउ. 7 A ता. 8 S भणिवि साहामयइ. 9 SA संकासइ. 10 S रत्तमुहइ, A रत्तामुह. 11 PS घवर. 12 S सरइ. 13 PS आणत्तइ. 14 P उप्परि. 15 PS धाइअइ. 16 A आयासि. 17 P माइअइ, S माइयइ.

[११] १ आज्ञानन्तरम्, अनन्तानि वा.

अण्णइ¹⁸ उम्मूलिय¹⁹-तरुवरइ²⁰
अण्णइ²¹ उग्गामिय-पहरणइ²²

अण्णइ²¹ संचालिय-महिहरइ²³ ॥ ७
अण्णइ²⁴ लंगूल-पईहरइ²⁵ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

अण्णइ²⁶ हुयवह²⁷-हत्थाइ²⁸
रुवइ²⁹ कालहो³⁰ केराइ³¹

अण्णइ²⁶ पुणु अण्णेहि³² उप्पाएहि³³ ।
आवेवि³⁴ थियेइ³⁵ णाई³⁶ वहु-भाएहि³⁷ ॥ ९

[१२]

अण्णहिं³⁸ कोक्किउं³⁹ लङ्काहिवइ⁴⁰
तं णिसुणेवि⁴¹ णरवइ⁴² कम्पियउं⁴³
किं⁴⁴ कंहि मि कइन्दहो⁴⁵ पहरणइ⁴⁶
चिन्तेवि महाभय-घत्थएण
के⁴⁷ तुम्हइ⁴⁸ काई⁴⁹ अ-खन्ति किय
तं णिसुणेवि चविउं⁵⁰ पमय-णिवहुं⁵¹
जइयहुं⁵² जल-कीलए⁵³ आइयउ
रिसि-पच्चणमोक्कारहुं⁵⁴ वल्लेण

‘तिहं⁵⁵ पहरु पावं जिह णिहउ कइं’ ॥ १
‘किं⁵⁶ कहिं’ मि पवङ्गमुं⁵⁷ जम्पियउ ॥ २
आयंइ⁵⁸ लहुआइं⁵⁹ ण कारणइं⁶⁰ ॥ ३
वोलाविय पणवियं⁶¹-मत्थएण ॥ ४
कजेण केण सण्णेहिं⁶² थिय’ ॥ ५
‘किं पुव-वइरु वीसरिउं⁶³ पहु ॥ ६
महएवि-कजे⁶⁴ कइ घाइयउ ॥ ७
सुरवरु उप्पणुं⁶⁵ तेण फल्लेण ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

वइरु तुहारउ संभरेवि
सेरउ अच्छहिं⁶⁶ काई⁶⁷ रणे

सो हउं⁶⁸ एक्कु जि थिय वहु-भाएहिं⁶⁹ ।
जिम अत्तिभउं⁷⁰ जिमं पडु महु पाएहिं⁷¹ ॥ ९

18 S अण्णइ, A अण्णइ. 19 A निम्मूलिय°. 20 P तरुवराइ, S तरुवराइ. 21 P S अण्णइ.
22 S अण्णइ. 23 P S पहरणाइ. 24 P लंगूलपईहराई, S णगूलपईहराई, A लंगूलपहरइ
हरइ. 25 P S हुयवहु. 26 P अण्णइ, S अण्णे. 27 P S अण्णेहि, A अण्णेहि. 28 P S उप्पाएहिं.
29 P तुवइ?, S रुवइ. 30 S केराइ. 31 S आइवि, A आविभि. 32 P थियइ, S थियइ.
33 A वहु°. 34 P S भावहि.

12. 1 S A अण्णहि. 2 P कोक्किउ. 3 A तह. 4 A पाउ. 5 S A कइं. 6 S णिसुणेवि.
7 P कंप्पियउ. 8 This hemistich missing in s. 9 P कइ ति, A कहि मि. 10 P पव-
गउ जंप्पियउ. 11 A वहि. 12 P S कइ मि, A कहि मि. 13 P A कइंउहु. 14 P S आयहु.
15 P S लहुआइ, A लहुयाइ. 16 A पणमिय°. 17 A के. 18 P S तुम्हइ, A तुम्हेहिं. 19
P S अखन्ति. 20 P सण्णेहि. 21 S illegible. 22 S पमयणि. 23 S वीसरि. 24 S जइयहु.
25 S कीलइ. 26 P कजि, S illegible. 27 P S णमोक्कारहो. 28 P सुरवर, S illegible
29 P S उप्पणुं तं. 30 P हउ, S illegible. 31 A °भावहिं. 32 S A अच्छहिं. 33 P
वाइ, S काइ. 34 P S जमिहु. 35 P S जेम. 36 P S पावहि.

[१३]

तं णिसुणोवि^१ णमिउं णराहिणइ
 णिउ विज्जुकेसुं करे^२ धरेवि^३ तहिं
 पयाहिणं करेवि^४ गुरु-भत्ति किय
 ५ सवाङ्गिउ सुरवहे^५ हरिसियउं
 अज्जु वि लक्खिज्जइ पायडउ
 तं पेक्खेवि^६ तडिकेसु वि डरिउ
 पुणु पुच्छिउ महारिसि 'धम्मु कहे^७
 तं णिसुणोवि^८ चवइ चारु-चरिउ
 १० सो कहइ धम्मु सवत्तिहेरु
 परिओसें तिण्णि वि उच्चलिये

अमरेण वि^१ दरिसिय अमर-गइ ॥ १
 णिवसइ महारिसि चउ-णाणि जहिं ॥ २
 वन्देप्पिणु विण्णि मिं पुरउ थिये ॥ ३
 'एहुं जम्मु एणे महु दरिसियउं ॥ ४
 महु केरउ एउं सरीरडउ' ॥ ५
 णं पवण-छिसुं तरु धरहरिउ ॥ ६
 परिभमेहुं जेणे णउ णरय-पहे' ॥ ७
 'महु अत्थि अण्णु परमायरिउं ॥ ८
 पइमेहुं जि जिणालउ सन्तिहरु' ॥ ९
 वाहुवलि-भरह-रिसहे व मिलिये ॥ १०

॥ वत्ता ॥

दिट्ठु महारिसि वेइ-हेरु
 परम-जिणिन्दुं समोसरणे

णरवइ-उवहिक्कुमारं-मुणिन्देहिं^१ ।
 णं धरणिन्दे-सुरिन्द-णीरिन्देहि ॥ ११

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[१४]

पणवेप्पिणु पुच्छिउ परम-रिसि
 परमेसरु जम्पइ जइ-पवरु
 'धम्मेण जाण-जम्पाण-धये
 धम्मेणाहरण-विलेवणंइ
 १० धम्मेण कलत्तइ मणहरंइ
 धम्मेण पिण्ड-पीणं-त्थणउं

'दरिसावि भडारा धम्म-दिसि' ॥ १
 तइ-काल-बुद्धि चउ-णाण-धरु ॥ २
 धम्मेण भिच्चरह-तुरय-गयं ॥ ३
 धम्मेण णियासण-भोयणंइ ॥ ४
 धम्मेण छुहा-पण्डुर-घरइ ॥ ५
 चमरंइ पाउन्ति वरङ्गणंइ ॥ ६

13. 1 P ५ णिसुणोवि. 2 A णमिउं. 3 P ५ च. 4 S A णिजकेसु. 5 S घरे, A करि.
 6 A धरति. 7 P नियपाणिज, S तिपयाणिज. A पयाणिज connected to तिपया. 8 P ५ परे.
 9 A ति. 10 P विउ. 11 A सुरगइ. 12 P परिमिणउ, S परिमियाउ. 13 P एउ, S पउ.
 14 A वरि. 15 P दरिसियउ. 16 S देउ. 17 S विविपवि. 18 P ५ तिउ. 19 P वरि.
 20 P ५ परिमिणउ. 21 A रिण. 22 S णिसुणोवि. 23 P ५ परमारिउ. 24 S मरपरिउ.
 25 S परवउ, S एउ जाण. 26 S उच्चलिये. 27 1 S रिउ. 28 S तिउ. 29 S वेवरे,
 A वेवरे. 30 S उवहिक्कुमारं, S उवहिक्कुमारं. 31 S सुणिन्देहिं. 32 S विण्ड. 33 S
 धरणिन्दे. 34 S 'मोदेहिं', S परिदिसि.

14. 1 - चवत्ता. 2 - मण. 3 P तिउणउ, परिउणउ. 4 P ५ जोयण. 5 -
 मणउ. 6 - 'मण' 7 P पीणं. 8 P ५ वरु. 9 - चवत्ता. 10 -
 16 P ५ वरु.

धम्मेण मणुय-देवत्तणइ¹¹
धम्मेण अरुहं-सिद्धत्तणइ¹²

वलएव-वासुएवत्तणइ¹³ ॥ ७
तित्थङ्कर-चक्रहरत्तणइ¹⁴ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

एकं धम्मं¹⁵ होन्तएण
धम्म-विह्वणहो माणुसहो

इन्दा देव¹⁶ वि सेव करन्ति ।
चण्डाल वि पंङ्गणएण ठन्ति¹⁷ ॥ ९

[१५]

तडिकेसे¹⁸ पुच्छिउ पुणु वि गुरु
जइ जम्पइ 'णिसुणुत्तर-दिसए
तुहं¹⁹ साहुं एहु धाणुकुं तहिं²⁰
णिगन्थु णिएवि उवहासु कउं
भञ्जेवि कावित्थ-सग्ग-गमणु
तत्थहो वि चवेप्पिणु सुद्धमइ
धाणुकिउं हिण्डेवि²¹ भव-गहणे
पइ²² हउ समाहि-मरणेण मुउ

'अण्णहिं भवे को²³ हउं को वं सुरु' ॥ १
जाओ' सि आसि कासी-विसए ॥ २
आइउं तरु-मूले वि थिओ सि जहिं ॥ ३
ईसीसुप्पणुं कसाउ तउ ॥ ४
पत्तो सि णवर जोइस-भवणु ॥ ५
हूओ सि एत्थं लङ्काहिवइ ॥ ६
उप्पणु पवङ्गमु पमय-चणे ॥ ७
पुणु गम्पिणु उवहि-कुमारु हुउ' ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तं णिसुणेवि²⁴ लङ्केसरेंण
मुएवि²⁵ कु-वेस व राय-सियं

रज्जे सुकेसुं थवेवि परमथे ।
तव-सिय-वहुय लइय सइ²⁶ हत्थे ॥ ९

[१६]

जं विज्जुकेसु णिगन्थु थिउ
तं कडय-मउड-कुण्डल-धरेंण
एत्थन्तरें किक्क-पुरेसरहो
महि-मण्डलें घत्तिउ दिहु किहं

पञ्चेहिं²⁷ मुट्ठिहिं²⁸ सिरें²⁹ लउ किय ॥ १
सम्मत्तु लइउं दिहु सुरवरेंण ॥ २
गउ लेहु कइज्जय-सेहरहो ॥ ३
णावालउं गङ्गा-चाहु जिह ॥ ४

11 s °देवत्तणइ. 12 A परम.° 13 s सिद्धत्तणइ. 14 s °चक्रहरत्तणइ. 15 A धम्मे.
16 A इंदाएव. 17 s पंगण म हवंति.

15. 1 s तडिकेसि, A तहिकेसे. 2 P s अण्णहि, A अरुहिं. 3 s के. 4 P s हउ. 5
P s अ. 6 P जंपइ. 7 P जारं. 8 s तुहु. 9 P साहुं. 10 P धाणुक. 11 s तहि. 12 s A
आयउ. 13 A तरुमूलिहिं थियउ. 14 s जहि. 15 The portion up to उवहा' missing
in s. 16 A किय. 17 P s ईसीसुप्पणु, A इसीसिप्पणु. 18 P s अंजिवि कावित्थ°. 19
P s सुद्धमइ, A सच्छमइ. 20 A इत्थु. 21 s धाणुकिउ. 22 A हिकिवि. 23 P s पइ. 24 P
s उपहिकुमारु 25 s णिसुणिवि. 26 A सुकेउ. 27 P परमथे. 28 s सुयवि. 29 s सिया.
30 P s A सइ.

16. 1 P s विज्जुकेसु. 2 s पंचहि, A पंचहिं. 3 P मुट्ठि, s मुट्ठिहि. 4 P सिर, s A
सिरि. 5 s लयउ. 6 P s इत्थंतरि, A एत्थंतरि. 7 P किक्क°. 8 s °मंडलि. 9 s किहा.
10 P णामालउ, s णामूलउ.

वन्धण-विमुक्कु णं 'गिरयउल
जुवई'^{११} जणु वणुणुं समुबहइ
णं अक्खर-पन्तिहँ^{१२} पहुँ भणिउं^{१३}
तडिकेसँ^{१४} तव-सिय लइय करेँ

वड्डुडउ सहावें^{१२} जेम खलु ॥ ५
आयरिउं व चरिउ कहइं कहइँ ॥ ६
'तुन्हहुँ'^{२१} सुकेसु परिपालणिउं ॥ ७
जं जाणँहि तं पहु तुहुँ मि करेँ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

लेहु धिवेपिणु उवहिरँ^{२७}
पुरेँ पडिचन्दु परिद्वियँ^{२८}

पुत्तहोँ^{२७} रज्जु देवि णिवखन्तउ ।
वाणरदीउ स इँ^{२९} भु ज्जन्तँ^{३०} ॥ ९

*

[७. सत्तमो संधि]

पडिचन्दहोँ जायँ
१० णं रिसह-जिणासु

किक्किन्धन्धयँ पवर-भुवँ ।
भरह-वाहुवलिं वे वि सुवँ ॥ १

[१]

छुडु छुडु संरीर-संपत्ति पत्त
'वेयहँ-कडएँ'^{१०} धण-कणय-पउरेँ^{१०}

तँहिँ अवसरेँ केण वि कहिय वत्त ॥ १

विज्जामन्दरु णामेण राउ

दाहिण-सेदिहिँ^{११} आइच्चणयरेँ ॥ २

१५ सिरिमाल-णाम तहोँ तणिय दुहियँ

इन्दीवरच्छि छण-चन्द-मुहियँ ॥ ४

कयली-कन्दल-सोमाल वाल

सा परएँ^{१०} धिवेसइ कहोँ वि माल' ॥ ५

तं णिसुणेवि^{१७} पवर-कइइएँहिँ

गमु सज्जिउ किक्किन्धन्धएँहिँ ॥ ६

ढोइयँइँ विमाणँइँ चडियँ जोह

संचल्ल गहइणोँ दिण्ण-सोह ॥ ७

णिविसँइँ दाहिण-सेदि पत्त

जँहिँ मिलिया विज्जाहर सैमत्त ॥ ८ -

२०

॥ घत्ता ॥

किक्किन्धेँ दिहु

धउ राउलउ सुँ(?)पवणहउ ।

हक्कारइ णाँइँ

करयलु सिरिमालँहँ तणउं ॥ ९

११ A सुक्खि. १२ P S सहावें. १३ A जुवईयण. १४ A घत्त. १५ P आइरिउ. १६ A कहिउ.
१७ S कहए. १८ S °पंतिहि. १९ P एहु. २० P A भणिउं. २१ S तुहु, A तुन्हहुँ. २२ P A
परिपालणिउं. २३ S तडिकेसि. २४ P A जाणहिँ. २५ A तुहुँ मि. २६ P उवहिरिउ. २७ S
पुत्तहि. २८ P S परिद्विउउ. २९ S सयं, A सह. ३० A सुजंतं.

१. १ A जाया. २ S A °धद्धय. ३ S पवरसुवा, A पवरसुय. ४ S चाहु वाहुवलि. ५ S
सुया, A सुय. ६ P S तहि. ७ A अवसरि. ८ A वेयहँ. ९ P S °कडइ. १० A °पयरे. ११ A
°सेदिहि. १२ A वेयवइ. १३ S °सहिसिय. १४ P दुहिय, S दुहिया. १५ P °सुहिय, S
°सुहिया. १६ S परइ. १७ S णिसुणिवि. १८ S °कयइएहि. १९ P किक्किद्धय(इ)धएहि, S कि-
क्किधधएहि, A किक्किधससरेहि. २० P S ढोइयइ. २१ S A विमाणह. २२ P चडिअ°. २३ P णिव-
सइ. २४ P S जहि. २५ P S missing, A स. २६ S गह. २७ P S सिरिमालए. २८ A तणउं.

[१६] १ निरजः सिद्धसमूहः. २ लेखं यहीरवा.

[१] १ प्राप्तयौवनौ. २ समस्ताः.

[२]

णिय-णिय-थाणेहिं^१ णिवद्ध मञ्च
आरूढ सब मञ्चेसु तेसु
परिभमिर-भमर-झङ्गरिएसुं
रविकन्त-कन्ति-उज्जालिएसुं
मञ्चेसुं तेसु थिय पहु चडेवि
भूसन्ति सरीरइ^{१०} वारवार
सुन्दर सच्छायिं वि कणय-डोर
गायन्ति हसन्ति पुणासणत्थं

महकवि-कवालव व सु-सञ्च ॥ १
चामियर-गत्तं-मणि-भूसिएसुं ॥ २
णिविडायवत्त-अन्धारिएसुं ॥ ३
आलावणि-सह-वमालिएसु ॥ ४
वम्महं-णड णाडिज्जन्ति(?) के वि ॥ ५
कण्ठेइं मुअंन्ति लयंन्ति हार ॥ ६
अलियं^{१५} जि घिवन्ति भणेवि थोर ॥ ७
अङ्गइं मोडन्ति वलंन्ति हत्थं ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

स-पसाहण सब
'किर होसइ सिद्धि^{२१}'

थियं सम्मुह वरइत्त किंहे ।
आयंएँ आसएँ^{२४} समय जिंहे ॥ ९

[३]

सिरिमाल तामं करिणिहें^१ वलग्ग
सयलाहरणालङ्करिय-देहं
अग्गिम-गणियारिहें चडियं धाइ
दरिसाविउं णर-णितरुम्बु तीएँ^१
उहु सुन्दरि चन्दाणण-कुमारु
उहु विजयसीहु रिउ-पलय-कालु
सयल वि णरवर वञ्चन्ति जाइ
पुंर उज्जोवन्तिय दीवि जेम
णं सिद्धि कु-मुणिवर परिहरन्ति

णं विज्जुं महा-घण-कोडि-लग्ग ॥ १
णं णहें उम्मिद्धियं चन्द-लेह ॥ २
णिसि-पुरउ परिद्धिय सञ्च णाइ ॥ ३
णं वण-सिरि तरुवर महियरीएँ ॥ ४
उग्घाउं ऊहु रणें दुण्णिवारु ॥ ५
रहणेउर-पुरवर-सामिसालु ॥ ६
अवरागम सम्मादिद्धिं^{१०} णाईं ॥ ७
पच्छइं अन्धारु करन्ति तेम ॥ ८
दुग्गन्धिं रुक्खं णं भमर-पन्ति ॥ ९

2. 1 s °थाणेहि. 2 P चामीयरग. 3 S भूसियेसु. 4 S झंकारियेसु. 5 S °अंधारियेसु. 6 S °उज्जालियेसु. 7 PS आलावणि°. 8 A मंचेंसु. 9 P वम्महं. 10 PSA सरीरइ. 11 P कंठाए. 12 P सुपंति, S सुयंति. 13 P लएत्ति. 14 A सच्छाविय. 15 PS अलिउ. 16 S पुणेवि ससत्थ, A पुणेसणत्थ. 17 P S A अंगइ. 18 S चलंति. 19 A हत्था. 20 PS थिअ. 21 P S किहा. 22 S ति. 23 S आयइ. 24 S आसप. 25 S जिंहा.

3. 1 PS ताव. 2 SA करिणिहि. 3 SA विज्ज. 4 A °देहा. 5 P उम्मिद्धिअ, S उन्नि-लिय. 6 S चडिया. 7 S दरिसावि व पुण णितरुंभु. 8 P उघाउ ऊहु, S उहुघाउ ऊहु. 9 S सम्माइद्धि. 10 S णाइ. 11 This whole line missing in A. 12 P पच्छा. 13 A दुग्गंधि. 14 P रुक्खु, A रुक्खे.

[२] १ अनया सह-दर्शनाया—सिद्धिर्भवति. २ पट्टदर्शानि च.

[३] १ तथा.

गणियारिँ वार्लं
सरि-सलिल-रहँलिँ (?)

- ५ किक्किन्धहों घल्लियं मार्लं ताँए
आसण्णं परिट्ठिय विमल-देह
विच्छाय जाय सयल वि णरिन्द
णं कु-तवसि परम-गईहें^५ चुर्क
एँत्थन्तरे^७ सिरिमाला-वईहु
१० 'अवभन्तरे^९ विज्जाहर-वराहुं^{१०}
उदालहों^{१२} बहु वरइत्तुं हणहों^{१४}
तं वयणु सुणेप्पिणुं अन्धएण

- १५ 'विज्जाहर तुम्हें
लइ पहरणु पाव

- तं वयणु सुणेप्पिणु विजयसीहु
अन्धिभट्टं जुञ्जुं विज्जाहराहँ
साहणइ मि अवरोप्परु भिडन्ति
२० भञ्जन्ति खम्भ विहडन्ति मञ्च
हय गय सुण्णासण संचरन्ति
रणु विज्जाहर-वाणरँहुं जाम

15 P चालेवि, S वालवि. 16 S किहा. 17 P S रहलए. 18 S जिहा.

4. 1 A घत्तिय. 2 A सालए. 3 P S आसण्णि. 4 P कणयहरिहें, S कणयइरिहिं. 5 P 'गईहिं, S गईहि. 6 P सुक्क corrected to चुक्क, S चुक्क, A चुक्क. 7 P पृथंतरी, S इत्थंतरी. 8 P S 'वलीविट. 9 A अदभंतरी. 10 P S 'वराहं. 11 P S वाणराह. 12 P S A उदालहु. 13 S वरयत्तु. 14 A हणहु. 15 P S वाणरवसुट्ठभट. 16 A वणहु. 17 S सुणेत्ति. 18 S कदं-दएण. 19 P अग्गि. 20 S कण्ठय. 21 A तिन्ति.

5. 1 P S 'भुलं. 2 P S अग्गि, A आग्गि. 3 P S जुञ्ज, A तुञ्जे. 4 A विज्जाहराह. 5 P A साहणइं मि, S साहण मिअ. 6 P S 'वयणह. 7 A धित्ति. 8 A 'कटाणय. 9 P S 'वाणराह. 10 S सुकेत्ति.

- [४] १ तथा वन्यया. २ अस्मिन् प्रत्याये.
[५] १ पुंशर्त्तौ.

॥ घत्ता ॥

णिय किक्किन्धहों पासु किहँ ॥
कलहंसहों कलहंसि जिहँ^{१९} ॥ १०

[४]

णं मेहेसरहों सुलोयणाएँ ॥ १
णं कणयगिरिहें^४ णव-चन्दलेह ॥ २
ससि-जोणहएँ विणु णं महिहरिन्द ॥ ३
णं पङ्कथ-सर रवि-कन्ति-मुक्क ॥ ४
कोवग्गि-पलीविउं विजयसीहु ॥ ५
पइसार दिण्णु किं वन्नराहुं ॥ ६
वाणर-वंस-यरुहों^{१६} कन्दु खणहों^{१०} ॥ ७
हक्कारिउ अमरिस-कुद्धएणं ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

अम्हें कइद्धयं कवणु छलु ।
जाम ण पाडमि सिरि-कमलु' ॥ ९

[५]

उत्थरिउ पवर-भुव-फलिह-दीहु ॥ १
सिरिमाला-कारणं दुद्धराहँ ॥ २
णं सुकइ-कव-वयणइं घडन्ति' ॥ ३
दुक्कवि-कवालारं व कु-सञ्च ॥ ४
णं 'पंसुलि-लोयण परिभमन्ति ॥ ५
लङ्काहिउ पत्तु सुकेत्तुं ताम ॥ ६

आलग्नु सो वि वणें जिह हुआसुं
तहिं अवसरें वेहाविद्धरण

जसु दुक्कइ सो सो लेइ णासुं ॥ ७
रणें विजयसीहु हउ अन्धरण ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

महि-मण्डलें सीसु
णावइ सयवत्तु

दीसइ असिवर-खण्डियरें ।
तोडेंवि¹⁷ हंसें¹⁸ छण्डियउ ॥ ९

[६]

विणिवाइएँ 'विजयमइन्दें खुहें
तुड्डणणु भणइ सुकेसु एमं
तें वयणें गय कण्टइय-गत्त
एत्तहें वि दुड्ड-णिड्डवण-हेउ
'परमेसर पर-णरवर-सिरीहुं
पडिचन्दहों सुएँण कइद्धरण
तं वयणु सुणेंवि णं करन्तु खेउ
चउरइ¹⁶ विज्जाहर-वलेण

किएँ पाराउड्डुएँ वल-समुहें ॥ १
'सिरिमाल लएप्पिणु जाहुं देव' ॥ २
णिविसंद्धें किक्कु-पुरक्खु पत्त ॥ ३
केण वि णिसुणाविउ असणिवेउ ॥ ४
ओलग्गइ पाणेंहिं¹¹ विजयसीहु ॥ ५
आवट्टिउं जम-मुहें¹³ अन्धरण' ॥ ६
सण्णहेंवि पधाइउ असणिवेउ ॥ ७
परिवेदिउं पट्टणु तें छलेण ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

हकारिय वे वि
लइ दुक्कउ कालु

'पावहों¹⁸ पमय-महद्धयहों ।
'णिग्गहों 'किक्किन्धन्धयहों'²⁰ ॥ ९

[७]

पुणु पच्छएँ विप्फुरियाणणेण
'अरें भाइ महारउ णिहउ जेम
तं णिसुणेंवि दूसह-दंसणेहिं³
णिग्गन्तंहिं जणं-णिग्गय-पयाडुं

हकारिय 'विज्जुलवाहणेण ॥ १
दुद्धर-सर-धोरणि धरंहों तेम' ॥ २
पडिचन्द-णरिन्दहों णन्दणेहिं ॥ ३
किउ पाराउड्डुउं सेणु साडुं ॥ ४

11 S हुआसु. 12 P S तासु, A नासु. 13 P S तहि. 14 A अवसरि. 15 P S A °मंडलि.
16 P °खंडियओ. 17 P S A तोडिवि. 18 A हंसे.

6. 1 S पाराउड्डुए. 2 A भणइ. 3 P S एव. 4 P S जाहु. 5 A ते. 6 A णिविसद्धि. 7
S एत्तहें. 8 S अंसणवेउ, A असणिवउ. 9 A °समीहु. 10 S उलग्गइ. 11 A पाणिहिं. 12
P भायट्टिउ. 13 P S °मुहि. 14 S missing, A न न. 15 A चउरंने. 16 P परिवेद्विउ.
17 A रिउपट्टणु च्छलेण. 18 A पाहो. 19 P णिग्गहुओ with हु deleted, A सिग्गउ.
20 A °धद्धयहो.

7. 1 P विप्फुरिया°. 2 A सहहु. 3 A °संदणेहिं. 4 A णिग्गंतिहि. 5 P जणे. 6 S
°पयाउ. 7 P पाराउड्डुउं, S पाराउट्टिउ. 8 S साउ.

२ कोपाविष्टेन.

[६] १ विजयसिहे. २ रे मर्कटध्वजां (?). ३ निर्गच्छय. ४ नाम.

[७] १ अशानिवेगेन (?). २ सर्वम्.
पउ० चरि० १

सो असणिवेळं अन्धयहों वल्लिउ तडिवाहणेण किक्किन्धुं खलिउ ॥ ५
 पहरणेंइ मुर्यन्ति सुदारुणाइं खणें अग्गेयइं खणें वारुणाइं ॥ ६
 खणें पवणत्थंइं खणें थम्भणाइं खणें वामोहणं-उम्मोहणाइं ॥ ७
 खणें महियलें खणें गहयलें भमन्ति खणें सन्दणें खणें जें^{१५} विमाणें थंन्ति ॥ ८
 ५ ॥ घत्ता ॥

आयामेंवि दुक्खु
 णिउ पंन्थें तेण

अन्धउ खणें कण्ठें हउ ।
 जें^{१५} सो विजयमइन्दुं गउ ॥ ९

[८]

एत्तहें^१ वि 'भिण्डिवालेण पहउं
 १० अच्छन्तउ परिचिन्तेंवि' मणेण
 तहिं अवसरें दुक्कु सुकेसु पासु
 पंडिवाइउं चेषण-भाउं लहुं
 'कहिं'^{११} अन्धउं' 'पेसण-उक्कु देव'
 पुणु पडिवाइउ पुणु आउ जीउं
 १५ हा भाय सहोयर देहि वाय
 ॥ घत्ता ॥

तो भणंइ सुकेसु
 सिरें णिक्खणें खणें

'संसउ णाहें जिएवाहें'^{१६} ।
 अवसरु कवणु रुपवाहें^{१७} ॥ ८

[९]

२५ विणु केज्जे वंइरिहिं अङ्गु देहिं
 जीवन्तहुं सिज्जइ सवु कज्जु
 पायाललङ्क पइसरहुं एहिं^१ ॥ १
 एत्तिउ ण वि हंउं ण वि तुहुं ण रज्जु' ॥ २

१ A असणिवेळ. १० A किक्किन्धु. ११ S पहरण. १२ P सुएत्ति. १३ S पावत्थइ. १४ S वाहण, A उम्मोहण°. १५ S खणे जि, A खणि जि. १६ A ठंति. १७ A पंथे. १८ P S वि, A जे. १९ A विजयमयंदु.

८. १ S एत्तिहिं. २ P S हउ. ३ P S परिचित्तिवि, A परिचितइ. ४ S आमिहिय. ५ S विट्टलवाहणेण. ६ P A रहवरे, S रहवर. ७ S पडिवायउ. ८ P S भाव. ९ A लहु. १० P S उट्टेत्ते: ११ P S कहि. १२ A वंधउं. १३ P पेसणचक्खु. १४ A निवडउ. १५ S पुणो पुणो वि. १६ P S त्तरु च्छिउ. १७ A missing. १८ P S A पइ. १९ A सुअउं. २० P S हो. २१ P विहउ. २२ A भणइं. २३ S णाहे. २४ P S जीवेवहो. २५ A तिक्खय. २६ P रुवेवाहो corrected to रुवेवहो, S रुवेवहो.

९. १ A कजे. २ P S वहरिहि. ३ S देहि अंगु, A पंगु देहि. ४ S एहिं. ५ P S जीवन्तहु. ६ S हउ.

[८] १ गोफणि-पावाणेन. २ प्रतिवापितः, पुनः पुनः वीजितः. ३ सचेतनो जातः. ४ वानरद्वीपः. ५ विघवा.

तं गिसुणोवि वाणर-वंस-सारु
णासन्तु गिणैवि हरिसिय-मणेण
करे^{१०} धरिउ असणिवेएण पुत्तुं
णासन्तु णवन्तुं सुवन्तुं सत्तुं
जे^{११} विजयसीहु हउ भुयं-विसालु
तं गिसुणोवि तडिवाहणु णियंत्तुं

णिग्घायहो^{१७} लङ्क
मुत्तइ इच्छापे

किक्किन्ध-सुकेसहं पुरं हरेवि
वहु-दिवसेहिं^{१४} घण-पडलइं^{१५} गिणैवि^{१६}
सहसार-कुमारहो देविं^{१७} रज्जु
वहु-काले^{१०} किक्किन्धाहिवो वि
पल्लुइं^{११} पुडीवउ णर-वरिडु
जोवइं व पईहियं-लोयणेहिं
गायइ व भमर-महुं^{१२} अरि-सरेहिं
वीसमइ व ललिय-लयाहरेहिं

तं सेलुं गिणैवि
किउ पट्टणु तेत्थुं

णीसरिउ स-साहणु स-परिवारुं ॥ ३
रहु वाहिउ विज्जुलवाहणेणं ॥ ४
किं उत्तिमं-पुरिसहं एउं जुत्तु ॥ ५
भुञ्जन्तु ण हम्मइं जलु पियन्तु ॥ ६
सो^{११} णिउ कियन्तं-दन्तन्तरालुं ॥ ७

॥ घत्ता ॥

अण्णं^{१८}हं अण्णइं पट्टणंइं ॥
सु-कलत्तइं^{१९} व स-जोवणइं ॥ ९

[१०]

अवरं वि विज्जाहर वसिकरेवि ॥ १
तं विजयसीह-दुहु संभरेवि ॥ २
अप्पुणुं साहिउ पर-लोय-कज्जु ॥ ३
गउ वन्दण-हत्तिए^{११} मेरु सो वि ॥ ४
महु पवर-महीहरु तामं दिडु ॥ ५
हसइं व कमलायर-आणणेहिं ॥ ६
णहाइ व णिम्मल-जल-णिज्जरेहिं ॥ ७
पणवइ व फुल्ल-फल-गुरुभरेहिं^{१८} ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

कोक्कावेवि^{२०} णिय पय पउरं ॥
किक्किन्धे^{२३} किक्किन्धपुं ॥ ९

7 A सपरिचार. 8 s विज्जलवाहणेण. 9 P s करि धरिवि असणिवेउ वि. 10 P पल्लुत्तु, s जुत्तु. 11 A उत्तम°. 12 s पुरिसहो, A °पुरिसह. 13 s एव. 14 This hemistich is missing in s. 15 A णमंतु. 16 A सुयंतु. 17 P संतु. 18 A हम्मइं. 19 s ति, A जे. 20 s सुअ°. 21 s हणिउ. 22 P कयंत. 23 s दंततरालु. 24 s गिसु गिसुणिवि तडेवाहणु. 25 P s णियंतु. 26 P s एक्क. 27 A णिग्घापं. 28 P s अण्णहो. 29 s पट्टइ. 30 P सकलत्तइं, s सुकलत्तइं.

10. 1 s °सुकेस, A °सुकेसर. 2 s पुरइं. 3 A अवरवि अवरवि. 4 P s °दिवसहिं. 5 P °पडलइ, s पट्टलइ, A पट्टण. 6 s णियैवि, A णिए. 7 P s विजयसीहु. 8 A देव. 9 A अप्पणु. 10 s कालि, A काले. 11 P °भत्तिए. 12 s पल्लु, A पल्लु. 13 P s ताव. 14 P s जोयइ. 15 A पईहि. 16 s हंसइ. 17 A °महुयर°. 18 P s °गुरुहरेहिं. 19 A सयलु. 20 A कोक्का-वि. 21 A पउर. 22 A तिरथु. 23 s किक्केधे. 24 A किक्किधउर.

[९] १ व्याघटितः. २ निर्घात-नाम-वियाधरस्य.

[१०] १ मधुप्रचुरपर्वतः (?)

[११]

महु-महिहरो वि किक्किन्धु वुत्तु
अण्णु वि सूरररुं काणिट्ठु तासु
एत्तहें वि सुकेसहों तिण्णि पुत्त
१ पोढत्तणें वुच्चइ तेहिं ताउ
तं सुणेंवि जणेरें वुत्तु एम
कहिं जाहुं मुएवि पायालल्लङ्क
घणवाहण-पमुह गिरन्तराइं
अणुह्य लङ्क कामिणि व पवर

उच्चुररुं तामं उप्पण्णु पुत्तु ॥ १
वाहुवलि जेम भरहेसरासु ॥ २
सिरिमालि-सुमालि-सुमल्लवन्त ॥ ३
'कि' ण जाहुं जेत्यु किक्किन्धराउ ॥ ४
'थियं दाहुप्पाडिय सप्पु जेम ॥ ५
चउपासिउ वईरिहुं तणिय सङ्क ॥ ६
एत्तिथंइं जामं रज्जन्तराइं ॥ ७
महु तणंएँ 'सीसें अवहरिय णवर' ॥ ८

10

तं वयणु सुणेवि
'उच्चइएँ रज्जे

॥ घत्ता ॥

मालि पल्लिं दुवगि जिह ।
णिविसु वि जिज्जइ ताथ किह ॥ ९

[१२]

महु कहिय भडारा पइं जि णित्ति तिह जीवहि जिह परिभमइं कित्ति ॥ १
१५ तिह हसु जिह ण हसिज्जइं जणेण तिहं सुञ्जु जिह ण मुच्चहिं धणेण ॥ २
तिह जुञ्जु जिह णिवुइ जणइं अहु तिह तजुं जिह पुणु वि ण होइं सङ्क ॥ ३
तिह चउं जिह वुच्चइं साहु साहु तिह संचरु जिह सयणहं णं डाहु ॥ ४
तिह सुणु जिह णिवसहिं गुरुहुं पासैं तिह मरु जिह णावहिं गम्भवासैं ॥ ५
तिह तउ करें जिह परितवइं गत्तु तिह रज्जु पालें जिह णवईं सत्तु ॥ ६
२० किं जीएँ रिउं-आसङ्किण किं पुरिसें माण-कलङ्किण ॥ ७
किं दव्वे दाण-विवज्जिएणं किं पुत्तं मइलइ वंसु जेण ॥ ८

11. 1 S उच्चररु. 2 PS ताव. 3 S सूरर. 4 PS उमल्लवत्त. 5 S किर, A कि न. 6 PS जाहु जित्थु. 7 PS सुणिति. 8 A जणेरें. 9 PS थिय. 10 A जाहु. 11 S illegible. 12 PS वहरिहि. 13 A पहुइ. 14 P एत्तिथइ, S णत्तिथइ. 15 S illegible. 16 S तणइ. 17 PS सीसि. 18 A पवुत्त. 19 A उच्चइएँ.

12. 1 PS पइं जि भडारा कहिय. 2 S तहि. 3 A परिभमइं. 4 P हसिज्जहिं. 5 A तिहि. 6 PS मुच्चइ, A मुच्चहिं. 7 A सुञ्जु. 8 A जणइं. 9 PS तजु. 10 S illegible. 11 P वञ्जु. 12 P वुच्चहिं, S illegible, A वच्चहिं. 13 S न. 14 गुरुहु. 15 A पासि. 16 PS णावहिं. 17 A करि. 18 S रत्तु. 19 A नमइं. 20 a and b are transposed in A. 21 PA रिउं, S illegible. 22 A दव्वे. 23 A विवज्जिएणी. 24 A पुत्ते.

[११] १ मधुगिरेः किक्किन्ध-नाम स्थापितम्. २ इक्षुरवः. ३ सूर्यरवः. ४ माल्यवन्तः (?). ५ विमद्ये.

॥ वृत्ता ॥

जइ कल्लएँ ताय
तो णियय-जणेरि

लङ्काणयरि²⁵ ण पइसरमि²⁶ ।
इन्दाणी²⁷ करयल्लेँ धरमि²⁸ ॥ ९

[१३]

गय रयणि पयाणउं परएँ² दिण्णु
संचल्लिउं साहणु गिरवसेसु
तुरएसु के वि कें⁶ वि सन्दणेसु
परिवेदिय लङ्का-णयँरि तेहिँ
णं पोढ-विलासिणि कामुएहिँ
किउ कलयल्लु रहसाऊरिएहिँ
सँखियँहिँ सङ्ख तालियँहिँ ताल
धाइउ लङ्काहिउ विप्फुरन्तु

हउ तूरुँ रसायल्लु णाँइँ⁴ मिण्णु ॥ १
आरुढ के वि णर गयवरेसु ॥ २
सिविएसुँ के वि पञ्चाणणेसु ॥ ३
णं महिहर-कोडि³ महा-घणेहिँ ॥ ४
णं सयवत्तिणि फुल्लन्धुएँहिँ ॥ ५
पडिपहयँइँ तूरँइँ तूरिएहिँ ॥ ६
चउ-पासिउ उट्टियँ भड-वमालँ ॥ ७
रणेँ पाराउट्टउ वल्लु करन्तु ॥ ८

॥ वृत्ता ॥

णं मत्त-गइन्दुँ
सरहसुँ णिग्घाँउ

पञ्चाणणहोँ समावडिउ ।
गम्पिणु मौलिहोँ अब्भिडिउ ॥ ९

[१४]

पहरन्ति परोप्परुं तरुवरेहिँ
पुणु विज्जारुवँहिँ भीसणेहिँ
पुणु णाराएहिँ भयङ्करेहिँ¹
छिन्दन्ति महारह-छत्त-धयइँ

पुणु पाहाँणेहिँ पुणु गिरिवरेहिँ ॥ १
अहि-गरुड-कुम्भिय-पञ्चाणणेहिँ ॥ २
भुर्यइन्दायाम-पइहरेहिँ ॥ ३
वइयागरणं व वायरण-पयइँ ॥ ४

25 PS लंकाउरि. 26 PS पइसरमि. 27 PS इँदाइणि.

13. 1 A पयाणउं. 2 A नवर. 3 S तुरु. 4 PS णाउं, A नाइ. 5 A संचल्लियउ. 6 S कियि. 7 S सुविएसु. 8 S णयरे. 9 S फुल्लन्धुएँहिँ. 10 S पडिपहरइ. 11 A तूरय. 12 S संखियहिँ, A संखियहिँ. 13 S तालियहिँ, A तालियहिँ. 14 PS उट्टिय. 15 S भवमाल corrected to भडइ. 16 PS गयँदु. 17 P सहरसु. 18 P मालिहिँ, S मालिहिँ.

14. 1 P परोपरु. 2 P पहरेहि, marginally 'तरुवरेहि पाटे,' S पहरेहिँ, marginally 'पहरणेहिँ'. 3 PS पाहणेहिँ. 4 A विज्जारुवहिँ. 5 S गुरु. 6 S कुम्भे. 7 A repeats whole of the previous portion of this Kadavaka except the first hemistich 8 P भूयइँदा?, S भूयइँदा?. 9 P वइयायरण, S पइयायरण.

[१२] १ माता.

[१३] १ प्रभाते. २ णागराजो (P. णाउं) मेदित. ३ अत्रभाग. ४ धरनर. ५ निर्घातु नाम विचाधरः.

[१४] १ भुजगेन्द्रदीर्घत्व.

एत्थन्तरे¹⁰ वाहिय-सन्दणेण
सयवारउ परिअञ्चेवि¹² गयणे¹³
णिग्घाउ¹⁴ पडिउ णिग्घाउ¹⁵ जेम
चत्तारि वि धुव¹⁶-परिहव-कलङ्क

5

संन्तिहे सन्तिहेरं
सुविलासिणि जेम

दंणुवइ¹⁷ इन्दानिहे णन्दणेण ॥ ५
हउ खग्गे छुद्धु कियन्तं-वयणे¹⁸ ॥ ६
महियले णरं णहे¹⁹ परितुइ²⁰ देव ॥ ७
जय-जय-सहेण पइइ लङ्क ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

गम्पिणु वन्दण-हत्ति कियं ।
लङ्क सं इं भु ज्जन्तं थियं ॥ ९

*

[८. अट्टमो संधि]

मालिहे रज्जु करन्ताहो
सहसा अहिमुहिहूआइ¹

10

सिद्धइ² विज्जाहर-मण्डलइ³ ।
सायरहो जेम सव्वइ⁴ जलइ⁵ ॥ १

[१]

तहिं अवसरें छुह-पङ्कापण्डुरें
पिहुल-णियन्विणि पीण-पओहरि⁶
ताहे पुत्तु सुरें-सिरि-संपण्णउं
15 'भेसइं मन्ति दन्ति अइरावणु
विज्जाहर जि सब किय सुरवर
छवीस वि सहसइं पेक्खणयहुं
गायण जाइ सुरिन्दत्तणयहुं
उव्विसि-रम्म-तिलोत्तिम-पहुइहिं

15

दाहिण-सेद्धिहिं⁷ रहणेउर-पुरें⁸ ॥ १
सहसारहो पिय माणस-सुन्दरि ॥ २
इन्दु चवेवि इन्दु उप्पण्णउं⁹ ॥ ३
सेणावइ हरिकेसि भयावणुं ॥ ४
पवण-कुवेर-वरुणं-जम-ससहर ॥ ५
णाहिं पमाणु खुज्जे-वामणयहुं ॥ ६
णामइं ताइ कियइ अप्पणयहुं ॥ ७
अट्ठायाल-सहस-वर-जुवइहिं ॥ ८

10 PSA एत्थन्तरि. 11 A दणुवइं°. 12 A परियंचेवि. 13 P गयणं. 14 A कयंत°. 15 PS °वयणि. 16 S णिग्घाउ. 17 P णिग्घाउ, S णिग्घा with अ added marginally. 18 PS णरवइ. 19 P णहिं, S णहि. 20 PS तुइ. 21 P marginally corrected to धुय. 22 S संतिहिं. 23 S किया. 24 S सयं. 25 PA ज्जन्ति. 26 S थिया.

1. 1 रज्जु. 2 A repeats the previous words as विज्जु करंताहो, सिद्धइं. 3 A °मंडलइ. 4 P अहिमुहिहूआइ, S अहिमुह इयाइं. 5 PSA सव्वइ. 6 A °पंदरे. 7 S °सेद्धिहि, A °सेद्धिहे. 8 A °पुरि. 9 S °पउहरि. 10 PS तासु. 11 A सर°. 12 P संपुण्णउं, S संपुण्णउ. 13 A उप्पण्णउं. 14 S भेसइ. 15 S यभावणु. 16 PS पवणु कुवेर. 17 S वतणु. 18 PS सहास. 19 P पेक्खणयहु, S पेक्खणयहु. 20 S णहि. 21 PS खुज्जु. 22 P वावणयहुं, S वावणयहु. 23 A णाणहुं जाइ सुरिंदहु तणयहुं. 24 PSA णामइ. 25 A अप्पणयहु. 26 8 SA उव्वस. 27 S पहुयहिं.

२ राक्षसपति सुकेशीत्यर्थः ३ माता. ४ सुकेशि-मालि-सुमालि-माल्यवन्तः.

[१] बृहस्पति. २ प्रभृतिभिः.

॥ घत्ता ॥

परिचिन्ति^{२८} विज्जाहरैण
ताइं ताइं महु चिन्धाइं

‘तहो जाइं जाइं आखण्डलहो ।
^{३१}लइं हउं जि इन्दु महि-मण्डलहो’ ॥ ९

[२]

^१जुएँ खय-कालेँ णिड्डु (?) णिड्डुलिहें
ते ते मिलिय णराहिव इन्दहो
कप्पु ण दिन्ति जन्तिं सिरिगारिहें(?)
केणं वि कहिउ गम्पि तहो मालिहें
इन्दु को वि सहसारहो णन्दणुं
तं णिसुणेवि सुकेसहो पुत्ते
देवाविय रण-भेरि भयङ्कर
किक्किन्धहो किक्किन्धहो णन्दण

जे जे सेव करन्ता मालिहें ॥ १
अवर जलोह व ^३अवर-समुद्धहो ॥ २
आण करन्ति वि णाहङ्कारिहें ॥ ३
‘पहु संकन्ति(?) ण तुम्ह ^१णिड्डुलिहें(?) ॥ ४
तासु करन्ति सब भिच्चत्तणु’ ॥ ५
कोव-जलण-जालोलि-पलित्तं ॥ ६
घरु (?) सण्णहेंवि पराइय किङ्कर ॥ ७
दिण्णु पयाणउं वाहिय सन्दण ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

‘गमणु ण सुज्झइ महु मणहो’
‘पेक्खुं देव दुणिमित्ताइं

तं मालि सुमालि करेहि^{१७} धरइ ।
सिव कन्दइ वायसु करगरइं ॥ ९

[३]

पेक्खु कुंहिणि विसहर-छिज्जन्ती
पेक्खु फुरन्तउ वामउ लोयणु
पेक्खु वसुन्धरि-तलु कम्पन्तउ
पेक्खु अकाले महा-घणुं गज्जिउ
तं णिसुणेवि वयणुं तहो वलियउ
तो किं मरइ सव्वु एउं अलियउ

भोक्कल-केस णारि रोवन्ती ॥ १
पेक्खंहि रुहिर-ण्हाणु वस-भोयणु ॥ २
घर-देवउल-णिवहुं लोइन्तउ ॥ ३
णहें णच्चन्तुं कवन्धु अलज्जिउ’ ॥ ४
‘वच्छ वच्छ जइ सरणुं जि वलियउ ॥ ५
दइउं मुएवि अण्णु को^{१३} वलियउ ॥ ६

28 A परिचित्तं. 29 A जाइं जाइं वि. 30 P चिघाइ, S चिघइ. 31 This Pāda is missing in A. 32 P लइं, S missing.

2. 1 The first line in missing in A. 2 S जुय. 3 A रवरव. 4 S दंनि, A दिति. 5 S सेंगारिहें, A सेंगारिहि. 6 A गणति. 7 S illegible, A ँङ्कारिहें. 8 A केहिं मि. 9 S मालिहो. 10 P सकन्ति. 11 P णिड्डालिहे, S णिड्डालिहें, A निड्डालिहे. 12 S णन्दणो. 13 S जालालि. 14 A किक्किध वि. 15 P पयाणउं. 16 P सुमाले. 17 PS करे. 18 S पेक्खे. 19 A दुणिमित्ताइ. 20 P करकरइं, S करकरइ.

3. 1 A पक्खि. 2 PS देउलहं. 3 S णिवहुं. 4 A अकालि. 5 A महावण. 6 S णच्चन्ति. 7 S ववणु. 8 PS सवणु. 9 PS सक्कु. 10 S घर, A इउ. 11 P अलिजउं. 12 S दयउ. 13 A नउ.

[२] १ मयुक्काले. २ ललाटेः. ३ आज्ञां.

[३] १ मार्ग. २ भयघणं(उं) वा.

छुडु धीरत्तणु होईं मणूसहो
एमं भणेपिणु दिण्णु पयाणउं

हय-गय-रहवर-णरंवरहिं
दीसइ विञ्जं-महीहरहो

तं जमकरणहो अणुहरमाणउं
उभय-सेदि^४-सामन्त पण्डा
तीहिं अवसरें वलवन्तं महाइयं
१० 'अहो अहो रहणेउर-पुर-राणा
दुज्जउ लङ्काहिउ समरङ्गणें
राय-लच्छि तइलोक-पियारी
तेण समाणु विरोहु असुन्दरु'
'दूउ भणेवि तेण तुहुं चुकउं

१५ को सो लङ्क-पुराहिउइ
जो जीवेसइ विहिं^{१३} मि रणें

गय ते मालि-दूय णिब्भच्छिय
१० सण्णज्झइं सुरिन्दु सुर-साहणु
सण्णज्झइ तणु-हेइ हुआसणुं
सण्णज्झइ जमु 'दण्ड-भयङ्करु

14 PS होउ. 15 S उसरइ. 16 PS एव. 17 PA पयाणउं. 18 A चलिउं. 19 A सविमाणउं. 20 A णरवरिहिं. 21 A महियलि गयणयलि, 22 P माइअउं, मायूयउ. 23 PS विञ्जइरि°. 24 PS उद्धाइअउ.

4. 1 PA अणुहरमाणउं. 2 S वक्खहो 3 A तणउं पयाणउं. 4 A उहयसेणि°. 5 P सरणि, S'सरण, A सरणु. 6 PS तहि. 7 A वलेवन्त. 8 S महाइया. 9 A हूअ°. 10 S पराइया. 11 P could not be used for the text from उरपुरराणा up to कुम्भवीडे अदिम° (VIII 9 8), because folio no. 24 in P covering that portion is missing. 12 S देहि. 13 S A करि. 14 S जं. 15 S पेसणयारी. 16 S आयहि वयणेहि. 17 A कुइउ. 18 S तुहु. 19 A चुकउं. 20 S दंतंतरे. 21 A कहु. 22 S तणिय. 23 A विहिं. मि. 24 S तहु तणिया.

5. 1 S पउइरियय, A पडहच्छिय. 2 A सनज्झइ. 3 S अइरावइ. 4 S हुआसणु. 5 A कुंजारि. 6 S A जमदंड.

लच्छि कित्ति ओसरइं ण पासहो' ॥ ७
चलिउं सेण्णु सरहसु स-विमाणउं ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

मैहियलें गयणयलें ण माइयउं ।
मेहउल्लु णाईं उद्धाइयउं ॥ ९

[४]

णिसुणोवि रक्खहो^१ तणउ पयाणउ ॥ १
गमिण्णु इन्दहो सरणें^२ पइइ ॥ २
मालिहें केरा दूअं पराइयं ॥ ३
कपु देवि^{१२} करे^{१३} सन्धि अयाणा ॥ ४
छुडु जेण णिग्घाउ जमाणेणें ॥ ५
दासि जेम जसुं पेसणगारी^{१५} ॥ ६
आएहिं^{१६} वयणेहिं कुविउं^{१७} पुरन्दरु ॥ ७
णं तो जम-दन्तन्तरे^{१८} रुकउ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

को तुहुं किर सन्धि कहो^{११} तणियं ।
महि णीसावण तहो तणिय ॥ ९

[५]

दुबयणावमाण-पडिहत्थिये ॥ १
कुलिस-पाणि अइरावयं-चाहणु ॥ २
धूमद्वउ कुयारि^५ मेसासणु ॥ ३
महिसारुहु पुरन्दर-किङ्करु ॥ ४

सण्णज्झइ णइरिउ मोग्गर-धरुं
सण्णज्झइ वरुणु वि दुदंसणु
सण्णज्झइ मिग-गमणु समीरणु
सण्णज्झइ कुवेरु फुरियाहरु
सण्णज्झइ ईसाणु विसासणु
सण्णज्झइ पञ्चाणण-गामिउं

रिच्छारुदु रणङ्गणे दुद्धरु ॥ ५
णागवास-करु करिमैयरासणु ॥ ६
तरुवरं-पर्वरुग्गामिय-पहरणु ॥ ७
पुप्फ-विमोणारुदु सत्ति-करु ॥ ८
सूल-पाणि पर-वल-संतासणु ॥ ९
कुन्तं-पाणि ससि ससिपुर-सामिउ ॥ १०

॥ घत्ता ॥

जाइँ वि दिंछीहोन्ताइँ
णिणँवि परोप्परु चिन्धाइँ

ताइ मि रण-रसं-पुलउगयइँ ।
सुहडहुँ^{१८} कवयइँ फुट्टेवि^{१९} गयइँ^{२०} ॥ ११

[६]

तामं परोप्परु वेहाविद्धंइँ
मुसुमूरिय-उर-सिर-मुह-कन्धर
पुच्छुंगीरिय पडिपहरन्ति व
जोह वि अमुणियं-जंढर-उरत्थल
संचूरिय तुरङ्ग-धयं-सारहि
ताँहँ अवसरं रहणेउर-सारहों
सूररणु सोमु रणं^{१८} खारिउ
जमु^{२०} किक्किन्धे धणउ सुंमालिं

पढम भिडन्तंइँ अग्गिम-खन्धंइँ ॥ १
पच्छिम-भाअ-सेस थियं कुञ्जर ॥ २
'कहिं^८ गय अग्गिम-भाय' भणन्ति व ॥ ३
'कहिं गय रिउ' पहरन्ति व करयल ॥ ४
चक्क-सेस थियं णवर महारहि^{१५} ॥ ५
धाइँ^{१७} मल्लवन्तु सहसारहों ॥ ६
उच्छरणु वरुणु हक्कारिउ ॥ ७
पवणु सुकेसें^{२२} सुरवइ मालिं ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

'एत्तिउं कालु ण बुञ्जियउ
रणडेहिं^{२८} मुणडेहिं जिच्चिभएहिं^{२९}

तुहुँ कवणंहुँ इन्दुहुँ इन्दु कहें ।
किं^{२७} जो सो रम्महि इन्दवहें^{३१} ॥ ९

7 s मोग्गरधरु. 8 A मयरासणु. 9 s तरुवर. 10 s पहरु°. 11 s °विमोणारुदु सत्तिअकरु.
12 A °णामिउं. 13 A कोत°. 14 A टीलीहोताइ. 15 s रणत्त°. 16 s °पुलउगयइ, A
°पुलउगयइ. 17 s चिधाइ. 18 s सुहडह कवयइ. 19 s A फुट्टेवि. 20 s गयइ, A गयाइ.

6. 1 s ताव. 2 s वेहाइँद्धइ. 3 A भिडंतहुँ. 4 s °खंघइ, A °खंघहु. 5 s थिय. 6 s
पुच्छु°. 7 This hemistich is missing in s. 8 A कहि. 9 s अमुणिय. 10 A जढरोर-
त्थल. 11 s कहि, A कह°. 12 A पसरंति. 13 A धुरसारहि. 14 s थिय. 15 A महारहि.
16 s तहि. 17 s धायउ. 18 s रणि. 19 s उच्छरणु. 20 A जसु किक्किंधे. 21 s सुमाले.
22 A सुकेसि. 23 s माले. 24 A एत्तउ. 25 s A तुहु. 26 s कवणहो, A कवणहुँ.
27 s missing. 28 A इँदिहि सुंदिहि. 29 s जिच्चिपुहि, A भएहि. 30 A रम्महि.
31 s इंदवहो.

तं गिसुणोवि चोइउ अइरावउ
मालि-पुरन्दरं भिडिय परोप्परु
जुज्झंइं सेस-णरोहिं परिचत्तंइं
५ इन्दयालु जिह तिहं जोइज्झइ
भीम-महांभीमोहिं जा दिण्णी
सा विकराल-वयण उज्जाइय
चिन्तिउ वरुण-पवण-जम-धणएहिं^{१६}
दूए^{१७} वुत्तु आसि^{१८} रायङ्गणें

१३
११ तंहिं पत्थावें^{२०} पुरन्दरेण
वहिय तहें^{२१} वि चउग्गुणिय

तं माहिन्द-विज्ज अवलोएँवि^१
१५ 'तइयंहुं ण किउ महारउ वुत्तउ
तं गिसुणोवि पलम्ब-भुय-डालें
घायव-वारुण-अगोयत्थइं^६
जिह अण्णाण-कण्णें जिण-वयणइं
जिह उवयार-सयइं अकुलीणें
२० गम्पि पहङ्गणु मिलिउ पहङ्गणें
हसिउ पुरन्दरेण 'अरें माणव

भणइ मालि 'को देउं तुहुं
१८ जं वन्धहि ओहइहि वि

[७]

णावइ णिज्जरन्तु कुलं-पावउ ॥ १
विहिं^४ मि महाहउ जाउ भयङ्करु ॥ २
थिय पडिथिरइं करेप्पिणु णेत्तंइं ॥ ३
रक्खें^{१०} रक्ख-विज्ज चिन्तिज्जइ ॥ ४
गोत्त-परम्पराएँ अवइण्णी ॥ ५
परिवहिय गयणयलें ण माइय ॥ ६
'पत्तुं इन्दु चरियेहिं^{१६} अप्पणयेंहिं^{१७} ॥ ७
दुज्जउ मालि होइ समरङ्गणें' ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

माहिन्द-विज्ज लहु संभरियं ।
रवि-कन्तिएँ ससि-कन्ति व हरियं ॥ ९

[८]

भणइं सुमालि मालि-सुहुं जोएँवि^४ ॥ १
एवहिं^९ आयउ कालु णिरुत्त' ॥ २
अमरिस-कुद्धएण रणें मालें ॥ ३
मुकइं तिण्णि मिं गयइं^{२०} णिरत्थइं ॥ ४
जिह गोइङ्गणें^{११} वर-मणि-रयणइं ॥ ५
वयइं^{१८} जेम चारित-विहीणेंएँ ॥ ६
वरुणहें^{१६} वरुणु हुंवासु हुआसणें ॥ ७
देव-समाण होन्ति किं दाणव' ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

वल्लु पउरु सु सयलु णिरिक्खियउ ।
इन्दयालु परं सिक्खियउ' ॥ ९

7. 1 s गिसुणिवि चोयउ. 2 s उल०. 3 s ०पुरंदर. 4 A विहिंवि. 5 s जुज्झहे, A जुज्झजुज्झहं. 6 s परिचत्तइ. 7 s A पडिथिरइ. 8 s णेत्तइ. 9 s तिह. 10 s रक्खइ. 11 s ०महाभीमहि. 12 s ०परंपराय अवयण्णी. 13 s घणयहिं. 14 A पुत्तु. 15 A चरियहि. 16 s अप्पणयहिं. 17 s दूयहिं. 18 A मासि. 19 s तहि. 20 A पत्थावि. 21 s संभरिया. 22 P s होवि. 23 s हरिया.

8. 1 s अवलोयवि. 2 A भणइं. 3 A सोहुं. 4 s जोयवि. 5 s तइयहो. 6 s जेवहि. 7 s रण. 8 s ०यत्थइ. 9 s वि. 10 s गयइ. 11 A गोइङ्गणाए मणि०. 12 s अकुलीणइं. 13 s वयइ. 14 s विहूणइं. 15 s वरुणहु. 16 A हुआसु हुआसणे. 17 s देव तुहु. 18 s जहिं वदइ इइहि विह. 19 s परि सिक्खियउ.

[९]

तं गिसुणेवि वयणु सुरराएं
लहु उप्पाडेंवि^१ धित्तु णरिन्दें^२
सहसा रुहिरायभ्विरु दीसिउ
वाम-पाणि वणें^३ देवि अखन्तिएँ
विहलङ्गलु ओणल्लु महीयल्ले
मालि सुमालि^४ साहुकारिउ
उट्टेंवि^५ मुक्कु^६ चक्कु सहसक्खें
सिरु पाडेवि रसीयल्ले पडियउ

विह्लु गिडाल्ले मालि णाराएं ॥ १
णाईं वरङ्कुसु मत्त-गईन्दें ॥ २
णं मयगल्लु सिन्दूरं-विह्लसिउ ॥ ३
भिण्णु गिडाल्ले सुराहिउ सत्तिएँ ॥ ४
कलयल्लु घुट्टु रक्ख-वाणर-वल्ले ॥ ५
'पईं होन्तएँ गिय-वंसुञ्जारिउ' ॥ ६
एन्तउं धरेंवि^{१०} ण सक्किउ रक्खें ॥ ७
कह वि^{२१} ण कुम्मं-वीढें अड्भिडियउं ॥ ८
॥ घत्ता ॥

वयणुं मडक्क ण वीसरिउ
वे-वारउ अइरावयहों

धाविउं कवन्धु रोसाविउं ।
कुम्भत्थल्ले असिक्ख वाहियउं ॥ ९

[१०]

जं विणिवाइउं रक्खु रणङ्गणें
णट्टु कइद्धयं-वल्लु भय-भीयउ
केण वि तामं कहिउ सहसक्खहों
बहुवारउ गिसियर-कइच्चिन्धेंहिं^१
एय जि विजयसीह खय-गारा
तं गिसुणेंवि गउ चोइउ जावेंहिं^{१२}
'महु आदेसुं देहि परमेसर
सेण्णु वि घत्तमि जम-मुहं-कन्दरें^{१७}

विजउ घुट्टु अमराहिव-साहणें ॥ १
गलियारुहु कण्ठ-डिय-जीयउं ॥ २
'पच्छल्ले लग्गु देव पडिवक्खहों ॥ ३
वेयारिय सुकेस-किक्किन्धेंहिं ॥ ४
तिह करें^{१०} जेमं ण जन्ति भडारा' ॥ ५
ससहरु पुरउ परिट्टिउ तावेंहिं^{१३} ॥ ६
मारमि^{१५} हउं जि गिसायर वाणर ॥ ७
दसण-सिलायल्ले-जीहा-कक्करें ॥ ८

9. 1 S सुररायं. 2 S गिडाल्ले, A निडालि. 3 S णारायं, A नारायं. 4 A उप्पाडिदि. 5 S णरेंदें, A नरिदे. 6 S णाह. 7 S गबंदे. 8 A 'रायंनु पदीसउ. 9 S सिदूरे, A सिंदू. 10 S वण, A रणे. 11 S गिहालि, A निडालि. 12 A रक्खस्सवाणरं. 13 S सुमालि. 14 S पइ. 15 A नमिदि नमिवंसु उद्वारिउ. 16 S उट्टि, A उट्टिदि. 17 A चक्कु मुक्कु. 18 S यंतउ. 19 SA धरिदि. 20 A रसायलि. 21 A व. 22 S कुम्मवीदि. 23 P अड्भिडिअडं. 24 PS वयण. 25 A धाहउ. 26 A रोसाहियउ. 27 PS वाहिमउ.

10. 1 S विणिवायउ. 2 S कयद्धयं. 3 A गालियां. 4 PS 'जीअउ. 5 PS कहिउ ताव. 6 PS सहसक्खहो. 7 A पच्छले. 8 PS गिसिक्खहो. 9 S चंवेहिं. 10 PSA करि. 11 P जेव, S जेव. 12 P जावहि, SA जावेहि. 13 P तावहि. 14 PS आवेसु. 15 P मारउं, S मारउ. 16 P मुहि. 17 S कंदरे. 18 PS सिलायले,

॥ घत्ता ॥

इन्दे¹⁹ हत्थुत्थल्लियउं
पच्छेले पवणाहए धणहो²⁴

धाइउं ससि सर वरिसन्तु किह ।
धाराहर वासारंतु जिहं ॥ ९

[११]

5 'मरु मरु वलहो वलहो किं गासहो
सुरयण-गयणाणन्द-जणेरा
तं गिसुणेवि⁵ दुरुञ्जिय-सङ्कउ
गंहकल्लोलुं णाई छण-चन्दहो
'अरे ससङ्क स-कलङ्क अलज्जिय
10 चन्दु भणेवि जे¹² हासउ दिज्जइ
एमं चवेप्पिणुं चाव¹⁷-सणाहउ
मुच्छ पराइयं पसरिय-वेयणु

धाराहर-मकडहो हयासहो ॥ १
कुञ्ज पाव तं (?) वासव-केरा ॥ २
अहिमुहुं मल्लवन्तु पर थकउ ॥ ३
णाई मइन्दु महग्गये-विन्दहो ॥ ४
महिलाणंण वे-पक्ख-विवज्जिय ॥ ५
पई¹⁴ वि को वि किं रणे घाइज्जं ॥ ६
भिण्डिवाल-पहरणेण समाहउ ॥ ७
दुक्खु दुक्खु किर होइ स-चेयणु ॥ ८
॥ घत्ता ॥

15 दूरीहया तामं रिउ
सिरु संचालइ करु धुणइं

मयलञ्छणु मणे अवतसइ किहं ।
संकन्तिहो²³ चुक्कु विप्पु जिहं ॥ ९

[१२]

तामं महा-रहणेउर-पुरवरुं.
पवण-कुवेर-वरुण-जमं-खन्देहिं
वन्दिण-सयहिं पवहिय-हरिसेहिं⁵
20 जोइस-जक्ख-गरुड-गान्धर्वेहिं
चलणेहिं गम्पि पडिउ सहसाहो

जय-जय-सहं पइसइ सुरवरु ॥ १
णड-फम्पाव-छत्त-कइवन्देहिं ॥ २
विज्जाहर-किण्णरं-किंपुरिसेहिं ॥ ३
जय-जय-कारु करन्तेहिं सबेहिं¹⁰ ॥ ४
णं भरहेसरु तिहुअण-सारहो ॥ ५

19 s इदे. 20 P हत्थुत्थल्लियउं. 21 s धायउ वरेसांतु किहा. 22 s पत्तले, A पच्छप.
23 s पइणहए, A पवणहय. 24 PS धयहो. 25 PS वरिसंतु. 26 s जिहा.

11. 1 A वलहु. 2 A धारायर. 3 S पाय तं, A पायवो. 4 S वाहाकेरा. 5 S गिसुणिवि.
6 A अहिमुहुं. 7 P मल्लवन्तु. 8 PS गहिकल्लोलु. 9 PS णाई. 10 A घणवदहो. 11 S
अलज्जिया. 12 S महिल्लाणण. 13 P जं. 14 PS पइ. 15 A घाइज्जं. 16 PS एव. 17 A
भणेप्पिणु. 18 PS चाव. 19 S परायउ. 20 PS ताव. 21 S किहा. 22 S धुणइ, A धुणइं.
23 P संकन्तिहे, S संकन्तिहि. 24 S जिहा.

12. 1 PS ताव. 2 A पुस्वरु. 3 A जय. 4 A छिइसएहिं पवहिय. 5 P A हरिसहि,
S हरिसिहि. 6 P किन्नर, A missing. 7 S किंपुरिसहि. 8 S गंधर्वहि. 9 PS A करंतिहि.
10 A सन्विहिं. 11 S सहसा.

२ पश्चिमेषः.

[११] १ राक्षस, वानर. २ गृहवैरी राहुरिलयः. ३ उद्वेगं करोति.

ससिपुरि सँसिहँ दिण्णं विक्खायहँ धणयँहँ लङ्क किङ्कु जमरायहँ ॥ ६
मेह-णयरँ^{१६} वरुणाहिउ ठवियउ कँञ्चणपुरँ कुवेरु पट्टवियउ ॥ ७

॥ घत्ता ॥

अणु वि को वि पुरन्दरँण तहिँ अँवसरँ जो संभावियँउ ।
मण्डलु एक्केऊउ पवरु सो सँडु स इं भु झ्नावियँउ ॥ ८

*

[९. णवमो संधि]

एत्थन्तरँ^१ रिद्धिहँ जन्ताहँ
उप्पणु सुञ्जालिहँ पुत्तु किहँ

पायाल-लङ्क सुञ्जन्ताहँ ।
रयणासउ रिसहहँ भरहु जिहँ ॥ १.

[१]

सोलहँ-आहरणालङ्करिउ
वहु-दिवसँहँ आउच्छँवि^१ जणु
थिउ अक्खसुत्तु करयलँ करँवि^{१०}
ताँहँ अवसरँ गुण-अणुराइयउ
रयणासउ लक्खिउ तेण तहिँ
लइ सच्चउ हूयँउ गुरु-वयणु
कइकसि णामेण बुत्तं दुहियँ
‘एँहुँ^३ पुत्ति तुहारँउँ भत्तारु

सयमेव मयणु णं अवयरिउ ॥ १
गउ विज्जा-कारणँ पुप्फवणुँ ॥ २
जिह मह-रिसि परम-झाणु धरँवि^{११} ॥ ३
सो^{१२} पोर्मविन्दु संपाइयउ ॥ ४
‘इमुँ पुरिस-रयणु उप्पणु कहिँ ॥ ५
एँहुँ^{१६} सो णरु एँउँ तं पुप्फवणुँ ॥ ६
पप्फुल्लियँ-पुण्डरीय-मुहियँ ॥ ७
माणस-सुन्दरिहँ^{२६} व सहसारँ^{२७} ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

गउ धीय थवेवि णियासवहँ
थिउ विहिँ^{२१} मि मञ्जँ परमेसँरिहिँ

उप्पणु विज्ज रयणासवहँ ।
२१ णं विञ्जु तावि-णम्मयँ-सरिहिँ ॥ ९ ॥

12 A ससिहो. 13 S दिवु. 14 S धणहो. 15 P A मेहणयरि, S मोहणयरि. 16 P S कंचणपुरि कुवेरु पट्टविउ, A कंचणपुरिहिँ धणउ पट्टविउ. 17 P S तहिँ अवसरि. 18 P संभाविउ. 19 S सच्. 20 P सुंजाविउ.

1. 1 S इत्थंतरि, A एत्थंतरि. 2 P S रिद्धि. 3 S पइसंताहो. 4 S सुमालिहिँ. 5 S किहा. 6 S जिहा. 7 P S सोलत. 8 S आउच्छिवि, A आउच्छिवि. 9 P S पुप्फवणु. 10 A करिवि. 11 A धरिवि. 12 P S तहि. 13 P साँ. 14 P S इय. 15 P हलउं. 16 S यहु. 17 P इउ, S यउ. 18 P पुप्फवणु, S पुप्फवणु. 19 P S बुत्तु. 20 S दुहिया. 21 P पुप्फुल्लियं. 22 S सुहिया. 23 P इहु, S चहु. 24 A तुहारहुँ. 25 P S A सुंवरिहि. 26 S सहसरो. 27 A विहिँ मि. 28 S परमेसरिहि. 29 S पा. 30 S णंमय.

[१] १ विद्याधरः. २ इन्द्रस्य माता तस्यावर्धभो (?) यथा. ३ इन्द्रस्य पिता. ४ तापी-नर्मद-योर्नयोर्मध्ये.

[२]

अवलोइयं बहु रयणासर्वेण
 सु-णिद्यम्बिणि परिचकलिय-थणि^२
 'कसु केरी कहिं अवइरण तुहुं
 ६ तं सुणेवि^{११} स-सङ्क कण्ण चवइ
 हउं^{१८} तासु धीर्यं केण ण वरिथं
 गुरु-वयणेहिं आणिय एउ वणु
 तं णिसुणेवि सुंपुरिस-धवलहर
 कोकाविउ सयलु वि वन्धुजणु

णं अग्ग-महिसि सइं वासवेण ॥ १
 इन्दीवरच्छि पङ्कय-वयणि^४ ॥ २
 तउं दूरें^८ दिट्ठि जें^९ जणइं सुहुं ॥ ३
 'जइ जाणहों^{१२} पोमविन्दु णिवइ ॥ ४
 कइकसि णामें विजाहरियं ॥ ५
 तउ दिण्णी करें^{१६} पाणिग्गहणु ॥ ६
 उप्पाइउं विजाहर-णयरु ॥ ७
 सइं कण्णएं किउ पाणिग्गहणु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

वहु-कारें सुविणंउ लक्खियउ अत्थाणें णरिन्दहों अक्खियउ ।
 'फाडेप्पिणु कुम्भइं^{२४} कुञ्जरहं पञ्जाणणु उंवरें पइहु मँहु ॥ ९

[३]

उच्चोलिहें चन्दाइच्च थियं^१
 १५ अट्टङ्ग-णिमित्तंइं जाणएण
 'होसन्ति पुत्त तउ तिण्णिण धणें
 जग-कण्ठउ सुरवर-उमर-करु
 परिओसें^{१३} कहि मिं ण मन्ताहुं
 उप्पणु दसाणणु अनुल-वल्ल
 २० पक्कल-णियम्बु^{१४} वित्थिण्णं^{१५} उरु
 पुणु भाणुक्कणु पुणुं चन्दणहिं^{१५}

तं णिसुणेवि दइएं^१ विहसिकियं (?) ॥ १
 वुच्चइ रयणासव-राणएण ॥ २
 पहिलारउ ताहं रउहुं रणें ॥ ३
 भरहज्ज-णराहिउ चकधरुं ॥ ४
 णवं-सुरय-सोक्खुं माणन्ताहुं ॥ ५
 पारोहें-पईहर-भुय-जुयलु ॥ ६
 णं सग्गहों पचविउ को वि सुरु ॥ ७
 पुणु जाउ विहीसणु गुण-उवहिं^{१६} ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तो उप्पाडन्तु दन्त गयंहुं करयलु लुहन्तु मुहें पण्णयंहुं ।
 आयएं लीलएं रामणु रमइं^{१९} णं कालु वालु^{२०} होएवि भमइ ॥ ९

२. १ A अवलोलिय. २ A सह. ३ PS °थणे. ४ PS °वयणे. ५ P अवइण. ६ A रउ. ७ S दूरे, A दूरिं. ८ S जं, A जि. ९ A जणइं. १० PA सुहुं. ११ PS णिसुणिवि. १२ A जाण-हुं. १३ PS हउ. १४ P धय, S धव. १५ S वरिया. १६ A नामे. १७ S विजाहरिया, A विजाहरिय. १८ A करि. १९ S पाणिग्गहणे. २० S सपुरिसधवलहरो. २१ S उप्पायउ. २२ PS सह. २३ A सिविणउं. २४ PS कुंभइ कुंजरहो. २५ PS उअरे. २६ P महुं.

३. १ PS उच्चोलिहि. २ S थिया. ३ S दैवें. ४ P वियसिकिय, S वियसिकिया. ५ PS °णमित्तइ. ६ S रउइ. ७ P परिउसें. ८ A कहिंमि. ९ P णव corrected to वर. १० A सुक्ख. ११ S माणताहो. १२ A पचल°. १३ PS विच्छिण्ण°. १४ A पुणु. १५ S चदणेहिं. १६ P S °उअहि. १७ PS गयहं. १८ S पण्णहु. १९ A रमइं. २० A होवि भमइं.

[३] १ विकसित्वा. २ भयार्ण(न)क. ३ बडारोह (?). ४ विस्तीर्ण.

खेलन्तु पईसइ भण्डारु
णव-मुहइँ जासु मणि-जडियाइँ
जो परिपालिज्जइ पण्णएँहिं
सामणहों अणहों करइ वहु
सहसत्ति लग्गु करें दहमुहहों
परिहिउँ णव-मुहइँ समुट्टियइँ
णं सयवत्तइँ संचारिमइँ
वोळन्ति समउँ वोळन्तएँण

[४]

जँहिं तोयँदवाहण-तणउ हारु ॥ १
णव गह परियपेविं घडियाइँ ॥ २
आसीविस-रोसाउण्णएँहिं ॥ ३
सो कणउ दुट्टउँ दुविसहु ॥ ४
णं मिउँ सुमित्तहों अहिमुहहों ॥ ५
णं गह-विम्बइँ सु-परिट्टियइँ ॥ ६
णं कामिणि-वयणइँ कारिमइँ ॥ ७
स-वियारु हसन्ति हसन्तएँण ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

पेक्खेप्पिणु ताँइँ दहाणणइँ थिरँ-तारइँ^{१०} तरलइँ लोयणइँ ।
तेँ दहमुहुँ दहसिरु जणेंण किउँ पञ्चाणणु जेम पँसिद्धि गउ ॥ ९

[५]

जं परिहिउँ कणउ रावणेंण
रयणासउ कइकसि धाईयइँ
णिसुणेप्पिणु आइउँ उच्छुरउँ
संयलेहिं णिहालिउ साहरणु
परिचिन्तिउ 'णउ सामणुँ णरु
एयहों पासिउ रज्जु वि विउलुँ
एयहों पासिउ सुरवइँहें खउँ

किउ वद्धावणउ सु-परियणेंण ॥ १
आणन्दें कहि मि ण माइयइँ ॥ २
किक्किन्धु स-कन्तउ सूररउँ ॥ ३
दहँ-गीउम्मीलिय-दह-वयणु ॥ ४
एँहुँ होइ णिरुत्तउ चकहरु ॥ ५
कँइ-जाउहाणुँ-वलु^{१४} रणें अतुलु ॥ ६
जम-वँरुण-कुवेरहँ णाँहिं जउ' ॥ ७

॥ घत्ता ॥

अण्णेक्क-दिवसेँ गज्जन्तु किँहँ^{१०} णव-पाउसेँ^{१०} जलहँरँ-विन्दु जिँहँ ।
णँहें जन्तउ पेक्खेवि वइसवणुँ पुणु पुच्छिय जणणि 'एहु कवणुँ' ॥ ८

4. 1 s सह भंडार. 2 ps जहि. 3 A तोयदवाहणहो. 4 ps मुहइ. 5 p मणे. 6 ps परिअप्पेवि. 7 p घडियाइँ, s घडियाए. 8 p पण्णयहिं. 9 p परिट्टउ 10 s मित्त. 11 s परिहउ. 12 A °मुहइ. 13 ps समुट्टियाइँ. 14 ps सुपरिट्टियाइँ. 15 ps संचारियाइ. 16 p कारिमाइँ, s कारियाइ. 17 A समउ. 18 s ताए. 19 A missing. 20 s तारइँ तरलइ. 21 s दहमुह. 22 ps कउ. 23 p पसिद्धे.

5. 1 s परिहउ. 2 p A वद्धावणउ. 3 s धाइयइँ, A धाइयाइँ. 4 A कहिं मि न माइयाइँ. 5 s आयउ. 6 ps उच्छुरउ. 7 A सूररउ. 8 A सयलहिं मि. 9 A दाहगीउ°. 10 s सामण. 11 s यहु. 12 A विमलु. 13 s जाउहाणु. 14 ps अतुलवल. 15 p सुरवरहि, s सुरवरहो. 16 s खओ. 17 p °धणयकुवेरहँ, s धणयकुवेरहो. 18 ps णहि. 19 s किहा. 20 s °पाउस. 21 p जलयर°, s चलयर°. 22 ps जिहा. 23 ps णहि. 24 p पेक्खवि, s विक्खवि. 25 s वइसवणो. 26 p कम्बणु.

[५] १ वानरराक्षसयोः.

[६]

तं णिसुणोवि^१ मउलिय-णयणियंएँ
 'कउसिकि जणेरि एयहोँ तणियं
 'वीसावसु विज्जाहरं^२ जणणु
 १ वईरिहिँ मिलेवि मुहँ मलिणं कियं
 एयहोँ उदालेवि^३ जेम तियं
 रत्तुप्पलं^४ हूआलोचणं
 'वइसवणं^५ होँ केरी कवण सिय
 पेक्खेसहिँ^६ दिवसहिँ थोवएँहिँ

वज्जरिउ स-गगार-वयणियंएँ ॥ १
 पहिलारी वहिणि महु तणियं ॥ २
 एँहुँ भाइ तुहारउ वइसवणु ॥ ३
 मायरि व कमागय लङ्क हियं ॥ ४
 कइयंहुँ माणेसहुँ राय-सियं ॥ ५
 णिब्भच्छिय जणणि विहीसणं ॥ ६
 दहवयणहोँ णोक्खी^७ का वि^८ किय ॥ ७
 ओँएँहिँ^९ अमहारिस-देवएँहिँ^{१०} ॥ ८

॥

जम-खँन्द-कुवेर-पुरन्दरेंहिँ
 अणुदिणु दणुवँइ-कन्दवणहोँ

॥ घत्ता ॥

रवि-वरुण-पवण-सिहि-ससँहरेंहिँ ।
 धरें सेव करेवी रावणहोँ ॥ ९

[७]

एक्कहिँ दिणें आउच्छेवि^१ जणणु
 १५ जहिँ जक्ख-सहासइँ दारुणइँ
 जहिँ णीसासन्तेँहिँ अजयरेँहिँ
 जहिँ साहारुदइँ विप्पयइँ
 ताहिँ तेहएँ भीसणें भीम-वणें
 जा अट्टक्खरेँहिँ पसिद्धि गय
 २० सा विहिँ पहरेंहिँ जें पासु अइयं
 पुणु झाइय सोलह-अक्खरिय

गय तिण्णि वि भीसणु भीम-वणु ॥ १
 जहिँ^२ सीह-पयइँ रुहिरारुणइँ ॥ २
 डोल्लन्ति डाल सहुँ तरुवरेंहिँ ॥ ३
 अन्दोलण-परम-भाव-गयइँ ॥ ४
 थिय विज्जे^५ झाणु धरेवि मणें ॥ ५
 णामेण सँव-कामन्न-रुयं ॥ ६
 णं गाढालिङ्गण-गय दइय ॥ ७
 जय(?)-कोडि-सहास-देहुत्तरियं ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

ते^{११} भायर अविचल-झाण-रुइँ
 वणें दिट्ठ जक्ख-मुन्दरिएँ^{१२} किह

दहवयण-विहीसण-भाणुसुइ ।
 जिण-घाणिएँ तिण्णि वि लोय जिह ॥ ९

6. 1 P णिसुणिवि. 2 P °लोयणइँ, S °लोयणइ. 3 S तणिया. 4 P तणीम, S तणिया.
 5 P विज्जाहर. 6 A उहु. 7 P वइसवणु. 8 P वइरिहुँ, S वइरिहु. 9 P सुहु, S A सुहु. 10 SA
 मळण. 11 S किया. 12 S हिया. 13 A उदालिवि. 14 S विया, A लिय. 15 P कइयहु, S
 कइयहु, A कइयहु. 16 S सिया. 17 P रत्तुप्पल°. 18 P वयसवणहो. 19 P केरी, S णोक्खी.
 20 S क वि. 21 P पेक्खेसहिँ. 22 S आयहि. 23 A देवयहिँ. 24 A °ससहरहिँ. 25 A वहु.

7. 1 P आउच्छिवि, S आउच्छिवि. 2 P S A जहि. 3 P S सहु. 4 A सप्पारुदइ विप्पयइँ.
 5 A विज्जहो. 6 A °भय. 7 A MISSING. 8 S अहुण, S इय. 9 P °सहावय. 10 P.
 दुहुत्तरिय, S दुहुत्तरिया. 11 P S ता. 12 A °इ. 13 P S °सुंदरिहे.

[६] १ भनदस्य पिता (पिनुः) नाम. २ रावणस्य (?). ३ मनुष्यदेवः. ४ पार्तिकेयः, पशुसः.

[७] १ पश्चिपुत्रकाः. २ विद्या सर्वकामरूपिणी. ३ दुःसोतीर्णा.

[८]

जं जक्खिणँ रावणु दिट्ठु वणँ
 'बोछाविड बोछइ किं' ण तुहँ
 किं ज्ञायहि अक्खसुत्तु 'धिवहि'^१
 दहगीवँ-पसरु अलहन्तियएँ
 वच्छँत्थलँ पवड सुकोमलँण
 अणोक्कएँ वुत्तु वरङ्गणँएँ
 'तुहँ जाणँहि एँहु णरु सच्चमँड'^२
 पुणु गम्पिणु रण-रसँ-अड्डियहँ

तं वम्महँ-वाण पइट्ठ मणँ ॥ १
 किं बहिरउ किं तुहँ णाहिँ मुहँ ॥ २
 महु केरँड रुव-सलिलु पिर्वहिँ ॥ ३
 स-विलक्खउ खेडु करन्तियएँ ॥ ४
 कण्णावयंस-णीलुप्पलँण ॥ ५
 पँफुल्लिय-तामरसाणणएँ^{१३} ॥ ६
 उप्पाइँडँ केण वि कट्ठमड'^{१५} ॥ ७
 जक्खहँ वज्जरिउ अणड्डियहँ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

'कञ्ची-कलाव-केजँरँ-धर
 वँणँ विज्जउ आराहन्तँ थिय

पइँ तिण-समु मणँएवि तिण्णि णर ।
 णावइ जग-भवणहँ खम्भ कियँ ॥ ९

[९]

तं णिसुणँवि^१ जम्मूदीव-पहु
 'सो कवणुँ एत्थुँ णिकम्पिरउ
 अहिमुहुँ पयट्ठुँ तहँ आसवहँ
 'अहँ पवइयहँ अहिणवहँ
 जं एकु वि उत्तर दिणुण ण वि
 उवसगु घोरु पारम्भियँउ
 आसीविसँ-विसहर-अजयरेँहिँ
 गय-भूय-पिसाँएँहिँ रक्खसेँहिँ

णं जल्लिउ जलण-जाला-णिवहु ॥ १
 जगँ जीवइ जो' महु वाहिरउ' ॥ २
 सुय दिट्ठु ताम रयणासवहँ ॥ ३
 कं' ज्ञायहँ कवणु देउ थुणँहँ' ॥ ४
 तं पुणुँ वि समुट्ठिउ कोव-हवि ॥ ५
 वहुरुवँहिँ^{१३} जक्खु वियम्भियउ ॥ ६
 सहूल-सीहँ-कुञ्जर-वरँहिँ ॥ ७
 गिरि-पवणँ-हुआसण-पाँउसेँहिँ ॥ ८

8. 1 P वम्महं. 2 P किन्न, SA किन्न. 3 PS तव. 4 PS णाहि. 5 PA सुहं. 6 S धिवहिं.
 7 P केरंड. 8 S पिवहि. 9 P दहगीउ. 10 S किं वच्छत्थले. 11 PA वरगणाए, S चरंगणाइ.
 12 b missing in A. 13 P °साणणाए, °साणणाइं. 14 A जाणहि. 15 P चममड. 16 S
 उप्पायउ. 17 S कट्ठमिउ. 18 A °रसियड्डियहो. 19 A नेउर. 20 PS वण. 21 PS आराहंति.
 22 S विवा.

9. 1 S णिसुवि, A णिसुणिवि. 2 PS कमणु. 3 A इत्थ. 4 P जे. 5 PA अहिमुहं. 6 P पयंटु.
 7 P अणिणउहो, S अणिणवहो. 8 PS किं ज्ञायहु, A कं ज्ञायहु. 9 P थुणहं, S थुणहु. 10 A पुण.
 11 A आरंभियउ. 12 S वहुरुवहि. 13 A आसीसवित°. 14 P सिह, S सेह. 15 SA
 पिसायहि. 16 PS °पवर°. 17 A उसेहि.

[८] १ लजय. २ अनाहृत्तनामा यक्षः.
 पउ० चरि० 11

॥ घत्ता ॥

दस-दिसि¹⁸ बहु अन्धारउ करेवि ओरुम्भेवि¹⁹ गज्जेवि उत्थरेवि²⁰ ।
गउ णिप्फल्लु सो उवसग्गु किह गिरि-मत्थए वासारत्तु जिह ॥ ९

[१०]

१ जं चित्तु ण सक्किउ अवहरेवि थिउ तक्खणे अण्ण माय धरेवि ॥ १
दरिसाविउ सयल्लु वि वन्धुजणु कलुणउ कन्दन्तु विसण्ण-मणु ॥ २
कस-घाएहि⁴ घाइज्जन्तु वणे णिवडन्तुडन्तइ⁵ खणे जे⁶ खणे ॥ ३
रयणासवु कइकसि चन्दणहि⁸ हम्मन्तइ⁹ जइ¹⁰ ण अम्हे गणहि¹¹ ॥ ४
तो सरणु भणेवि पडिव(१२)क्ख करे¹² रिउ मारइ लग्गइ¹³ पुत्त धरे¹⁴ ॥ ५
१० तं पुरिसयारु किं¹⁶ वीसरिउ णव-वयणु जेण कण्ठउ धरेउ ॥ ६
अहो भाणुकर्णं करे चारहडि सिरिं भज्जहि लग्गउ छार-हडि ॥ ७
अहो धरहि विहीसण जत्ताइ वणे¹⁷ मेच्छहि पिट्ठिज्जन्ताइ¹⁸ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

अरे¹⁹ पुत्तहो णउ पडिरक्खं किय जं लालिय पालिय वहुविय ।
१५ सो²¹ णिप्फल्लु सयल्लु किल्लेसु गउ जिह पावहो धम्मु विअक्खियउ²² ॥ ९

[११]

जं केण वि णउ साहारियउ तं तिण्णि वि जक्खं मारियउ ॥ १
पुणु तिहि मि जणहुं दरिसावियउ सिव-साण-सिवाएहिं खावियउ ॥ २
णवि चलिउं तो वि तहो ज्ञाणु थिरु माया-रावणउ करेवि सिरुं ॥ ३
२० अगए घत्तिउ अविचल-मणहं भाइहिं रविकण्ण-विहीसणहं ॥ ४
तं णिएवि सीसु रहिरारुणउ ते ज्ञाणहो चलिय मणामणउं ॥ ५
णिद्धइं सुद्धइं थिर-जोयणइं ईसीसि पगलियइं लोयणइं ॥ ६

18. P दिसिहिं, S दिस्सि. 19 P S हंजिवि. 20 S उत्तरेवि.

10. 1 P A कलुणउ. 2 S कंदंति. 3 S विसण्णु मणु. 4 S कसघायहि, A कसघायहि.
5 P S A तुट्टे. 6 P A जि. 7 S रयणासउ. 8 P A चंदणहिं, S चंदणेहि. 9 S हम्मवट्ट, A हम्मवट्ट.
10 S तेयं. 11 S वणहिं, A गणहिं. 12 P A करि. 13 P S लग्गउ. 14 P S A धरे.
15 S कं. 16 S भाणुकर्ण. 17 S वण. 18 P A पिट्ठिज्जन्ताहि, S पिट्ठिज्जन्ताह. 19 A भरि. 20
S A पडिवक्ख. 21 P S तं. 22 A किउ. 23 P विआरकउ, A विआरु किउ.

11. 1 A साहारिधाउ. 2 P A मारियउ. 3 A दरिसावियउ. 4 A खावियउ. 5 A
चलिउं. 6 P S A रावणउ. 7 P सिरु. 8 A रावणहं. 9 P तं. 10 P A मणामणउं. 11 P A
सुद्धइं, S सुद्धइं. 12 P इसीसि.

[९] १ मेघः.

[११] १ मनाक् मनः (१).

सिरि^{१३}कमलइ ताह^{१४}मि केराइ - उवणा^{१५}एँवि दुक्ख-जणेराइ^{१६} ॥ ७
 रावणहो गम्पि दरिसावियइ^{१७} पडमइ^{१८} व णाल-मेळावियइ^{१९} ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

जं एम वि रावणु अचलु थिउं^{१५} तं देवहिं साहुकारु किउ ।
 विज्जेहुं^{१६} सहासु उप्पणु किह तित्थयरहो केवल-णाणु जिह ॥ ९

[१२]

आगया कहकहन्ती महाकालिणी गयण-संचालिणी भाणु-परिमालिणी ॥ १
 कालि कोमारि वाराहि माहेसरी घोर-वीरासणी जोगजोगेसरी ॥ २
 सोमणी रयण वम्भाणि इन्दाइणी अणिम लहिमत्ति^१ पण्णत्ति कच्चाइणी ॥ ३
 डहणि उच्चाटिणी थम्भणी मोहणी वइरि-विद्धंसणी भुवणं-संखोहणी ॥ ४ 10
 वारुणी पावणी भूमि-गिरि-दांरिणी काम-सुह-दाइणी वन्ध-वह-कारिणी ॥ ५
 सब-पच्छार्यणी सब-आकरिसिणी विजय जय जिम्भिणी सब-मय-णासणी ६
 सत्ति-संवाहिणी कुडिल अवलोकणी अग्गि-जल-थम्भणी छिन्दणी भिन्दणी ७
 आसुरी रक्खसी वारुणी वरिसणी दारुणी दुण्णिवारा य दुइरिसणी ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

आँहि^{१३} वर-विज्जेहिं^{१४} आइर्यहिं^{१५} रावणु गुण-गण-अणुराइर्यहिं^{१६} ।
 चउदिसि परिवारिउ सहइ किह मयलञ्छणु छणे ताराहुं जिह ॥ ९

[१३]

सव्वोसहं थम्भणी मोहणिय संविद्धिं णहज्जणं-गामिणियं ॥ १
 आयउ पच्च वि ववगयउ तहिं थिय कुम्भयणु चल-ञ्जाणु जिहिं ॥ २ 20
 सिद्धत्थ सत्तु-विणिवारणियं णिविग्घ गयणं-संचारिणियं ॥ ३
 आयउ चयारि पुणु चल-मणहो आसण्णउ थियउ विहीसणहो ॥ ४
 एत्थन्तरे पुण्ण-मणोइरेणं बहु-विज्जालङ्किय-विग्गहेण ॥ ५

13 A सिरि^{१३}. 14 P वाहमि, A ताहिं मि. 15 P उणाएवि, S ओणाइवि. P marginally जण-मण-आणं-जणेराइं । पाठे. 16 P S A पडमइ. 17 A थिउं. 18 P S A विज्जहु.

12. 1 A लहिमपणत्ति. 2 P S ^१विद्धंसिणी. 3 S भुवणि. 4 A ^१दारणी. 5 A सव्वयय. च्छायणी. 6 P S थंभणी. 7 A भिदणी. 8 S वायहि. 9 A वरविज्जेहिं. 10 A आयहिं. 11 A रावणुवणु. 12 P A ^१अणुरायर्यहिं, S अणुरायहि.

13. 1 P सव्वासहं, marginally 'सवागूह (?)' पाठे. 2 P A संविद्धि, S संविधि. 3 S णहंणणे, A णहंणणि. 4 P S A गामिणीय. 5 P S A ^१विणिवारणीय. 6 A गय^१. 7 P S A संचारणीय. 8 P S A मणोइरेण.

[१२] १ एताभिः.

णामेण सयंपहु णयरु किउ
अणुणु वि उप्पाइउं चेइहरु
उचुडु सिडु उण्णइं करेवि

णं सग्ग-खण्डु अवयरैवि^१ थिउ ॥ ६

मणहरु णामेण सहससिइहं ॥ ७

णं वञ्छइ सूँर-विम्बु धरैवि ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

५ तं रिद्धि सुणेवि दसाणणहो
आयइं कइ-जाउहाण-वलइं

परिओसुं पवड्डिउं परिणहो ।

णं मिलेवि परोप्परु^{१०} जल-थलइं ॥ ९

[१४]

जं दिट्ठ सेणं सयणंहु तणिय
ताएँ वि संवोहिउ दहवयणु
१० तं णिसुणेवि णरवइ णीसरिउ
णं कमलिणि-संणइं पवरुं सरु
स-विहीसणु कुम्भयणु चलिउ
तिण्णि मि^{१०} कुमार संचल्ले किर
रयणासउं पत्तु स-वन्धुजणु
१५ तं सह-मण्डउ मणि-वेयडिउ

परिपुच्छियं पुणु अवलोयणिय ॥ १

‘एहु देव तुहारउं वन्धु-जणु’ ॥ २

णिय-विज्ज-सहासें परियरिउ ॥ ३

णं रासि-सहासें दिवसयरु ॥ ४

णं दिवसै-तेउ सूँरहो मिलिउ ॥ ५

उच्छलिय तामं फम्फाव-गिर ॥ ६

तं पट्टणु तं रावण-भवणु ॥ ७

तं विज्ज-सहासु समावडिउ ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

पेक्खेप्पिणुं परिओसियं-मणेण
रोमञ्जाणन्द-गेह-जुएँहिं

णिय तणय सुमालिहो णन्दणेण ।

सुम्भेवि अँवगूढ सं इं सु वेँहिं^{१०} ॥ ९

*

[१०. दसमो संधि]

२० साहिउ छट्ठोववासु करेवि
सुन्दरु सु-वंसु सु-कलत्तु जिह

णव-णीलुप्पल-णयणेण ।

चन्दहासु दहवयणेण ॥ १ ॥

[१]

दससिरु विज्जा-दससय-णिवासु
गउ वन्दण-हत्तिएँ^१ मेरु जाम

साहेप्पिणु दूसहु चन्दहासु ॥ १

संपाइय मय-मारिच्चं ताम ॥ २

१ P S अवयरिदि, A अवअरिदि. 10 S उप्पायउ चेयहरु. 11 S सहसकिसिहरु. 12 A उप्पणु. 13 S सूँर. 14 A परिउसु. 15 P A पवट्टिउ. 16 P परोप्परु.

14. 1 A सेण. 2 P सयणहु, S सयणहो, A सयणहं. 3 P S पडिपुच्छिय. 4 S ताइ. 5 A तुहारउं. 6 A सहासे. 7 P S पवर. 8 P S °सहासें. 9 A दसदिसितेउ खरु. 10 S A दि. 11 P S संचल्लि 12 P S ताव. 13 S A रयणासउ. 14 A विज्जासहसु. 15 P पेक्खेविणु. 16 P पडिओसिय°. 17 P सुमालिहो, S सुमालिहि. 18 P S सयं. 19 S भूयहिं, A भूएहि.

1. 1 P वंदणहत्तिहे. 2 P S °मारिचि.

[१४] १ समूहेन. २ रत्नाश्रयेण. ३ आलिङ्गिताः.

मन्दोवरि पवर-कुमारि लेवि
चन्दर्णाहि णिहालिय तेहिं तेत्थु
तं णिसुणोवि णयणाणन्दणीएँ
'छुड्डुं छुड्डु साहेप्पिणुं चन्दहासु
एत्तिएँ आवइ वइसरहु ताम'
वेत्तालएँ महि कम्पणहँ लग्ग

रावणहोँ जेँ भवणु पइट्ट वे वि ॥ ३
'परमेसरि' गउ दहवयणु केत्थु ॥ ४
बुच्चइ रयणासव-णन्दणीएँ ॥ ५
गउ अहिमुहुं मेरु-महीहरासु ॥ ६
तं लेवि^{१०} णिमिच्चु^{११} णिविट्ठु जाम ॥ ७
संचलिय असेस वि कउह-मग्ग ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

खणो अन्धारउ खणो चन्दिणउ
विज्जउ जोक्खन्तउ दहवयणु

खणो धाराहरु वरिसइ ।
णं माहेन्दुं पदरिसइ ॥ ९

[२]

10

मम्भीसेवि मन्दोवरि मएण
'एँउं काइँ भडारिँएँ कोउहल्लु
स वि पचवियं 'किं' ण सुणित्ठं पयाउ
तं णिसुणोवि सयल वि पुलइयङ्ग
एत्थन्तरेँ किङ्कर-सय-सहाउ
'एँहुं को आवासिउ समभरेणं'
'विज्जाहर मय-भारिच्च के वि
तं णिसुणोवि जिणवर-भवणुं दुक्कु

चन्दणहिं पपुच्छिय भय-गएणं ॥ १
पवियम्भइ रंएँ पेम्मु व णवल्लु ॥ २
दहगीव-कुमारहोँ एँहुं पँहाउ' ॥ ३
अवरोप्परु मुहेँइँ णिएँहुँ लग्ग ॥ ४
मय-दूसावासु णियन्तु आउ ॥ ५
पणवेवि कहिउ केण वि णरेण ॥ ६
तुम्हहँ मुहवेक्खा आय वे वि' ॥ ७
परियञ्जेवि^{१०} वन्देवि ताण-मुक्कु ॥ ८

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॥ घत्ता ॥

सहसत्ति दिट्ठु मन्दोवरिँएँ^{११}
दूरहोँ जेँ^{१०} समाहउ वच्छयल्ले

दिट्ठिएँ चल-भउँहालएँ^{१८} ।
णं णील्लुप्पल-माल्लएँ ॥ ९

20

3 A जि. 4 P चंदणवि. 5 A गम्भेसरि. 6 A छुड्डु छुड्डु जे. 7 S साहेविणु, A पसाहिय.
8 A अहिमुहुं. 9 S एत्तिव, A इत्तिउ. 10 S लेविणु. 11 S मिच्च णिविट्ठु, A णिविट्ठा कण्ण.
12 P वेत्तालए, S चेत्तालइ, A चेत्तालए. 13 P संचलि असेस, A संवलियासेस. 14 P A
चंदिणउं 15 P माहेँदु, S महिदु. 16 P पदरिसिइ.

2. 1 P चंदणहिं. 2 The portion from ण up to भडारिँएँ (x 2 2 a) is missing in A 3 S इउ. 4 S मडारी. 5 S रए पेमु व, A पेम्मु व रय. 6 P S चविय.
7 P S किण्ण. 8 P S सुणियउ. 9 P S एउ. 10 A पयाउ. 11 S सुहए, A सुहइ. 12 P S
णिएवि. 13 P इहु, S यहु. 14 P S समहरेण. 15 P वयणु. 16 P S परिअंचिवि. 17 A
मंदोवरिए. 18 S भउँहालए, A भउँहालए. 19 P S जि. 20 P A मालए.

[१] १ दिग्मार्गः. २ इन्द्रजालम्.

[२] १ सर्वसामग्र्या.

[३]

दीसइ तेण वि सहसत्ति वाल
 दीसन्ति चलण-णेउरं रसन्त
 दीसइ णियंभु मेहल-समग्गु
 ६ दीसइ रोमावलि छुडु चडन्ति
 दीसन्ति सिहिणं उवसोह^{१०} देन्त
 दीसइ पप्फुल्लिय-वयण-कमलु
 दीसइ सुणासु अणुहुअ-सुअन्धुं
 दीसइ णिडालुं सिरं-चिहुर-छण्णु

णं भसलें अहिणव-कुसुम-माल ॥ १
 णं महुर-राव वन्दिण पढन्त ॥ २
 णं कामएव-अत्थाण-मग्गु ॥ ३
 णं कसण-वालं-सप्पिणि ललन्ति ॥ ४
 णं उरयलुं भिन्देवि हत्थि-दन्त ॥ ५
 णीसासामोयासत्त-भसलु ॥ ६
 णं णयण-जलहों किउ सेउ-वन्धुं ॥ ७
 ससि-विम्बु व णीव-जलहर-णिमण्णुं ॥ ८

१०

॥ घत्ता ॥

परिभमंइ दिट्ठि तहों तहिं जें तहिं अण्णहिं कहि^{११} मि ण थकइ ।
 रस-लम्पड महुर-पन्ति जिमं केयंइ मुएवि ण सकइ ॥ ९

[४]

दहगीव-कुमारहों लहेवि चित्तु
 १५ वेयंहेहो दाहिण-सेट्ठि-पवरु
 तहिं अम्हेइ मय-मारिच्च भाय
 लइ तुल्लु जें जोग्गउ णारि-रयणु
 एउ जें मुहुत्तु णक्खत्तु वारु
 कल्लाण-लच्छि-मङ्गल-णिवासु
 २० तं णिसुणेवि तुट्ठे^{११} दहमुहेण
 जय-तूरहिं धवलेहिं मङ्गलेहिं

एत्थन्तरें मारिच्चेण वुत्तु ॥ १
 णामेण देवसंगीय-णयरुं ॥ २
 रावण विवाह-कज्जेण आय ॥ ३
 उट्ठुं देव करे पाणि-गहणु ॥ ४
 जं जिणु पच्चक्खु तिलोय-सारु ॥ ५
 सिव-सन्ति-मणोरं-सुह-पयासु ॥ ६
 किउ तक्खणे पाणिग्गहणु तेण ॥ ७
 कच्चण-तोरणेहिं समुज्जलेहिं ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तं बहु-चरु णयणाणन्दयरु विसंइ सयंपहु पट्टणु ।
 ११ उत्तम-रायहंस-मिहुणु पप्फुल्लियं-पङ्कय-व(य)णुं ॥ ९

3. 1 स दीसंत, 2 A चलणे णेर, 3 A रुवराय, 4 A पाटंति, 5 P ९ णियंभ मेहलसमग्ग, 6 P ९ मग्ग, 7 A चलति, 8 A माल, 9 S सिहिणि, 10 A उवसो दित, 11 A उरयट्ठ, 12 P ९ सुअंधु, 13 P ९ सेयबंधु, 14 S णिट्ठालु, 15 P S सिरु, 16 A चुव, 17 A निमण्णु, 18 P परिभमं, 1 परिभमटं, 19 A कटिं मि, 20 A जिह, 21 P वेयट्ठ, ५ केअइ.

4. 1 P वेयट्ठो, १ वेयट्ठो, 2 A चवर, 3 P अमहिं, ५ अग्गेहिं, 4 A उट्ठि, 5 P S करि, 6 P S ति, 7 P ९ णक्खत्ता, 8 S जि, 9 S 'मनि', 10 P ९ 'मणोरं', 11 S पुट्ठि, 12 A missing, 13 A निमयइ, 14 S तं, 15 S पफुल्लिय, 16 P S A वयणु.

[५]

अवरैक-दिवसे दिढ-वाहु-दण्डु विज्जउ जोक्खन्तु महा-पयण्डु ॥ १
 गउ. तेत्थुं जेत्थु माणुस-वमालु जलहरधरु णामे गिरि विसालु ॥ २
 गन्धव-वावि जहिं जगे. पयास गन्धव-कुमारिहिं छह सहास ॥ ३
 दिवे-दिवे जल-कील करन्तु जेत्थु रयणासव-गन्दणु दुक्कु तेत्थु ॥ ४
 सहसत्ति दिट्ठु परमेसरीहिं णं सायरु सयल-महा-सरिहिं ॥ ५
 णं णव-मयल-च्छणु कुमुडणीहिं णं वाल-दिवायरु कमलिणीहिं ॥ ६
 सबउ रक्खणं-परिवारियाउं सबउ सबालङ्कारियाउं ॥ ७

॥ वृत्ता ॥

सबउ भणन्ति वैउं परिहरेवि वम्महं-सर-जज्जरियउ ।
 'पइं मेलेवि अण्णु ण भत्तारुं परिणि णाह संइं वरियउ' ॥ ८

[६]

एत्थन्तरे आरक्खिय-भडेहिं लहुं गम्पिणु गमण-वियावडेहिं ॥ १
 जाणाविउ सुन्दर-सुरवरासुं 'सबउ कण्णउ एकहो णरासु ॥ २
 करे लगउ तेण वि इच्छियाउं पचेल्लिउं सुसमाइंच्छियाउ' ॥ ३
 तं णिसुणेवि सुर-सुन्दरु विरुद्धु उद्धाइउं णाइं कियन्तु कुद्धु ॥ ४
 अण्णु वि कणयाहिउं वुह-समाणु तं पेक्खेवि साहणु अप्पमाणु ॥ ५
 'विट्ठिएहिं^{१०} वुत्तु 'णउ को वि सरणु तउ अम्महं-कारणे दुक्कु मरणु' ॥ ६
 रावणेण^{११} हसिउ 'किं आयएहिं किरं काइं सियालिहिं घाइएहिं' ॥ ७

॥ वृत्ता ॥

ओसोवणि विज्जए सो चवेवि^{१०} वद्धा विसहर-पासेहिं ।
 जिह दूर-भव भव-संचियेहिं^{११} दुक्किय-कम्म-सहासेहिं ॥ ८

5. 1 s वरेकदिवस. 2 P s जोक्खन्तु महापचंडु. 3 P s जेत्थु तेत्थु माणसवमालु. 4 A लक्खणं. 5 s परिवारिअउ, A परिघारियाउ. 6 P लंकारिअउ, s लंकारियउ. 7 A तउ. 8 P वम्महं. 9 A भत्तार. 10 P s सइ.

6. 1 A आराक्खिय. 2 A लहुं. 3 s वियावडेहिं, A त्रिआवडेहिं. 4 A सुरवरसुंदरासु. 5 P s इच्छिआउ. 6 P पचेल्लिउ, s पचोल्लिउ. 7 s उद्धायउ. 8 s कलयाहिउ, P कलया^० corrected to कणया^०. 9 s तं. 10 P विट्ठिएहिं, s विट्ठिएहिं. 11 s मरणु दुक्कु. 12 A वुत्तु किं आइएहिं. 13 s सिर. 14 A सियालिहिं. 15 s असोवणि. 16 s विवि. 17 s A संचियहिं.

[५] १ मेलापकः. २ छुमट्टः रक्षिताः. ३ कन्यामतं ललत्त्वा.

[६] १ न्याउलचित्तं. २ गन्धर्वविद्याधरस्य. ३ अतिशयेन. ४ द्वियः (?). ५ देवसंज्ञा, वियावरैः सह. ६ कन्याभिः. ७ रावणः. ८ नागप्राज्ञः.

[७]

आमेछेवि पुंजेवि करेवि दासं
गउ रावणु गिय पट्टणु पविट्टु
वहु-काले मन्दोरिहे जाय
५ एत्तहे वि कुम्भपुरे कुम्भयणु
रत्तिन्दिउ लङ्काउरि-पएसु
गय पर्ये कूवारे कोउ हूउ
दहवयणट्टाणु पइट्टु गम्पि
पभणिउ सुमालि-पहु देहि कण्णु

परिणेपिणु कण्णहँ छ वि सहास ॥ १
स-कियत्थु सयल-परियणेण दिट्टु ॥ २
इन्दइ-घणवाहण वे वि भाय ॥ ३
परिणाविउ सिय-संपय पवणु ॥ ४
जगडइ वइसवणहो तणउं देसु ॥ ५
पेसिउ वयणालङ्कार-दूउ ॥ ६
तेहि^{१६} मि किउ अब्भुत्थाणु किं पि ॥ ७
पोत्तउ णिवारि इउ कुम्भयणु ॥ ८

10

॥ घत्ता ॥

अवराहे^{१७} सएहि^{१०} मि वइसवणु तुम्हहिं समउ ण जुज्झइ ।
डज्जन्तु वि सर्वर-पुलिन्दएहिं^{१६} विञ्जु जेम ण विरुज्झइ ॥ ९

[८]

पर आएं^१ पेक्खमि विपडिवणु
१५ एयहो पासिउ तुम्हहँ विणासु
एयहो पासिउ पायाल-लङ्क
मालि वि जगडन्तउ आसि एम
तइयहुं तुम्हहँ वित्तन्तु जो^{१५} जे
वरि एहिं जे समप्पिउं कुल-कयन्तु

जे^{१५} णाहिं णिवारहो कुम्भयणु ॥ १
एयहो पासिउ आगमणु तासुं ॥ २
पइसेवउं पुणुं वि करेवि सङ्क ॥ ३
मुउ पडेवि पइवे पयङ्क जेम ॥ ४
एवाहिं दीसइ पडिवउ वि सो जे ॥ ५
अच्छउ तहो घरे^{१०} णियलइ वहन्तु ॥ ६

7. 1 P S A आमिळिवि, करिवि. 2 P S दासु. 3 P परणेपिणु. 4 P S कण्णहिं छ वि सहासु. 5 A पट्टणे. 6 A पइट्टु. 7 P S एत्तहि. 8 A रत्तिन्दिउ लकापुर°. 9 A तणउं. 10 S पाय. 11 S कूवारे. 12 P S कोव 13 P दहवयणाट्टाणु, A दहवत्तथाणु. 14 S पइट्टु. 15 S तेण वि, A तेहि मि. 16 A पभणिउं. 17 A विणिवारहि. 18 P अवराहे, S अवराहि. 19 A सएहिं मि. 20 P वइसमणु. 21 P तुम्हइ. 22 P समणु, S समाणु. 23 A समर. 24 P S पुलिंदेहि. 25 A किं तुछ.

8. 1 P आयएं, S आयं. 2 P वियडिवणु, S वियडवणु. 3 P S A जे. 4 P S णाहिं. 5 A णिवारहुं. 6 A भयणु. 7 A सबवहो. 8 S आगमण. 9 P पइसेवउं, S पयसेवउ. 10 A करिवि पुणो वि. 11 P पइवि, S पइवि. 12 S वंगु. 13 P तइयहु, S तइयहो. 14 A तुम्हहँ. 15 P S जं जे. 16 A दीसइ पडिवउ एवहि. 17 S यहु. 18 A अप्पिउ. 19 S घर.

[७] १ सकोप.

[८] १ पर्यायेण, २ विप्रतिपन्नं, विकृतिवर्णो वा. ३ धनदस. ४ पुनरपि. ५ शृङ्खला.

तं गिसुणोवि रोसिउं गिसियरिन्दु 'कहों तणउ धणउ कहों तणउ इन्दु' ॥ ७
 अवलोइउं भीसणु चन्दहासु पडिवक्खँ-पक्खँ-खय-काल-वासु ॥ ८
 'पँइ पढसु करेप्पिणु वलि-विहाणु पुणु पच्छँए धणयहों मलमि माणु' ॥ ९
 सिरु णावेंवि^१ बुत्तु विहीसणेण 'विणिवाइएण दूवेणं एण ॥ १०

॥ घत्ता ॥

परिभमँइ अयसु पर-मण्डल्लेहिँ तुम्हहँ एउ ण छँज्जइ ।
 जुञ्जन्तउ हँरिण-उलेहिँ सहँ किं पञ्चमुँहु ण लज्जइ' ॥ ११

[९]

णीसारिउ दूउ पणहु केम केसरि-कम-चुक्कु कुरहु जेम ॥ १
 एत्तहँ वि दसाणणुं विप्फुरन्तु सण्णहँवि विणिगगउ जिहँ कयन्तु ॥ २
 णीसारिउ विहीसणु भाणुकण्णु रयणासउ मउ मारिच्चु^३ अण्णु ॥ ३
 णीसारिउ सहोवँरु मल्लवन्तु इन्दइ घणवाहणु सिंसु वि होन्तु ॥ ४
 हउं तूरु पयाणउं दिण्णु जाम दूएण वि धणयहों कहिउ ताम ॥ ५
 'मालिहँ पासिउ एयहों मरहु उक्खन्धु देवि अण्णु वि पयहु' ॥ ६
 तं वयणु सुणोवि सण्णहँवि जक्खु णीसारिउ णाँइ सइँ दससयक्खु ॥ ७
 थिउ उहुँवि^{११} गिरि-गुञ्जक्खँ जाम तं जाउहाणं-वल्लु दुक्कु ताम ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

हय समर-तूर किर्यँ-कलयलइँ अमरिसँ-रहस-विसट्टइँ ।
 वइसवण-दसाणण-साहणइँ विणिण वि^{१६} रणँ अग्गिभट्टइँ ॥ ९

[१०]

केण वि सुन्दर सुँ-रमणं सु-सेव आलिङ्गिय गय-घड वेस जेवं ॥ १

20 A गिसिउ गिसियरिन्दु. 21 P धणउं. 22 A तणउं. 23 S A अवलोयउ. 24 P पडिवक्ख.
 25 S missing. 26 P S पच्छइ, A पच्छले. 27 A णावि. 28 P S दूएण. 29 A परिभमँइ.
 30 A परमंडल्लहि. 31 A जुज्जइ. 32 P A पंचमुहुं.

9. 1 A दसाणणु. 2 S जहि. 3 P S मारिच्च, A मारिचि. 4 A महोयरु. 5 P S हय
 तूर. 6 A पयाणउं. 7 S अणु. 8 P संगहँवि, S संगहिवि. 9 S णाइ सइ. 10 P सहस्सयक्खु,
 S सहसयक्खु. 11 P S उहुँवि, A अहुँवि. 12 P गुंजखे, A कुंजक्खि. 13 P जाउहाणं. 14
 A कय. 15 S अमरिसु. 16 A च. 17 P आभिट्टइ, S अग्गिभट्टइ.

10. 1 P S सुरमणु, A सुगमण. 2 P S जेम.

१ रे वृत्त. ७ न शोभते. ८ मृगकुलैः सह.

[९] १ वैरम्.

[१०] १ सुरतव्यापारचित्तः.

पठ० चरि० 12

स वि कासु वि उरयलें वेङ्गु देइ णं विवरियं-सुरएँ^६ हियउ लेई ॥ २
 केण वि आवाहिउ मण्डलगु करि-सिरु णिवट्टेवि^८ महिहिं लगु ॥ ३
 केण वि कासु वि गय-घाउ दिण्णु किउ सरहु स-सौरहि चुण्णु चुण्णु ॥ ४
 केण वि कासु वि उरु सरहिं भरिउ लक्खज्जइ णं रोमञ्जु धरिउ ॥ ५
 ५ केण वि कासु वि रणे^{१३} मुक्कु चैकु थिउ हियएँ धरेवि^{१६} णं पिसुण-वेक्कु ॥ ६
 एत्थन्तरे^{१०} धणेणं ण किउ खेउ हकारिउ आवहे वईकसेउ ॥ ७
 'लइ तुज्जु जुज्जु एत्तडउ कालु दुक्को सि सीह-दन्तन्तराउ'^{११} ॥ ८
 ॥ घत्ता ॥

तं णिसुणेवि रावणु कुइय-मणु वइसवणहो आलगउ ।
 १० कैरु उन्भेवि गज्जेवि^{२१} गुलगुलेवि णं गयवरहो महगउ ॥ ९

[११]

अम्बुहर-लील-संदरिसणेण सर-मण्डउ किउ तेहिं दस-सिरेण ॥ १
 विणिवारिउ दिणयर-कर-णिहाउ णिसि दिवसु किं^१ ति सन्देहु जाउ ॥ २
 सन्दणे हएँ गएँ धय-चिन्धे छत्ते जम्पाणे विमाणे णरिन्द-गत्ते ॥ ३
 १५ धरथरहरन्त सर लगु केम धणवन्तेएँ माणुसे पिसुणं जेम ॥ ४
 जक्खेण वि हय वाणेहिं वाण मुणिवरेण कसाय व दुक्कमाणं ॥ ५
 धणु पाडिउ पाडिउ छत्त-दण्डु दहमुह-रहु किउ सय-खण्ड-खण्डु ॥ ६
 अण्णेणं चडेप्पिणु मिडिउ राउ णं गिरि-संघायहो कुलिस-घाउ ॥ ७
 हउ धणउ मिण्डिवालेणं उरसे ओणु^{१४} भाणु वहसिएँ^{१५} व दिवसे ८
 ॥ घत्ता ॥

२० १६ णिउ णिय-सामन्तेहिं वइसवणु विजउ दसाणणे धुट्टउ ।
 'कहिं जाहि'^{१७} पावे^{१८} जीवन्तु महुं कुम्भयण्णु आरुट्टउ ॥ ९

३ S उरयलु, A उरपडे. ४ P वेजु, S विजु, A विञ्जु. ५ PS विवरिउ. ६ P सुरएहि, S सुरयं. ७ P आउलेइ. ८ P णिवट्टइ, S णिवट्टइ, A णिव्वट्टिवि. ९ S दिण्णु. १० PS ससारु. ११ P उर. १२ PS सरहु. १३ PS णरे, A रेण. १४ A चक्कु मुक्कु. १५ PS धरेपिणु. १६ A चक्कु. १७ P इत्यंतरे, S इत्यंतरि, A एत्थंतरि. १८ PS धणयं. १९ A जुज्जु तुज्जु. २० PS करे. २१ PS गज्जिवि, A missing.

११. १ A रणे. २ PS किति, A कित्त. ३ PS सर थरहरन्त सय. ४ PS केव. ५ P धणवत्तप, S धणवत्तए. ६ S पिसुणु. ७ P जेव, S जेम्ब. ८ PS दुक्कमाण. ९ A अन्न. १० S *सिरघायहो. ११ A कुलिसंघाउ. १२ PS डिंभिवालेण. १३ P उणहु. १४ S वहसियि. १५ A नियनियसामतेहिं. १६ A विजउ व. १७ P जाइ corrected to जाहि, A जाइ. १८ A पाउ. १९ P मुहुं.

२ खप्तः. ३ वाक्यः (?). ४ रावणः.

[११] १ मेघ. २ अवष्टम्भितो भूमौ.

[१२]

‘आंएं समाण किर कवण खत्तु
जं’ फिट्टइ जम्म-सयाँहँ काणि’
अवरुण्डेवि धरिउ विहीसणेण
सो हम्मई जो पहणई पुणो वि
णासउ वराउँ णिय-पाण लेवि’
एत्थन्तरेँ वइसवणहों मणिहु
तहिँ चडिउ णराहिउँ मुएँवि सङ्क
अप्पुणु पुणु जो जो को^{१६} वि चण्डुँ तहों तहों ढुक्कइ जिह काल-दण्डु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

णिय-वन्धव-सयणेँहिँ^{१७} परियरिउ दणुवइ दुदम-दमन्तरेँ ।
आहिण्डइ लीलएँ इन्दुँ जिह देस-सँ यं भु ज्जन्तउ ॥ ९

*

[११. एगारहमो संधि]

पुप्फ-विमाणारूढएण दहवयणेँ धवल-विसालाँइ ।
णं घण-विन्दईँ अ-सलिलईँ दिडुँइ हरिसेण-जिणाँलाँइ ॥ १ ॥ १५

[१]

तोयदवाहर्ण-वंसँ-पईवेँ^० पुच्छिउ पुणु सुमालि दहगीवेँ ॥ १
‘अहों अहों ताय ताय ससि-धवलईँ एयईँ किणँ जलुगयँ-कमलईँ ॥ २
किं हिम-सिहरईँ साँडेवि’ मुक्कईँ किं णक्खत्तईँ थाणहों चुक्कईँ ॥ ३
दण्डुहण्डेँ-धवल-पुण्डरियईँ किं काह^{१२} मि सिमुप्परि धरियेँइँ ॥ ४ २०
अवभारम्भ-विवज्जिय-गव्भईँ किं भूमियलेँ गयँइँ सुव्भव्भईँ ॥ ५
किय-मङ्गल-सिङ्गार-सहासईँ किं^{११} आवासियाँइँ कलहंसईँ ॥ ६

12. 1 S भायं. 2 P adds ण above the line. 3 P S जं, A जे. 4 A सयहो वि. 5 P S जाव. 6 P S एधावह. 7 P हम्मई. 8 P A पहणई. 9 P जीवड, S जीवह. 10 A वगड. 11 A सुएवि. 12 S इत्थन्तरे. 13 P S पुक्कविमाणु. 14 A राहिउ. 15 A missing. 16 P चंडु. 17 A सयणहं. 18 P S दुदमदंतउ. 19 P S चंडु. 20 P सइ, A सई.

1. 1 P °विसालएँ, S °विसालईँ. 2 A °वंदइ. 3 P S °जिणालईँ. 4 P S तोयदवाहणु. 5 P वंसि, S वंसु. 6 A पईवे. 7 P S तु. 8 A जलुगयं. 9 S सण्डेवि, A साडिबि. 10 P णक्खत्तईँ, ° S णक्खत्तइ. 11 P चंडुवंदु, S चंडुईँ. 12 P कहिमि, S कहंमि, A काहवि. 13 A यई. 14 A क्रियभूमियभूमियलि. 15 S गयंदु. 16 P सुव्भवई, S सुसुव्भई, A सुव्भव्भई. 17 A किय.

[१२] १ धनदेन सह. २ कुम्भकर्णः त्रिशूल-करे कृतः (?). ३ सर्पः.

[१] १ छत्राणि.

जसुं सबङ्गैँ खण्डेँवि खण्डेँवि
कामिणि-वयणोहामिय-छायइँ

किय गळ कोँवि पँडीवळ छँण्डेँवि ॥ ७
कियँ ससि-सयइँ मिलेप्पिणु आँयइँ ॥ ८
॥ घत्ता ॥

कहइ सुमालि दसाणणहों
जिण-भवणइँ छुह-पङ्कियँइँ

‘जण-णयणाणन्द-जणेराइँ ।
एयइँ हरिसेणहों केरँइँ ॥ ९

[२]

अट्टाहियँहें मञ्जेँ महि सिञ्ची
पहिलँएँ दिवसेँ महारह-कारणें
वीर्यँएँ तावस-भवणु पराइँउँ
10 तइयँएँ सिन्धुणयरेँ सुपसण्णउँ
‘वेयमँइँएँ चउत्थएँ हारिउ
पञ्चमँ गङ्गाहर-महिहर-रणु
छट्टएँ पिहिमि हूअ आँवगी
सत्तमँ गम्पिँ जणणि जोक्कारियँ

णव-णिहि-चउदहँ-रयण-समिञ्ची ॥ १
जाणेंवि जणणि-दुक्खुँ गळ तकखणें ॥ २
मयणावलिहें मयणँ-जरु लाइँउँ ॥ ३
हत्थि जिणेप्पिणुँ लइयउ कण्णउँ ॥ ४
जयचन्दहें हियवएँ पइसारिउँ ॥ ५
तहिँ उप्पणु चक्कु तँहों स-रयणु ॥ ६
अणु वि मयणावलि करेँ लग्गी ॥ ७
अट्टमँ दिवसेँ पुज्ज णीसारिय ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

एँयइँ तेणँ वि णिम्मियइँ
आहरणइँ वँ वसुन्धरिहें

ससि-सङ्ख-खीर-कुन्दुँज्जलइँ ।
सिव-सासय-सुहइँ व अविचलइँ ॥ ९

[३]

गळ सुणन्तु हरिसेण-कहाणउँ
20 तामँ णिणाउ समुट्टिउ भीसणु
पेसिय हत्थ-पहत्थ पधाइय
‘देव देव किउ जेण महारउ

सम्मेय-इरिहिँ मुँक्कु पयाणउँ ॥ १
जाउहाण-साहणँ-सँतासणु ॥ २
वण-करि णिँएँविँ पडीवा आइय ॥ ३
अच्छइ मत्त-हत्थि अइरावउँ ॥ ४

18 A जजस. 19 P सङ्गणु. 20 P S कोडि. 21 A छिडेवि. 22 P मिलेप्पणु. 23 A पंकयइँ. 24 A कैराइ.

2. 1 A अट्टाहिये. 2 P °चउदह. 3 P S पहिलहि. 4 S °दुक्ख. 5 P वीर्य, 6 S परायउ. 7 P मायणु. 8 S लायउ. 9 P A सुपसण्णउँ, S संपणणउ. 10 A जिणेविणु. 11 A कण्णउँ. 12 A वेयवइँए. 13 S पइसारियउ. 14 A सहसारणु. 15 A जणणि गंभि. 16 P जोक्कारिय corrected to जयकारिय. 17 S तिण्ण. 18 S °कंदु. 19 P S वाल.

3. 1 A °कहाणउँ. 2 S सुक्क. 3 A पयाणउँ. 4 P S ताव. 5 A missing 6 S णियवि. 7 A अहरउवरउ.

२ क्त (?). ३ पुनः. ४ क्ता (?).

[२] १ वेगमला. २ चौरितः. ३ खाधीना. ४ एतानि.

[३] १ राक्षसानाम्.

गज्जगौएँ अणुहरइ समुद्धौ
कद्दमेण णव-पाउस-कालहौ
रुक्खुम्मूलणेण दुवायहौ
दंसणेण आसीविस-सप्पहौ

सीयरेण जलहरहौ रउद्धौ ॥ ५
णिज्जरेण महिहरहौ विसालहौ ॥ ६
सुँहड-विणासणेण जमरायहौ ॥ ७
विविह-मयावत्थएँ कन्दप्पहौ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

इन्दु वि चडैवि ण सक्कियउ
गउ चउपासिउँ परिभमेवि

खन्धासणेँ एयहौ वारणहौ ।
जिमँ अत्थ-हीणु कामिणि-जणहौ ॥ ९

[४]

अणुप्पणु दसणाय-काणणेँ
उभय-चारि सब्झियँ-सुन्दरु
सत्त समुत्तुज्जउ णव दीहरु
णिद्ध-दन्तु महु-पिज्जल-लोयणु
पँच्च-मङ्गलावत्तु मँयालउ
वइ-त्तरइ-थणय-कुम्भत्थलु
उणयँ-कन्धरु सूयर-पच्छलु
चाव-वंसु थिर-मँसुँ थिरोयरु

माहव-मासेँ देसेँ साहारणेँ ॥ १
भद्द-हत्थि णामेण मणोहरु ॥ २
दह परिणाहुँ तिणिण करँ वित्थरु ॥ ३
अयसि-कुसुम-णिहु रत्त-कराणणु ॥ ४
चक्क-कुम्भँ-धय-छत्त-रिहालउ ॥ ५
पुलय-सरीरु गलिय-गण्डत्थलु ॥ ६
वीस-गहरु सुअन्धँ-मय-परिमलु ॥ ७
गत्त-दन्त-कर-पुच्छँ-पँईहरु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

एँमँ अणेयइँ लक्खणइँ
हत्थि-पएँसँहुँ सब्हु मि

किं गणियइँ णाम-विहणाइँ ।
चँउदँहँ-सयँइँ चउरूणाइँ ॥ ९

[५]

तं णिसुणेवि दसाणणु हरिसिउ
‘जइ तं भद्द-हत्थि णउ साहमि
एउ भणेवि स-सेणुँ पधाइउ

उरेँ ण मन्तु रोमञ्जु वँ दरिसिउ ॥ १
तो जणणोवरि असि वरु वाहमि ॥ २
तं पएसु सहसत्ति पराईउ ॥ ३

8 P गज्जगौएँ, S गज्जगाइ. 9 A रक्खुमूलणेण. 10 A सुहहँ. 11 A चउपासिहिँ. 12 P जिम्ब, S जिम, A जिह.

4. 1 P S दसाणण. 2 A काणणेण. 3 S साहरणे. 4 A सब्बंगिठ, S सत्तुंगिय. 5 S मँदिर. 6 P परिणाहुँ. 7 A करि. 8 P णिद्धदत्तु, S णिच्चमँतु. 9 A सयावत्तुँ सथालउ. 10 A कुम. 11 A उणय. 12 P सुअँधय. 13 P थिरवंसु, S थिरथमँसु. 14 S उँच्छः. 15 P S पयाणेयइँ. 16 P पएँसइँ, S पयेसह. 17 P सब्बहँ मि, S सब्बह मि, A सब्बहुँ मि. 18 P S चउद्ध, A चउरु. 19 S पँसइ.

5. 1 A पदरिसिउ, S व हरिसिउ. 2 P ससेणु, S पघायउ. 3 S परायउ, A पराहइउ.

[४] १ चैत्रमासे. २ गिरिचारी समभूमिचारी वा. ३ अलसीपुष्पसहजः. ४ मत्तक-ताल-हृदय लिङ्ग-त्रिकेयु पद्म-दक्षिणावर्तः. ५ दीर्घतरः. ६ एतानि. ७ लक्षण १३९६.

गयचइ णिण्वि^४ विरोल्लियं-णयणें
 'हउं जाणमि पचण्डु तम्बेरमु
 हउं^५ जाणमि गइन्द^६-कुम्भत्थलु
 जाणमि सु-विसाणइँ अ-कलङ्कइँ
 हउं जाणमि भमन्ति भमर-उलइँ

हसिउ पहत्थु णवर दह-वयणें ॥ ४
 णवरं विलासिणि-रूउं व मणोरमु ॥ ५
 णवर विलासिणि घण-थण-मण्डलु ॥ ६
 णवर पसणण-कणण-ताउं^७ङ्कइँ ॥ ७
 णवर णिरन्तर-पेळिय-कुंरुलइँ^८ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

जाणमि करि-खन्धारुहणु
 णवर पँहत्थ मज्झुं मणहों

अच्चन्तुं^९ होइ भय-भासुरउं ।
 उवहइँ णवल्लु णाँइँ सुरउं^{१०} ॥ ९

[६]

१० पुष्फ-विमाणहों लीणुं दसाणणु
 लइय लद्धि उग्घोसिउ कलयलु
 अहिमुहुं धणोय-पुरन्दर-वईरिहें
 पुंक्खैरें ताडिउ लकुंडि-घाएँ
 देइ ण देइ वेज्झुं उरें जाँवेहिं
 ११ पच्छलें चडिउ धुणोवि भुवँ-डालिउ
 जँडिउ पुणु वि करेणालिङ्गेवि
 खणें गण्डयलें ठाइ खणें कन्धरें

दिट्ठुं णियत्थुं किउ केस-णिवन्धणु ॥ १
 तूरइँ हयइँ पधाइउ मयगलु ॥ २
 वासारत्तु जेम विन्झइँरिहें ॥ ३
 णावइ काल-मेहुं दुवाएँ ॥ ४

विज्जुल-विलसिय-करणें^{११} तावेहिं^{१२} ॥ ५
 'वुदवुद' भणोवि खन्धे अप्फालिउ ॥ ६
 सुविणां(?)दँइउ जेम गउ लङ्गेवि^{१३} ॥ ७
 खणें चउहुं मि चलणहुं^{१४} अम्भन्तरें ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

दीसइ णासइ विष्फुरइँ

पँरिभमइ चउदिसु कुञ्जरहों ।

२० चलु लक्खिज्जइ गयण-यलें

णं विज्जु-पुञ्जु णव-जलहरहों ॥ ९

4 S णियवि. 5 P विरोल्लियं, S विरिद्धियं, A विरिद्धियं. 6 A नचरि. 7 P रयउ, S रउ व, A रूउ. 8 This and the next line missing in A. 9 PS हउ. 10 PS गयँद'. 11 P S जाणवि. 12 PS ताडकइ. 13 A णवरि. 14 PS कुरलइ. 15 PSA अच्चंत. 16 P भासुरउं. 17 PS महु. 18 A उच्छहइ. 19 PA सुरउं.

6. 1 P पुष्फ, S पुष्फ. 2 A लीणु. 3 S दिट्ठ. 4 P marginally 'णियंत्तु' पाटे, A णियंत्तु. 5 P A अहिसुहुं. 6 PS वहरिहें. 7 P विन्झइरिहें, S विन्झइरिहि. 8 PSA पुक्खरि. 9 P लकडि, A लकडे. 10 P कालु मेहु. 11 S विज्जु, 12 A जावहिं. 13 A 'करणे. 14 A तावहिं. 15 A सुज. 16 A सुदसुद. 17 S जं थिउ, A जेंभिउ. 18 P सुइणादइउ, S सुयणादयउ. 19 P S लंघिवि, A निग्गेवि. 20 S चउसुहु मि, A चउहुं मि. 21 PS चलणहु, चलणहं. 22 P विष्फुरइ. 23 A चउदिसु लक्खिज्जइ मणो(ह deleted)रहो.

[५] १ गजपति. २ विस्फारित. ३ दन्त. ४ केशवि. ५ प्रहत्थु सेनापतिः. ६ प्रतिभासते.

[६] १ सन्मुखम्. २ रावणस्य. ३ मेघः. ४ सुण्डि. ५ हस्ति-चालण-भाषा. ६ गले रागैः कृत्वा पीडितः. ७ वल्लभः.

[७]

हत्थि-वियारणाउ एयारहं
दरिसैवि^७ किउ जिण्फन्दुं महा-गंड
साहिउ मोक्खुं व परमं-जिणिन्दे^{१०}
'भल्ले भल्ले' पभणिउ च्चलणुं समप्पिउ
कण्णे धरेंवि आरूहुं महाइउं
तेण विमाण-जाणं-आणन्दे
णच्चिउ कुम्भयण्णु स-विहीसणु
मल्लवन्तु मारिञ्जुं महोयरु

अण्णउ किरियउ बीस दु-वारहं ॥ १
धुत्ते^८ वेस-मरडुं व भगउ ॥ २
'होउ' होउ' णं रडिउ गइन्दे ॥ ३
'तेण वि वामञ्जुं च्चप्पिउं ॥ ४
करेंवि वियारणं अङ्कुसु लाइउं ॥ ५
मेळिउ कुसुम-वासु सुर-विन्दे^{२१} ॥ ६
हत्थु पहत्यु वि मंड सुंयसारणु ॥ ७
रयणासउ सुमालि वज्जोयरु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

हरिस-रसेणं करम्बियउ
तहिं रावण-णट्टावणं

वीर-रसु जेण मणे भावियउ ।
सो णाहिं जो ण णच्चावियउं ॥ ९

[८]

तिजगविहसणु णामु पगासिउ
थिउ सहसा करि-कह-अणुराइउ
पहर-विहुरु रुहिरोल्लियं-गतउ
'देव देव किक्किन्धेहो तण्णोहिं
असिवर-अस-मुसंण्ढि-णाराएहिं
जमु आरोडिउं भग्गा तेण वि
पच्चेल्लिउं णिल्लूरिय वाणेहिं
तं णिसुणेवि कुइउं रक्खद्धउ

णिउ तहिं 'सिमिरुं जेत्यु आवासिउ ॥ १
तहिं अवसरें भडु एक्कु पराइउं ॥ २
णरवइ तेण णवेविं विण्णत्तउ ॥ ३
सवल-फलिह-सूल-हल-कण्णोहिं ॥ ४
चक्के-कोन्त-गय-मोग्गर-धाएहिं ॥ ५
धरेंवि ण सक्किउ विहि^{१६} एक्कणं वि ॥ ६
कह वि कह वि णउ मेळिउ पाणेहिं ॥ ७
हय संगाम-भेरि सण्णद्धउ ॥ ८

7. 1 P पायारहं. 2 P दुवारहं. 3 PS दरिसवि. 4 P जिण्पंदु, जिण्फंदु. 5 A माहागउ. 6 A धुत्ते. 7 P मरडु. 8 S मोषु. 9 P परसु. 10 PS जिणेदे, A जिणिदे. 11 A गइंदे. 12 A भल्ले २ पभणिउं. 13 A चलण. 14 S वामगुंठे, A चामगुंठे. 15 S चंप्पिउ. 16 A आरूहु. 17 S महायउ. 18 A वियारणु. 19 P लाविउ, S लायउ. 20 A वाण. 21 P वेदं, A विंदे. 22 A मभो सु वि सारणु. 23 PS मारिच्चसहोयरु. 24 A रसेण. 25 PS णाहि. 26 P णच्चाइअउ.

8. 1 PS णाउ. 2 P जेत्यु सिमरे, S जेत्यु समरे. 3 S अणुरायउ. 4 A इक्कु. 5 S परायउ. 6 P रोलिय. 7 PS णवेविणु वुत्तउ. 8 P किक्किधहो, A किक्किधेहिं. 9 S तणयहिं. 10 S कणयहिं. 11 A सुंसुंदि. 12 S णारायहिं. 13 S चक्के. 14 PS वायहिं. 15 PS आरोडिदि. 16 A विहिं. 17 S इक्केण. 18 P पच्चेल्लिय, S पच्चल्लिय. 19 P पाणिहि, S पाणेहि. 20 S कुयउ.

[७] १ पूर्यतां पूर्यताम्. २ रावणेण. ३ शुकसारणमञ्जी.

[८] १ कटके. २ वाणः. ३ रावणः.

॥ घत्ता ॥

चन्दहासु करयलें करैवि
महि लह्वेपिणु मयरहरु

- ३ कोर्व-दवग्नि-पलित्तु पधाइउं
पेक्खई सत्त णरय अइ-रउरव
पेक्खइ णइ वइतरणि वहन्ती
पेक्खइ गय-पय-पेळिज्जन्तई
पेक्खइ णर-मिहुणई कन्दन्तई
१० पेक्खइ अण्ण-जीव छिज्जन्तई
कुम्भीपाके के वि^{११} पच्चन्ता^{१२}
सयल वि मग्गीसैवि मेळावियं

- १५ कहिउ कियन्तंहो किङ्करेहिं^{१३}
विद्धंसिउ असिपत्त-वणुं

अच्छइ एउ देव पारकउ
तं णिसुणेवि कुविउ जमराणंउ
कासु कियन्त-मित्तु सणि रुद्धिउं
२० जे^{१४} णर-वन्दि-विन्दु छोडाविउ
सत्त वि णरय जेण विद्धंसिय
तहो दरिसावमि अज्जु जमत्तणुं
महिसासणुं दण्डुगय-पहरणुं
केत्तिउ भीसणत्तु वणिज्जइ

21 P S सविवाणु. 22 A संवहउ. 23 A उरथल्लिउ.

9. 1 P S कोह^{१०}. 2 S पधायउ, A पधाविउ. 3 P णिवसं, A णिविसिं. 4 S परायउ.
5 S पेक्खइ. 6 A तरणि. 7 A वीसदवन्ती. 1 P पेळिज्जंतण, S A पेळिज्जंतइ. 9 S सत्तिहि. 10 P
भिज्जंतण, A भेज्जंतइ. 11 P धराविज्जंतइ, S धराविज्जंतइ. 12 P णयरि, S णयरि. 13 S मच्चंता.
14 P S एवविहइ. 15 A मेलाविय. 16 A जमपरि. 17 A मेळाविय. 18 A कयंतहो.
19 S केकरेहिं, A किंकारेहि. 20 P *यणु collected to वणु, S *यणु

10. 1 S गयंविदु. 2 A जमराणंउ. 3 P A अप्पाणउं. 4 P कयंत. 5 S रुद्धउ, A रुद्धउ.
6 A जे. 7 P S णरवंदिवंदु, A नरवंदिवंदि. 8 S असिपवणु. 9 A जेण. 10 S एव. 11 P S A
भणिवि. 12 A महिलारुद्धदंढगय. 13 S कसणु वेडु गुजाहलु लोयणु. 14 A मित्तु.

[१०] १ मृत्युः.

स-विमाणुं स-वल्लु संवहियंउ ।
आयासहो णं उत्थल्लियंउ ॥ ९

[९]

१ णिविसं तं जम-णयरु पराइउं ॥ १
उद्धिय-वारवार-हाहारव ॥ २
रस-वस-सोणिय-सलिल्लु वहन्ती ॥ ३
सुहड-सिरइं टसत्ति भिज्जन्तंइ ॥ ४
सम्बलि-रुक्ख धराविज्जन्तंइ ॥ ५
छणछण-सदं पउल्लिज्जन्तंइ ॥ ६
एव^{१४} विविह-दुक्खइं पावन्ता ॥ ७
जर्मउरि-रक्खवाल घल्लावियं ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

१५ वइतरणि भग्ग णासिय णरय ।
छोडाविय णरवर-वन्दि-सय ॥ ९

[१०]

मत्त-गइन्द-विन्दु णं थक्कउं ॥ १
केण जियन्तु चत्तु अप्पाणउं ॥ २
कासु कालु आसणुणु परिद्धिउ ॥ ३
असिपत्तं-वणु अणुणु मोडाविउ ॥ ४
जे^{१४} वइतरणि वहन्ति विणासिय ॥ ५
एमं भणोवि^{१५} णीसरिउ स-साहणु ॥ ६
केसण-देहु गुजाहल-लोयणु ॥ ७
मिञ्चुं वुत्तु पुणु कहो उवमिज्जइ ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

जमु जम-सासणु जम-करणु जम-उरि जम-दण्डु समोत्थरइ ।
एकु जि^{१५} तिहुअणें पलय-करु पुणु पञ्च वि रणेंमुहें को धरइ ॥ ९

[११]

जं जम-करणु दिहु भय-भीसणु धाइउं तं असहन्तु विहीसणु ॥ १
णवर दसाणणें ओसारिउं अप्पुणु पुणु कियन्तु हक्कारिउ ॥ २
'अरें माणव वल्लं वलु विण्णासहिं मुहियएँ जं जमु णामु पयासहिं ॥ ३
इन्दहों पाव तुज्जु णिक्करुणहों ससिहें पयङ्गहों धणयहों वरुणहों ॥ ४
संबहं कुल-कियन्तु हउं आइउ थाहि थाहि कहिं जाहि अघाइउ' ॥ ५
तं णिसुणेविणुं वइरि-खयंकरु जमण मुंक्कु रणें दण्डु भयंकरु ॥ ६
धाइउ धगधगन्तु आयासैं एन्तु खुरप्पें छिणु दसासैं ॥ ७
सयं-सय-खण्डु करेप्पिणु पाडिउ णाँइ कियन्तं-मडप्फरु साडिउ ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

धणुंहरु लेवि तुरन्तएण सर-जालु विसज्जिउं भासुरउ ।
तं पि^{१९} णिवारिउ रावणें जामाएँ जिमं खलु सासुरउ ॥ ९

[१२]

पुणु वि पुणु वि विणिवारिय-धणयहों विद्धन्तहों रथणासव-त्तणयहों ॥ १
दिट्ठि-मुट्ठि-संघाणु ण णावइ णवर सिलीमुहं-धोरणि धावइ ॥ २
जाणें जाणें हूँएँ हएँ गय-गयवरे छत्तें छत्तें धएँ धएँ रहें रहवरे ॥ ३
भडें भडें मउडें मउडें करे करयलें चलणें चलणें सिरें सिरें उरें उरयलें ॥ ४
भरिय वाण कडुआविय-साहणु णडु जमो वि विहुंरुं णिप्पहरणु ॥ ५
सैरहहों हरिणुं जेम उद्धाइउ ^{१२}णिविसैं दाहिण-सेट्ठि^{१४} पराइउ ॥ ६

15 A वि. 16 S तिहुअण, A तिहुयणे. 17 P S रणउहे.

11. 1 S धायउ. 2 S दसाणणे, A दसाणणे. 3 S ओसारिउ. 4 S वल्लु. 5 विण्णासहिं. 6 A जि. 7 A जमनाउं. 8 S पयासहिं, A पयासहिं. 9 P S तुज्जु पाव. 10 A missing. 11 P S सव्वहो. 12 P कियंत corrected to कं, A कयंत. 13 S आयउ. 14 S थाहिं. 15 A जाहिं. 16 S अघायउ. 17 A णिसुणेवि अराइ भयंकरु. 18 P मुंक्कु. 19 S आयासैं हें. 20 यंतु. 21 A खुरप्पें. 22 S दसासे. 23 P सइं. 24 S णाँइं. 25 SA कयंत. 26 P मडप्फरु. 27 P इ धणहरु. 28 P विसज्जउ. 29 A तं विणिवारिउ. 30 S जामायं, A जामाएँ. 31 A जिह.

12. 1 A विधंतहो. 2 P सिलीलुमुहं. 3 S हय हय. 4 P S गयवर. 5 S धय धय. 6 P S रहं. 7 S रहवर. 8 P S विरहु. 9 P तिप्पहरणु. 10 P S सरहउ. 11 S हरिण. 12 S उद्धायउ. 13 A णिविसे. 14 P S सेट्ठि.

[११] १ एवमेव वृथा. २ अनेः.

[१२] १ रावणस्य—विनिवारितो धनदो येन. २ (P.'s reading) रथरहितः.

तहिँ रहणैउर-पुरवर-सारहों
‘सुरवइ लइ अप्पणउ पहुत्तणु

इन्दहों कहिउ अणु सहसारहों ॥ ७
अण्णहों कंहों वि समप्पि जमत्तणु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

मालि-सुमालिहँ पोत्तैयँहँ
लज्जैणँ तुञ्जु सुराहिवइ

दरिसाविउ कंह-वि ण महु मरणु ।
धणएण वि लइयउ तव-चरणु ॥ ९

[१३]

तं णिसुणैवि जम-वयणु असुन्दरु
अग्गएँ तामँ मन्ति थिउ ‘भेसइँ
तुहँ पुणु धावइ णाँइँ अयाणउ
१० तुम्हँहिँ मालिहँ काँलँ भुत्ती
ताहँ १० जँ पदमु जुत्तुँ पहरेवउ
देहिँ १० ताम ओहामिय-छायहों
भुत्तु आसि जं मय-मारिच्चैहिँ
दहमुहो वि जमउरि उच्छुरयँहों

किर णिमाइ सण्णहँवि पुरन्दरु ॥ १
‘जो पहु सो सयलाँइँ गवेसइ ॥ २
सो जँ कमागउ लङ्कहँ राणउ ॥ ३
मण्डु मण्डु जिह पर-कुलउत्ती ॥ ४
णउ उक्खवँधँ पइँ जाएवउ ॥ ५
सुरसंगीय-णयरु जमरायहों ॥ ६
एमँ भणेवि णियत्तिउ भिच्चैहिँ ॥ ७
किक्किन्धउरि देवि सूररयहों ॥ ८

१५

गर्ब लङ्कहँ सवडंमुहँ
तोयदवाहण-वंस-दलु

॥ घत्ता ॥

णहँ लगु १० विमाणु मणोहरउ ।
णं काँलँ वड्ढिँ दीहरउ ॥ ९

[१४]

भीसण-भयरहरोवरि १ जन्ते
१० परिपुच्छिउ सुमालि दिण्णुत्तरु
‘किं तमु किं तमालतरु-पन्तिउ’
‘किं एयाउ कीर-रिच्छोलिउ’
‘किं महियलँ पडियइँ रवि-किरणइँ’

उद्धसिहामणि-छाया-भन्ते ॥ १
‘किं णहयलु’ ‘णं णं रयणायरु’ ॥ २
‘णं णं इन्दणील-मणि-कन्तिउ’ ॥ ३
‘णं णं मरगय-पवणालोलिउ’ ॥ ४
‘णं णं सुरकन्ति-मणि-रयणइँ’ ॥ ५

15 S कहि. 16 P सुमालिहि, A सुमालिहे. 17 S पोत्तयहि. 18 A दरिसावि. 19 S कहि वि, A wanting. 20 P S लज्जइ.

13. 1 P S ताव. 2 A भेस. 3 P S सयलो इ, A सयलाइ. 4 P S काइँ. 5 A अयाणउ. 6 S A राणउ. 7 P S तुम्हइँ. 8 A मरणे. 9 A मंड मंड. 10 P S जि. 11 P S डुत्तु. 12 P S उक्खवँधइँ. 13 S देहि. 14 P एवँ, S एव. 15 P S उच्छुरयहो. 16 P णय. 17 P A सवडं-मुहडं. 18 P S लगु विमाणि. 19 P मणोहरउ. 20 P S वड्ढिउ.

14. 1 P S रोपरि. 2 A भन्ते. 3 A णं ण. 4 P S रिच्छोलिउ. 5 P पावा, S पावण. 6 A सुरकंत.

[१३] १ वृहस्पतिनामा मन्त्री २ मरणे.

[१४] १ मरगज (?) मणि-प्रवाल-पड्डिः.

‘किं गय-घडउ गिल्ल-गिल्लोलउ’
 ‘स-ववसाय जाय किं महिहर’
 एमं चवन्त पत्तं लंकाउरि
 जणु णीसरिउ सहु परिओसें
 गन्द-वद्ध-जय-सह-पडँत्तिहिं

‘णं णं जलणिहि-जल-कल्लोलउ’ ॥ ६
 ‘णं णं परिभमन्ति जलें जलयरं’ ॥ ७
 जा तिकूड-महिहर-सिहरोवरि ॥ ८
 दियवर-पणइ-तूर-णिग्घोसें ॥ ९
 सेसा-अघपत्तं-जल-जुत्तिहिं ॥ १०

॥ घत्ता ॥

लङ्काहिवइ पइट्टु पुरें

परिवज्जु पट्टु अहिसेउ किउ ।

जिह सुरवइ सुरवर-पुरिहिं

तिहं रज्जु सें इं भु ज्जन्तु थिउ ॥ ११

*

[१२. वारहमो संधि]*

पभणइ दहवयणु

दीहर-णयणु

णिय-अन्थाणें णिविट्टउ ।

‘कहहों कहहों णरहों

विज्जाहरहों

अज्ज वि कवणु अणिट्टुं ॥ १

[१]

तं णिसुणेंवि जम्पइ को वि णरु
 ‘परमेसर दुज्जउ दुहु खलु

सिर-सिहरं-चडाविय-उभय-करु ॥ १
 चन्दोवरं णामें अतुल-वल्लु ॥ २

सो इन्दहों तणिय केर करेंवि
 अवरेकें दोच्छिउ णरवरेंण

पायाल-लङ्क थिउ पइसरेंवि ॥ ३
 ‘किं सक्कें किं चन्दोयरेंण ॥ ४

सुवन्ति कुमार अण्ण पवल
 अण्णकें बुच्चइ ‘हउं कहमि

उच्छुरयहों गन्दण णील-णाल’ ॥ ५
 दो-पासिउ जई ण घाय लहमि ॥ ६

किक्किंधपुरिहिं करि-पवरं-भुउं
 जा पारिहच्छिं मइं दिट्टु तहों

णामेण वालि सूरय-सुउ ॥ ७
 सा तिहुयणें णउ अण्णहों णरहों ॥ ८

7 S महिहरा. 8 S अलयरा. 9 P पय, S पव. 10 A पुत्त. 11 A परिओसे. 12 P A पणय.
 13 P पउत्तिहिं. 14 P अघवत्त°. 15 P S पुरिहे. 16 S तिहं. 17 P S सयं.

* Henceforth only those variant readings are recorded which are significant from the point of view of grammar, metre or sense. Obviously corrupt or mere orthographic variants, if not otherwise significant, are mostly ignored. The Instr. Sin. forms in *धं* are given in A mostly without the Anusvāra. These also are not recorded.

1. 1 A पभणइ. 2 P अणिट्टिउ. 3 P S सिहरे. 4 A चंदोयर. 5 P अवरेकें. 6 S जिह.
 7 P S किक्किंधतणउ, P. marginally, ‘किक्किंधरिहिं’ पाटे. 8 A अमर°. 9 P S सुउ.
 10 A पाडिहत्थि.

२ आशिषा (?).

[१] १ शत्रु. २ वेगः.

॥ घत्ता ॥

रहु वॉहेंवि अरुणु हय हणेंवि पुणु जा जोयणु विण पावइ ।
ता मेरुहें भमेंवि जिणवरु णवेंवि तँहिँ जें^{११} पडीवउ आवइ ॥ ९

[२]

५ तहों जं वलु तं ण पुरन्दरहों ण कुवेरहों वरुणहों ससहरहों ॥ १
मेरु वि टालइ वद्धामरिसु तहों अणु णराहिउ तिण-सरिसु ॥ २
कइलास-महीहरु कहि मि गउ तँहिँ सम्मउ णामें लइउ वउ ॥ ३
णिग्गन्थु मुएवि विसुद्ध-मइ अणुहों इन्दहों वि णाहिँ णमइ ॥ ४
तं तेहउ पेक्खेवि गीढ-भउ पवज्ज लेवि गउ सूररउ ॥ ५
१० 'महु होसइ केण वि कारणेण समरङ्गणु समउ दसाणणेण' ॥ ६
अवरेकें वुत्तु 'ण इमु घडइ कइवंसिउ किं अम्हहँ भिडइ ॥ ७
'सिरिकण्ठहों लभेंवि मित्तइय अणु वि उवयारं-सएहिँ लइय ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

अहवइ वाणर वि सुरवर-णर^{१२} वि रत्तुप्पल-दल-णयणहों ।
१५ ता सयल वि सुहउ जा समर-ज्झडं णउ णिएन्ति दहवयणहों ॥ ९

[३]

तं वालि-सल्लु हियवँए धरेंवि ती रावणु अणुण वोहँ करेंवि ॥ १
गउ एक-दिवसें सुर-सुन्दरिहें जा अवहरणेण तणूयरिहें ॥ २
ता हेंवि णीय कुल-भूसणेहिँ चन्दणहिँ ह(व?)रिय खर-दूसणेहिँ ॥ ३
२० णासन्त णिएवि सहोयरेण णयरेणालङ्कारोदएणं ॥ ४
णं उवरें लुहेंवि रक्खिय-सरणु किये(?) तेहि मि चन्दोवरं-मरणु ॥ ५
विणिवाइउ अत्थाणे जें थिउ जो दुक्किउ सो तं वारु णिउ ॥ ६
कुहें लगउ जं रयणियर-वल्लु रह-तुरय-णाय-णरंवर-पवल्लु ॥ ७

11 P A तहि, S wanting. 12 S wanting.

2. 1 The middle portion of the folio in P giving the rest of this Kadavaka and the next Kadavaka is repaired and rewritten in a clumsy hand. Therein initially only न appears. 2 P S णाहि. 3 S A णवइ. 4 P S गीढवउ. 5 P न इउ, S ण येउ. 6 P S किह अहहं. 7 S भिडइ. 8 P उअयरं. 9 S सुरवर वि. 10 P °भड, A °झडाणउ.

3. 1 S °सल्ल. 2 P S A हियवइ. 3 P S सो. 4 P S अणु, A अन्न. 5 P marginally adds णु to वोह. 6 S चंदणवि. 7 P महोदएण, A सहोयरिण. 8 P S °रोदणेण. 9 A उयरं. 10 A चंदोयरं. 11 P S °णरपवरपवल्लु.

[२] १ सम्यक्त्व-नामा व्रतं गृहीतम्. २ (P's reading) संवरितं शरीरम्.

[३] १ (P's reading) महोद्यतवन्तः (?). २ पाताललङ्कया. ३ कृत. ४ विनाशं नीतः.

अलहन्तु वारु तं णिप्पसरु

गड वल्लेवि पडीवड णियं-णयं ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

छुडु छुडु दहवयणु
उम्मण-दुम्मणं

परितुडु-भणु
असुहावणं

किर स-कलत्तड आवइ ।

णिय-धरु ताम विहावइ ॥ ९

[४]

तुरमाणे क्केण वि वज्जरिड
अत्थक्के आयम्भिर-णयणु
करे धरिड ताम मन्दोवेरिणं
'परमेसर कहो वि ण अप्पणिय
एक्कं इ करवाल-भयङ्करहुं
जइ आण-वडीवा होन्ति पुणु
पट्टवहि महन्ता मुण्येवि रणु
तं वयणु सुणोवि मारिच्च-मय

खर-दूसण-कण्णा-दुच्चरिड ॥ १

कुठे लग्गइ सर-रहसु दहवयणु ॥ २

पं गङ्गा-वाहु जडण-सरिणं ॥ ३

जिह कण्ण तेमं पर-भायणियं ॥ ४

चउदह सहास विजाहरहुं ॥ ५

तो घरे अच्छन्तिणं कवणु गुणु ॥ ६

कण्णहे करन्तु पाणिग्गहणु ॥ ७

पेसिय दहवत्ते तुरिअ गय ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तेहिं विवाहु किड खरु रज्जे थिड
वणे णिवसन्तियहे वय-वन्तियहे

अणुराहे विज्ज-संहिड ।

सुड उप्पणु विराहिड ॥ ९

[५]

एत्थन्तरे जम-जुरावणेण

तं सल्लु धरेप्पिणु रावणेण ॥ १

पट्टविड महामइ दूड तहिं

सुग्गीव-सहोयरु वालि जिहिं ॥ २

वोहाविड थाएवि अहिमुहेण

'हंउं एम विसज्जिड दहमुहेण ॥ ३

एक्कूणवीस-रज्जन्तरंइ

मित्तइयं गयइ णिरन्तरंइ ॥ ४

को वि कित्तिधवल्लु णामेण चिरु

सिरिकण्ठ-कज्जे थिड देवि सिरु ॥ ५

णवमड परिणाविड अमरपहु

जे धएहिं लिहाविड कइ-णिवहु ॥ ६

12 A तं. 13 Hereafter P marginally adds the following lines: अणुराहा चंदोयरहो पिया परिपुण्णगढम वणे कहिम्मि गया । They were originally written in the beginning of the next Kadavaka. But there they are deleted. S also reads these lines at the beginning of the next Kadavaka. They do not occur in A. 14 P S दुम्मणदुम्मणं. 15 P S A असुहावणं.

4. 1 A मंदोयरिणं. 2 P S तेव. 3 P S भायणीय. 4 P S तिक्कइ. 5 A गणु. 6 P दहवयणइ, S दहवयण व. 7 P S णवर, P marginally, 'तुरिय' पाठे. 8 P S तेहिं, तहिं. 9 P S खर. 10 A वि जमाहिड. 11 P वयवन्तियहु, S वयवन्तियहो, A सुयवन्तियहे.

5. 1 A जग. 2 P S A हड. 3 P S रज्जतराइ. 4 P S मित्तइ. 5 P S णिरन्तराइ. 6 P सिरिकंठे. 7 A धयह.

दहमउ कइ-केयणु सिरि-सहिउ
 वारहमउ णयणौणन्दयर
 चउदहमउ गिरि-किंवेरवलु (?)
 सोलहमउ पुणु कौं वि उवहिरउ
 सत्तारहमउ किंकिंन्धु पुणु
 अट्टारहमउ पुणु सूररउ
 तुहुँ एवहिँ एकुणवीसमउ

एयारहमउ पडिवलु कहिउ ॥ ७
 तेरहमउ खयराणन्दु वरु ॥ ८
 पण्णारहमउ णन्दुणु अजउ ॥ ९
 तडिकेस-विगमे किउ तेण तउ ॥ १०
 तहौं कवणु सुकेसं ण किउ गुणु ॥ ११
 जमु भन्जेवि तहौं पइसारु कउं ॥ १२
 अणुहुञ्जे रज्जु मणे मुएवि मउ ॥ १३

॥ घत्ता ॥

आउ णिहाले सुहुँ तं णमहि तहुँ गम्पि दसाणण-रण्णउ ।
 जेण देइ पवलु चउरङ्ग-वलु इन्दहौं उर्वैरि पयाण्णउ' ॥ १४

[६]

जं किउ जयकारु णाम-गहणु
 ण करेइ कण्णे वयणाइँ पहुँ
 एत्थन्तरे दहमुह-दूअएण
 णिब्भच्छिउ मेहँ वि सयण-किय
 णीसरु तुहुँ आयहौं पट्टणहौं
 तं णिसुणँवि कोव-करम्मिण
 अरे वालि देउ किं पइँ ण सुउ
 जो णिविसद्वेण पिहिवि कम्मइ

तं णवर वल्लेवि थिउ 'अण्ण-मणु ॥ १
 जिह पर-पुरिसहौं सु-कुलीण-वहुँ ॥ २
 अच्चन्त-विलक्खीहूअएण ॥ ३
 'जो को वि णमेसइ तासु सिय ॥ ४
 णं तो भिँडु परँए दसाणणहौं ॥ ५
 पडिदोच्छिउ सीहविल्लम्मिण ॥ ६
 महु महिहरु जेण भुँअहिँ विहुँ ॥ ७
 चत्तारि वि सायर परिभमँइ ॥ ८

२१

॥ घत्ता ॥

जासु महाजसेण रणे अणवसेण धवलीहूअउ तिहुवणु ।
 तासु वियँट्टाहौं अब्भिट्टाहौं कवणु गहणु किर रावणु' ॥ ९

8 This and the next two distichs wanting in A. 9 S एयारहमउ. 10 P गयणा°. 11 A पण्णारहमउ. 12 P क वि, S कुवि. 13 P अट्टारहमउ. 14 PS किउ. 15 PS एमहि. 16 A रज्ज. 17 PA सुहुँ. 18 A 'राणउ. 19 P उभरि. 20 A पयाणउ.

6. 1 A लेवि. 2 A पहुँ. 3 A 'पुरिसहुँ. 4 A 'वहुँ. 5 P मेह्लवि, S मेह्लवि, A मेह्लिवि. 6 P भिँड. 7 P मुए विहो, S भुयेहि हउ. 8 P पिहिमि. 9 PA कम्महं. 10 A चेयारि. 11 SA परिभमइ. 12 S अण्ण°. 13 PS वियड्डहो. 14 P अभिट्टहो, S अब्भिट्टहो.

[५] १ विभोगे. २ मदः.

[६] १ पराशुखः. २ सज्जनकिया. ३ प्रभाते. ४ मन्त्रिनामेदय. ५ भूसौ कृतः (?).
 ६ अ-परवशीकृतेन.

[७]

सो दूउ कडुय-वयणासि-हउं सामरिसु दसासहौं पासु गउ ॥ १
 'किं वहुएँ एत्तिउ कहिउ मइं तिण-समउ वि ण गणइ वालि पइं' ॥ २
 तं वयणु सुणेपिणु दससिरेंण वुच्चइ रयणायर-रव-गिरेंण ॥ ३
 'जइ रण-मुहें माणु ण मलमि तहौं तो छित्त पायं रयणासवहौं' ॥ ४
 आरुहेंवि पइज्ज पयट्टु पहु णं कहौं वि विरुद्धउ कूर-गहु ॥ ५
 थिउ पुप्फविमाणं मणोहरएँ णं सिद्धु सिवालएँ सुन्दरएँ ॥ ६
 करें णिम्मलुं चन्दहासु धरिउ णं घण-णिसणु तडि-विप्पुरिउ ॥ ७
 णीसरिएं पुर-परमेसरेंण णीसरिय वीर णिमिसन्तरेंण ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

'अम्हहँ पय-भरेंण णिरु णिट्ठुरेंण मं मरउ धरणि वराइय' ।
 एत्तिय-कारणेण गयणङ्गणेण णावइ सुहउ पराइयं ॥ ९

[८]

एत्तहें वि समर-दुज्जोहणीहिं चउदहहिं णारिन्द-अखोहणीहिं ॥ १
 सण्णहेंवि वालि णीसरिउ किह मज्जाय-विवज्जिउ जलहि जिह ॥ २
 पणवेपिणु विण्णि वि अतुल-वल 'थियं अग्गिम-खन्धेहिं णील-णल ॥ ३
 विरइउ आरायणु रणं अचल पहिलउ जे णिविडुं पायाल-वल ॥ ४
 पुणु पच्छएँ हिलिहिलन्त स-भय खर-खुरेहिं खणन्त खोणि तुरयं ॥ ५
 पुणु सइल-सिहर-सण्णिह सयडं पुणु मय-विहलङ्गल हत्थि-हउ ॥ ६
 पुणु णरवइ वर-करवाल-धर आसणु दुक्क तो रंयणियर ॥ ७
 फिर समरें भिडन्ति भिडन्ति णइ थिय अन्तरें मन्ति सु-विउल-मइ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

'वालि-दसाणणहौं जुज्झण-मणहौं एउ काइं ण गवेसहौं ।
 किएँ¹⁴ खएँ वन्धवहँ¹⁵ पुणु केण सहँ पच्छएँ रज्जु करेसहौं ॥ ९

7. 1 P °हउं, 2 S रणउहे, 3 S पाय, 4 P °विमाणं, 5 S सुंदराइं, 6 P णिम्मले, 7 S A भिवित्तं, 8 P S अम्हहु, A अम्हहं, 9 S wanting, 10 P पधाइय, S पधाइया.

8. 1 P °दुज्जोहणीहि, S °दुज्जोहणीहिं, 2 S णरेंदं, 3 P °अखोहणीहिं, S खोहणीहिं.
 A This pāda is missing in A, 5 P S थिअ, 6 P णिविड, S णिविडुं, 7 A पच्छलि, 8 P S खणंतु, 9 A तुरिय, 10 S सयल, 11 P S सिहरि, 12 S सुहउ, A सुहउ, 13 A ताम मन्ति सुचवि, 14 S किय, A किं, 15 P S A वंधवहु, 16 A करेसहुं.

[८] १ युद्धरचना, २ पादक (?), ३ रयाः, ४ शीर्षसाः.

[९]

जो कित्तिधवल-सिरिकण्ठ-किउ
 तं खयहो गेहु मा गेह-तरु
 तो वे वि प्ररोपरु उत्थरहो
 ३ तं गिसुणेवि वालि-देउ चवइ
 खउ तुज्जु वं मज्जु वं णिबडउं
 किं वहवेहिं जीवेहिं घाइएहिं
 लइ पहरु पहरु जइ अत्थि छु
 तं गिसुणेवि समर-सएहिं थिरु
 ११ आमेल्लिय विज्ज मंहोयरिय (?)

किक्किन्ध-सुकेसहिं विज्जि णिउ ॥ १
 जइ धरेविं ण सक्कहो रोस-भरु ॥ २
 जो को वि जिणइ जयकारु तहो ॥ ३
 'सुन्दरु भणान्ति लङ्काहिवइ ॥ ४
 जिम धुंव जिम मन्दोवरि रडउं ॥ ५
 वन्धव-सयणेहिं विणिवाइएहिं ॥ ६
 पेक्खहुं तुह विज्जहुं तणउ वडु ॥ ७
 वावरेवि लग्गु वीसद्ध-सिरु ॥ ८
 फणि-फण-फुक्कार दिन्ति गइय ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

वालिं भीसणिय अहि-गासणिय गारुड-विज्ज विसज्जिय ।
 उत्त-पडुत्तियए कुल-उत्तियए णं पुण्णालि परज्जिय ॥ १०

[१०]

१५ दहवयणे गारुड-परायणिय
 गय-सङ्ख-चक्क-सारङ्ग-धरि
 सूरय-सुएण वि संभरिय
 कङ्काल-कराल तिसूल-करि
 किर अवर विसज्जइ दहवयणु
 २० स-विमाणु स-खग्गु महावल्लेण
 णं कुञ्जर-करेणं कवहुं पवरु
 णहे दुन्दुहि ताडिय सुरयणेणं

पम्मुकं विज्जि गारायणिय ॥ १
 चउ-भुअ गरुडासण-गमणं-करि ॥ २
 णामेण विज्जं माहेसरिय ॥ ३
 ससि-गउरि-गङ्ग-खट्टङ्ग-धरि ॥ ४
 सय-वारउ परिअञ्जेवि रणु ॥ ५
 उच्चाइउ दाहिण-करयलेण ॥ ६
 णं वाहुवलीसें चक्कहरु ॥ ७
 किउ कलयलु कइधर्यं-साहणेण ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

माणु मलेवि तहो लङ्काहिवहो वडु पट्टु सुग्गीवहो ।

करि जयकारु तुहुं अणुमुञ्जे सुहुं भिच्चु होहिं दहगीवहो ॥ ९

9. 1 s कित्तिधवल. 2 P S गेहु. 3 P धरवि, s धरणि. 4 P A जिणइ. 5 S भणेइ. 6 P S वि. 7 A णिव्वडइ. 8 A रडइ. 9 P पेक्क corrected to पेक्खउ, s पेक्खहु. 10 S विज्जइ, A विज्जहु. 11 P S फणफणि. 12 P S पडत्तियए.

10. 1 P S दहगीवे. 2 P पम्मुकं. 3 P S गमणु. 4 S विज्जु. 5 P S करि, A धरि. 6 P S गोरि. 7 A करे. 8 P S सुखग्गु. 9 A वरेण. 10 A कमल. 11 P S सुरवरेण. 12 P S कइधर्यं. 13 S सहुं.

[९] १ श्रुवा, वालि-जी. २ सर्पिणीविया.

[११]

महु तणउं सीसु पुणु दुण्णमउं
पणवेप्पिणु तिल्लोक्काहिबइ
महु तणिय पिहिबिं तुहुं भुञ्जि पहुँ
अण्णु मिं जो पइँ उवयारुं किउ
तहों मइँ किय पडिउवयारुं-किय
गउ एम भणेप्पिणु तुरिउ तहिँ
तवचरणु लइउ तगय-मणेण
अणुदिणु जिणन्तु इन्दिय-अइरि

जिह मोक्ख-सिहरु सहुत्तमउ ॥ १
सामण्णहों अण्णहों णउ णवइँ ॥ २
रिज्जउ कइ-जाउहाण-णिवहु ॥ ३
तायहों कारणें जमराउ जिउ ॥ ४
आवग्गी भुञ्जहि राय-सिय ॥ ५
गुरु गयणचन्दु णामेण जहिँ ॥ ६
उप्पण्णउं रिद्धिउ तक्खणेण ॥ ७
गउ तित्थुं जेत्थु कइलास-गिरि ॥ ८
॥ घत्ता ॥

उप्परि^{१३} चडिउ तहों
अत्तावणं^{१४}-सिलहँ

अट्ठावयहों पच्च-महावर्ये^{१५}-धारउ ।
सासय-इलहँ णं थिउ वीलि भडारउ ॥ ९

[१२]

एत्तहें सिरिप्पह भइणि तहों
बोलाविउं गउ लङ्का-णयरे
सुउ धुव-महएविहें संथविउ
तहिँ अवसरें उत्तर-सेट्ठि-विहु
तहों धीर्यं सुतार-णाम णरेण
गुरु-वयणे तासु ण पँडुविय
परिणेवि कण्ण णिय णियय-पुरु
पजलइ उप्पायइ कलमलउ
उभंन्तउ कहि मि पइहु वणुं

सुग्गीवे दिण्ण दसाण्णहों ॥ १
णल-णील विसज्जिय किक्क-पुरे ॥ २
ससिकिरणु णियद्ध-रज्जे थविउ ॥ ३
विज्जाहरु णामें जलणसिहु ॥ ४
मग्गिज्जइ दससयगइ-वरेण ॥ ५
सुग्गीवहों णवर परिडुविय ॥ ६
दससयगइहें विं विरहग्गि गुरु ॥ ७
उणहउ ण सुहाइ ण सीवलउ ॥ ८
साहन्तु विज्ज थिउ एक्क-मणुं ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

ताइ मि धणे^{१६}-पउरें
थियइ रयण[इं] णइँ

किक्किन्धे^{१७}-पुरे अङ्गइय वहुन्तइँ ।
वेणिण वि जणइँ रज्जु सँइं भुञ्जन्तइँ ॥ १० २,

*

11. 1 P तणउं. 2 P S दुण्णमउं, A हुत्तमउं. 3 Folio no. 34 containing the text from मोक्खसिहरु upto हुक्कियभरेणति° (XIII 4,4) is missing in P. 4 s णमइ. 5 s पिहिमि. 6 A पहु. 7 A वि. 8 s उपगारु. 9 s पडिउअचार°. 10 A उप्पण्णउं. 11 A हण्तु. 12 s जेत्थ तेथ. 13 A उप्परि. 14 s °महुव्वय°. 15 s आतावणे 16 वाहुवली°.

12. 1 A सिरिप्पइं. 2 s A बोलाविउ. 3 s A °णयरि. 4 A धुव. 5 s मंगिज्जइ. 6 s परिडुविय. 7 A तेण वि परिणियं णिययपुरु. 8 s °गइँहे. 9 s wanting. 10 A कलकमलउ. 11 s भम्मंतउ. 12 s वणे. 13 s एक्कमणे. 14 A ताए वि. 15 s वण°. 16 s किक्कियु. 17 A विउवंताइ, s वहुंताइ. 18 s रयाण, A रयण. 19 A णइ. 20 s सयं. 21 s सुंजंताए, A सुंजंताइ. पउ० चरि० 14

[१३. तेरहमो-संधि]

पेकखेपिणुं वालि-भडारउ
पभणइँ 'किं मइँ जीवन्तेण

रावणु रोसाऊरियउ ।
जाम ण रिउ मुमुसूरियउ' ॥ १ ॥

[१]

॥ दुवईँ ॥

विजाहर-कुमारि रयणावलि

णिञ्चालोय-पुरवरे ।

परिणेवि वलइँ जाम ता थम्भिउ पुप्फविमाणु अम्बरे ॥ १

महरिसि-तव-तेएं थिउ विमाणु

णं दुक्किय-कम्म-वसेण दाणु ॥ २

णं सुक्कें खील्लिउ मेहू-जालु

णं पाउसेण कोइल-वमालु ॥ ३

॥ १ ॥ दूसामिएण कुडुम्ब-वित्तु

णं मच्छेँ धरिउ महायवत्तु (?) ॥ ४

णं कञ्चण-सेलेँ पवण-गमणु

णं दाण-पहावेँ णीय-भवणु ॥ ५

णीसइउ ह्यउ किङ्किणीउ

णं सुरएँ समत्तएँ कामिणीउ ॥ ६

घग्घरेहि मिं घवघव-घोसुँ चत्तु

णं गिम्भयालेँ ददुरेँ पत्तु ॥ ७

णरवरहुँ परोप्परु हूउ चप्पु

अहोँ धरणि एजेविणु धरणि-कम्पु ॥ ८

॥ १ ॥ पडिपेहियउ वि ण वहइँ विमाणु

णं महरिसि भइयएँ मुअइँ पाणु ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

विहइइ थरहरइँ ण दुक्कइँ

उप्परि वालि-भडाराहोँ ।

खुडु खुडु परिणियउ कलत्तु

रइ-दइयैहोँ वडुवाराहोँ ॥ १०

[२]

॥ दुवईँ ॥

तो एत्थन्तरेण कंयं पहुणा

सव-दिसावलोयणं ।

सव-दिसावलोयणेण वि

रत्तुप्पलमिव णहङ्गणं ॥ १

‘मरु कहोँ अथक्क[एँ] कालु कुडु

करु केण भुयङ्गम-वयणेँ खुडु ॥ २

1. 1 A °भडारउ. 2 A पभणइँ. 3 Throughout, this designation occurs only in A. 4 S A परिणिवि. 5 S सुक्केँ, A सक्केँ. 6 S पुच्छिउ, A मच्छेँ. 7 S महाववत्तु, A महाइवत्तु. 8 S घग्घरयहि. 9 S wanting. 10 S °घोस. 11 S गिण्हयालु. 12 S ददुरहु, A ददुरहँ. 13 S णरवरहु, A णरवरहँ. 14 A अह धरणिएँ. 15 S पडिपेहियो, A पडिपेहियउ. 16 S परपहरइँ. 17 S दुक्कइँ. 18 A परिणियउ. 19 S वर. 20 S वंदइ पेयहो. 21 S वडुवाराहो, A वडुवहो.

2. 1 S A कय. 2 S कहे. The rest of the line is illegible in S. A कइँ अथक्क.

कें^३ सिरेंण पडिच्छिउ कुलिस-घाउ को णिगउ पञ्चाणण-मुहाउ ॥ ३
 कों पइडु जलन्तएँ जलणं-जालें को ठिउ कियन्तं-दन्तन्तरालें ॥ ४
 मारिच्चें वुच्चइ देव देव स-भुअङ्गमु चन्दण-रुक्खु जेम ॥ ५
 लम्बिय-धिर-थोर-पलम्ब-वाहु अच्छइ कइलासहों उवरि साहु ॥ ६
 मेरु व अकम्पु उवहि व अखोहु महियल्लु व वहु-क्खमु चत्त-मोहु ॥ ७
 मज्झण्हूँ-पयडु व उग-तेउ तहों तव-सत्तिएँ पडिखलिउ वेउ ॥ ८
 ओसारि विमाणु दवत्ति देव फुट्टइ ण जाम खल्लु हियउ जेम ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

तं माम-वयणु णिसुणोप्पिणु दहंमुहु हेट्टामुहु वल्लिउ ।
 गयणङ्गणं-लच्छिहें केरउ जोवण-भारु णाई गलिउ ॥ १० ॥

[३]

॥ दुवई ॥

तो गज्जन्त-मत्त-मायङ्ग-तुङ्ग-सिर-घट्ट-कन्धरो ।
 उक्खथ-मणि-सिलायल्लुच्छालियं-हल्लाविय-वसुन्धरो ॥ १

वहु-सूरकन्ति-हुयवह-पलिउ ससिकन्त-णीर-णिज्जर-किलिउ ॥ २ ॥
 मरगय-मऊर-संदेह-वन्तु णील-मणि-पहन्धारिय-दियन्तु ॥ ३
 वर-पउमराय-कर-णियर-तम्बु गय-मय-णइ-पक्खालिय-णियम्बु ॥ ४
 तरु-पडियं-पुप्फ-पङ्कत्त-सिहरु मयरन्द-सुरा-रस-मत्त-भमरु ॥ ५
 अहि-गिलियं-गइन्द-पमुत्त-सासु सासुगय-मोत्तिय-धवलियासु ॥ ६
 सो तेहउ गिरि-कइलासु दिहु अण्णु वि मुणिवरु मुणिवर-वरिडु ॥ ७ ॥
 पञ्चारिउ 'लइ मुणिओ सि मित्त स-कसाय-कोव-हुववह-पलित्त ॥ ८
 अज्जु वि रणु इच्छहि मई समाणु जइ रिसि तो किं थम्भिउ विमाणु ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

जं^{१६} पइ परिहव-रिणु दिण्णउ तं स-कलन्तरु अल्लवमि ।
 पाहाणु जेम उम्मूलेवि कइलासु जें सायरें धिवमि ॥ १० ॥

३ s किं सिरिण, A किं सरिण. 4 s जलणे. 5 A कयंत. 6 s जेव. 7 s मज्झण, A मज्जण. 8 s वेवु. 9 A दहमुहुं हेट्टामुहुं. 10 A चलिउ. 11 s नयणंगणि.

3. 1 s 'सुरंग', A 'सुंग'. 2 A 'लुच्छलियपहल्लाविय'. 3 s 'सूरकन्ति'. 4 s 'पलित्त'. 5 s 'किलित्त'. 6 s 'मओह'. 7 s 'पोमराय'. 8 s 'तडिय'. 9 A 'सुरा'. 10 s अह. 11 s A 'गयंदपसुत्त'. 12 s मुणिवर. 13 s 'इसाइकोवहुववहु'. 14 A अज. 15 s जो. 16 A दिण्णउ.

[४]

॥ दुवई ॥

एम भणेवि झत्ति पडिउं इव वालिहें तणेण सावेणं ।

तल्लु भिन्देवि पइहुं महिदारणियहें विज्जहें पहावेणं ॥ १

- ८ चिन्तेप्पिणु विज्ज-सहासु तेण उम्मूलिउ महिहरु दहमुहेण ॥ २
 सु-पसिद्धउ सिद्धउ लद्ध-संसु पावइ दुप्पुत्ते णियय-वंसु ॥ ३
 अहवइ णवन्तु दुक्किय-भरेण तइलोकु वखित्तुं (?) व जिणवरेण ॥ ४
 अहवइ भुवइन्द-ललन्त-णालु णीसारिउ महि-उव्वरहो वं वालु ॥ ५
 अहवइ णं वसुह महीहराहं छोडाविय वालालुच्चिराहं ॥ ६
 १० अहवइ च्चलवइ भुअङ्ग-थहु णं धरणि-अन्त-पोट्टुलु विसहु ॥ ७
 खोलुक्खउ खोणि-खयालु भाइ पायालहो फाडिउ उअरु णाई ॥ ८
 गिरिवरेण च्चलन्ते वउ-समुह अहिमुह उत्थलाविय रउहु ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

जं गयउ आसि णासेप्पिणु सैयर-जारें माणियउं ।

- १५ तं मण्ड हरेवि पडीवउ जलु कु-कलत्तु व आणियउं ॥ १०

[५]

॥ दुवई ॥

सुरवर-पवरकरि-कराकार-करग्गुग्गामिपे' धरे ।

भग्ग-भुयङ्ग-उग्ग-णिग्गय-विसग्गि-लग्गन्त-कन्दरे ॥ १

- २० कत्थइ विहडियइ सिलायलाइ सइलग्गइ कियइ व खलहलाइ ॥ २
 कत्थइ गय णिग्गय उद्ध-सुण्ड णं धरए पसारिय वाहु-दण्ड ॥ ३
 कत्थइ सुअ-पन्तिउं उट्टियाउ णं तुट्टुं मरगय-कण्ठियाउ ॥ ४
 कत्थइ भमरोलिउं धावडाउ उट्टुन्ति व कइलासहो जडाउ ॥ ५
 कत्थइ वणयर णिग्गय गुहेहिं णं वमइ महागिरि बहु-मुहेहिं ॥ ६

४. १ A पडिअ. २ S साविणं, A साविणा. ३ S तणु. ४ S पइहु. ५ S पहाविणा. ६ S लहु. ७ P तिलोकु, S तिलोकु, A तइलोक. ८ P A खित्तु. ९ A भुअइव°. १० P उअरहो, S उअरहो, A उअरहो वालु. ११ S अ. १२ P S A उल्लुत्तिताहं. १३ A पत्तु वे वल°. १४ P S खोलुक्खउ खोणिउ खयालु भाइ. १५ P S उच्छलाविअ रउहु, A उत्थलावियसमुह. १६ P माणियउं, S माणउं, A माणियउं. १७ P माणियउं, S माणिय, A माणियउं.

५. १ P S करुग्गामिपे धराधरे. २ A विसग्ग°. ३ P S कत्थयि. ४ A सइलग्गइ. ५ P S सौंठ. ६ A धरणि. ७ P पन्तिउं. ८ P तुट्टेवि. ९ A वमइ.

[४] १ नाभिनालम्. २ शिञ्ज. ३ अतीवगाढम्. ४ पर्वतगर्त. ५ समुद्र, लक्ष्म्याकरम् (१).

[५] १ शैल, पर्वत.

उच्छलिउ कहि मि जैलु धवल-धारु णं तुँइवि गउ गिरिवरहो हारु ॥ ७
 कथइ उट्टियइ वलाय-सयइ णं तुँइवि गिरि-अट्टियइ गयइ ॥ ८
 कथइ उच्छलियइ विहुमाइ णं रुहिर-फुलिङ्गइ अहिणवाइ ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

अण्णु वि जो अण्णहो हत्थेण णिय-थान्हो मेलावियउ ।
 णिच्चलु ववसाय-विहणउ कवणु ण आवइ पावियउ ॥ १०

[६]

॥ दुवई ॥

ताम फडा-कडप्य-विप्फुरिय-परिप्फुड-मणि-णिहायहो ।

आसण-कम्पु जाउ पायालयले धरणिन्द-रायहो ॥ १

अहि अवहि पउञ्जेवि आउ तेत्थु रावणु 'केलासुद्धरण जेत्थु ॥ २
 जहि मणि-सिलायलुप्पीलु फुडु गिरि-डिम्भहो णं कडिसरउ तुडु ॥ ३
 जहि वणयर-थइ-मरहु भग्गु जहि वालि महारिसि सोवसग्गु ॥ ४
 जल्ल-मल-पसाहिय-सयल-गत्तु विजा-जोगेसरु रिद्धि-पत्तु ॥ ५
 तिण-कणयकोडि-सामण-भाउ सुहि-सत्तु-एक-कारण-सहाउ ॥ ६
 सो जइव कुञ्चिय-कर-कमेण परिअञ्चिउ णंसिउ भुअङ्गमेण ॥ ७
 महियल-गय-सीसावलि विहाइ किय अहिणव-कमलच्चणिय णाइ ॥ ८
 रेहइ फणालि मणि-विप्फुरन्ति णं वोहिय पुरउ पईव-पन्ति ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

पणवन्ते दससयलोयणेण हेट्टामुहु कइलासु णिउ ।

सोणिउ दह-मुहेहि वहन्तउ दहमुहु कुम्मागारु किउ ॥ १०

[७]

॥ दुवई ॥

जं अहिपवर-राय-गुरुभारकन्त-धरेण पेळिओ ।

दस-दिसिवह-भरन्तु दहवयणे घोराउ मेळिओ ॥ १

10 P S जल. 11 P S A तुट्टिवि. 12 S °पुडिगइ. 13 P S भण्ण सहस्येण, A भण्णहो सहस्येण. 14 A °जाणहो.

6. 1 P फडु। 2 P S °परिफुड°, 3 P पायालए ता, S पायालहो ता. 4 A रावण केलास°. 5 P S A जहि. 6 S सिलायले पीडु. 7 P S °डिमु कडय. 8 P S °मरट्ट. 9 P °पहासिय°. 10 S °सत्तु. 11 P एहु, S एहु. 12 S °करेण. 13 A परिअञ्चेवि णविउ. 14 S विहाइ. 15 P °विप्फुरन्तु. 16 P पइव°. 17 S हेट्टामुहु, A हेट्टामुहु. 18 A सोणिउ. 19 A मुयंतउ. 20 A कुम्मागारु.

7. 1 P S A मेळिउ.

[६] १ धरणेद्वेग.

[७] १ धरणेन्द्रः.

- तं सहु सुणेवि मणोहरेण
 केऊर-हार-णोउर-धरेण
 कञ्ची-कलाव-रङ्गोलिरेण
 विन्भम-विलास-भूभङ्गुरेण
 ६ 'हा हा दहमुह जय-सिरि-णिवास
 वीसङ्ग-गीव वीसङ्ग-जीह
 मन्दोवरि पभणइ 'चारु-चित्तं
 लङ्केसहो जाइ ण जीउ जाम
 सुरवर-करि-कुम्भ-पयोधरेण ॥ २
 खणखणखणन्तं-कङ्कण-करेण ॥ ३
 मुहं-कमलासत्तिन्दिन्दिरेण ॥ ४
 हाहारउ किउ अन्तेउरेण ॥ ५
 दहवयण दसाणणं हां दसास ॥ ६
 दससिर सुरवरं-सारङ्ग-सीह ॥ ७
 अहो वालि-भडारा करे परित्त^{१०} ॥ ८
 भत्तार-भिव्वे महुं देहि ताम' ॥ ९
 ॥ घत्ता ॥
 ११ तं कलुण-वयणु णिसुणेप्पिणु धरणिन्दे उच्चरिउं धरु ।
 मघ-रोहिणि-उत्तर-पत्तेण अङ्गारेण वं अम्बुहरु ॥ १०
 [८]
 ॥ दुवई ॥
 सेल-विसाल-मूल-तल-तालिउ लङ्काहिउ विणिग्गओ ।
 १५ केसरि-पहरं-णहर-खरं-चवढणं-सुको इव महग्गओ ॥ १
 लुअ-केसर-उक्खय-णह-णिहाउ णं गिरि-गुह मुएवि मइन्दु आउ ॥ २
 कुण्डलिय-सीसं-कर-चरण-सुम्मु णं पाघालहो णीसरिउं कुम्मु ॥ ३
 कंक्खड-झड-णिसुदिय-फडं-कडप्पु णं गरुड-मुहहो णीसरिउ सप्पु ॥ ४
 मयल-उल्लणु दूसिउं तेय-मन्दु णं राहु-मुहहो णीसरिउ चन्दु ॥ ५
 २१ गउ तेत्तहो 'जेत्तहो गुण-गणालि अच्छइ अत्तावणं-सिल्लिहिं वालि ॥ ६
 ३ परिअञ्जेवि वन्दिउ दससिरेण पुणु किउ गरहण गग्गर-गिरेण ॥ ७
 'मइं सरिसउ अणु ण जगे अयाणु जो^{१८} करमि कैलि^{१४} सीहो समाणु- ॥ ८
 मइं सरिसउ अणु ण मन्द-भग्गु जो^{१६} गुंरुहु मि करमि महोवसग्गु ॥ ९
 ॥ घत्ता ॥
 २३ 'जं तिहुवण-णाहु मुएप्पिणु अण्णहो णमिउ ण सिर-कमलु ।
 तं सम्मत्तं-महहुमहो लद्धु देव पइं परम-फळु' ॥ १०

2 P कंरं, S करं. 3 PS रंलोपिण. 4 A सुह. 5 PS सत्ती. 6 A अंतरेण. 7 A दसासणं. 8 A सुरवइ. 9 PS चित्त. 10 P परित्तु. 11 P भिव्वु. 12 PS वहु. 13 PS पबुद्धरिउ. 14 P wanting, A वि.

8. 1 S wanting. 2 P A चवडण. 3 P महग्गउ, A यहागओ. 4 PS णहणियाउ. 5 P सीसु. 6 PS णीसरिय. 7 PS फण. 8 A दूसिय. 9 PS जेत्तहे तेत्ते. 10 PS अत्ता-घणि. 11 A सिल्लह. 12 PS परिअञ्जिवि, A परिअञ्जिव. 13 P जं, S जं. 14 PS कील. 15 A जं. 16 S करइ गुंरुहु मि महोवसग्गु. 17 S जु. 18 A णिपुप्पिणु. 19 PS णसिउं ण अणहो. 20 S A सम्मत्तु. 21 This pada is defective by one mora.

२ पर्वतं (?) प्रत्युद्धरितम् (P's reading).

[८] १ प्रहतः. २ कर्कशः. ३ भ्रम.

[९]

॥ दुवई ॥

पुणरवि वारवार 'पोमाएँवि दसविहँ-धम्मवालर्यं ।

गउ तेत्तहँ तुरन्तु तं जेत्तहँ भरहाहिव-जिणालर्यं ॥ १

कइलारुँ-कोडि-कम्पावणेण

किय पुज्ज जिणिन्दहँ रावणेण ॥ २

फल-फुल्लँ-समिद्ध-वणासई व

सावय-परियरिय महाडई व ॥ ३

अहिणव-उल्लाव विलासिणि व

णर-दडु-धूर्व खल-कुट्टणि व ॥ ४

वहु-दीव समुदन्तर-महि व

पेळिय-वलि णारायण-मइ व ॥ ५

घण्टारव-मुहलिय गय-घड व

मणि-रयण-समुज्जल अहि-फड व ॥ ६

ण्हाणहँ वेस-कैसावलि व

गन्धुकड कुसुमिय पाडलि व ॥ ७

तं पुज्ज करेँवि आढत्तु गेउ

मुच्छण-कम-कम्प-तिगाम-भेउ ॥ ८

सर-सज्ज-रिसह-गन्धार-वाहु

मज्झिम-पञ्चम-धइवय-णिसाहु ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

महुरेण थिरेण पँलोड्डेँण

जण-वसियरण-समत्थएँण ।

गार्यँइ गन्धवु मणोहरु

रावणु रावणहत्थएँण ॥ १०

[१०]

॥ दुवई ॥

सालङ्कारु सु-सरु सु-वियँहु सुहावउ पिय-कलत्तु वं ।

आरोहि-अँध(व ?)रोहि-थाइर्य-संचारिहँ सुरय-तँत्तु वं ॥ १

णव-वहुअ-णिडाळु व तिलय-चारु

णिगघण-गयणयलु व मन्द-तारु ॥ २

सण्णद्ध-वलं पिव लइय-ताणु

धणुरिव सज्जीउ पसण्ण-वारुणु ॥ ३

तं गेउ सुणेप्पिणु दिण्ण णियय

धरणिन्देँ सत्ति अमोहविजय ॥ ४

'तियसाहँ णवेप्पिणु रिसह-देउ

पुणु गउ णिय-णयरहँ कइकसेउ ॥ ५

एत्थन्तरँ सुगगीउत्तमासु

उप्पण्णउ केवळुँ णाणु तासु ॥ ६

वाहुवलि जेम थिउ सुद्ध-गत्तु

उप्पण्णु अण्णु धवलायवत्तु ॥ ७

9. 1 P S दसविहू. 2 P कइलासे. 3 P S °पुप्प. 4 A वणासई व. 5 A महाडई व. 6 P °धुअ. 7 P S णाणद्ध. 8 S °पँतिपगाम°. 9 P S पलोड्डेण. 10 A गार्यँ.

10. 1 S सुवियँहुउ. 2 P S व. 3 P S °यधरेहिँ, A °यधरोहिँ. 4 P S °थाहि°. 5 P °वंत्तु, A °वंत्तु. 6 S °चाणु. 7 P तियसाहँ, marginally, 'तीसाहई' पाठे, S तियसाह, A तियसाहि. 8 P S सुगगीवसहोयरासु. 9 A उप्पण्णउं. 10 P केवळ.

[९] १ श्लाघां कृत्वा. २ अश्रुतेन.

[१०] १ त्रिशहिनाति.

भामण्डलु कमलासण-समाणु
दससिरु वि सुरासुर-डंमर-भेरि

वहु-दिवसेँहिँ गउ णिञ्चाण-थाणुँ ॥ ८
उव्वहइ पुरन्दर-वइर-खेरि ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

१ पइसेँरेवि जेण रण-सरवरें
२ तहों खलहों पुरन्दर-हंसहों

मालिहें खुडियउँ सिर-कमलु ।
पाडमि पाण-पक्खेँ-जुअलु' ॥ १०

[११]

॥ दुवई ॥^१

एम भणेवि देवि रण-भेरि पयइँ तुरन्तु रावणो

जो जम-धणय-कणय-बुह-अट्टावय-धरें-धरहरावणो ॥ १

३ णीसरिणें दसार्णणें णिसिर्यरिन्द
माणुण्णय णिय-णिय-वाहणत्थ
समुहँ वड णिविड गय-घड घरट्ट(१)
पायाललङ्क पावन्तएण

णं मुक्कङ्कस णिग्गय गइन्द ॥ २
दणु-दारण पहरण-पवर-हत्थ ॥ ३
णन्दीसर-दीवुँ व सुर पयट्ट ॥ ४

दहगीवें वइरु वहन्तएण ॥ ५

पज्जलिउ जलणु जालासएण(?) ॥ ६

४ बुच्चइ 'खर-दूसण लेहु ताव
तं वयणु सुणेपिणु मामएण
'सहुँ सालएहिँ किर कवण काणि
लहु वेहिणि-सहोवरें-णिलएँ जाहुँ

खल खुइ पिसुण परिधिउ पाव' ॥ ७

लङ्काहिउ बुज्जाविउ मएण ॥ ८

जइ घाइय तो तुम्हँहिँ जि हाणि ॥ ९

आरुसेँवि किज्जई काइँ ताहुँ' ॥ १०

॥ घत्ता ॥

५ तं वयणु सुणेवि दहवयणेण
चूडामणि-पाहुड-हत्थउ

मच्छरुँ मणेँ परिसेसियउँ ।

इन्दइ कोकउ पेसियउँ ॥ ११

[१२]

॥ दुवई ॥

आइय तेथु ते वि पिय-वयणेँहिँ जोक्कारिउ दसाणणो ।

६ गउ किक्किन्ध-णयरु सुग्गीउ वि मिलिउ सं-मन्तिँ-साहणो ॥ १

11 A णिञ्चाणु णाणु. 12 PS पइसारेवि, A पइसरिदि, 13 A खुटिउ. 14 A °पवत्त°.

11. 1 wanting in P S A. 2 PS पट्टय. 3 P °बुइय°. 4 P °वयधर°, S °वयधर°. 5 S दसाणण. 6 P णिसियरिंदे, S णिसियरेंदे. 7 P गइँदे, S गइँदे. 8 PS समुह, 9 S A दीउ. 10 S A तुम्हँ. 11 A भइणि, 12 PS °सहोयर°. 13 A कीरइ. 14 A मच्छर. 15 PS आमेड्डियउ. 16 A पेसिउ.

12. 1 wanting in P S A. 2 PS समगु.

१ विङ्करम्. २ कलघत्ता.

[१२] १ (P' s reading) समस्त.

साँहिउ अरि-अक्खोहणि-सहासु
रह-तुरय-गइन्दहँ गाहिँ छेउ
थिय अँगिम-वेळि-महाविसालें
अत्थवणहों दुल्लु पयहु ताम
वैरि-सग-वत्थँ सीमन्त-वाह
कित्तिय-चच्चङ्खियँ-गण्डवास
वंहुलज्जण ससहरं-तिलय-तार
णं वंञ्चैवि १२दिट्ठि दिवायरासु

एत्तडिय सङ्खं णरवर-वलासु ॥ २
उंभवइ पयाणउ पवण-वेउ ॥ ३
रेवा-विञ्जइरिहिँ अन्तरालें ॥ ४
अल्लीण पासु णिसिअर्ड य (?) णाव ॥ ५
णक्खत्त-कुसुम-सेहर-सणाह ॥ ६
भग्गँव-भेसँइ-कण्णावयंसँ ॥ ७
जोणहा-रङ्खोलि-हार-भार ॥ ८
णिसि-वहु अल्लीण णिसायँरासु ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

विण्णि वि दुस्सीलँ-सहावइँ सुरउँ स इँ भु ज्जन्ताइँ । 10
'मा दिणयरु कहि मि णिएसउँ' णाइँ स-सङ्कइँ सुत्ताइँ ॥ १०

इँय इत्थ पउ म च रि ए धणज्जयासिय-सय भ्भु एव-कए ।
क इ ला सु उद्ध र ण मिणं तेरसमं साहियं पवँ ॥¹⁹

॥ प्रथमं पँर्व ॥

*

[१४. चउदहमो संधि]

विमलें विहाणएँ क्रियएँ पयाणएँ उययइरि-सिहरें रवि दीसँइ ।
'मइँ मेल्लेप्पिणु णिसियरु लेप्पिणु कहिँ गय णिसि' णाइँ गवेसँइ ॥ १॥

[१]

सुप्पहार्यँ-दहि-अंस-रवण्णउ कोमल-कमल-किरण-दल-छण्णउँ ॥ १
जैय-हरें पइसारिउ पइसन्तेँ णावइ मङ्गल-कलसु वसन्तेँ ॥ २

3 P S साहिअ. 4 A °गयंदहं, S °गइं. दहु. 5 P A °विञ्जइरिहे, °विञ्जइरिहि. 6 S अत्थवणह.
7 P S णिसियडेण. 8 A धरमगवच्छ. 9 P S °वक्कंक्रिय.°. 10 P S °वत्तंस. 11 P S A
वंचिवि. 12 P दिट्ठ. 13 P S णं ससहरासु. 14 P दुस्सील°. 15 P S सरहसइं. 16 A
णिएसइ. 17 S भुत्ताइ. 18 This Gāthā is wanting in p. 19 S सव्वं. 20 S
प्रथमपव्वं.:

1. 1 S दीसइं. 2 A गवेसइं. 3 A सुप्पहाउ दहिँ फत्त°. 4 P A °रवण्णउं. 5 P A
°छण्णउं. 6 S A जयहर.

२ आकाशे गच्छति. ३ अभिनव-वह्नी. ४ उपरि-स्वर्गाऽक्षाः (?). ५ दिगन्तर एव हत्तो यस्याः,
६ कृत्तिका. ७ शुक्र. ८ बृहस्पति. ९ तिमिरम्.

[१] १ शोभनप्रभात', सैवातिशयेन दधि-अंशकः, आदित्यः ऋषाभ्याभूत्. २ जगद्गृहे,
पउ० चरि० 15

फगुण-खलहों दूँव पीसारिउ
जेण वणफइ-पय विन्भाडिय
गिरिवर गाम जेण धूमाविय
सरि-पवाह-मिहुणइ पासन्तइ
जेण उच्छु-विड जन्तेहिं पीलिय
जासु रंजें पर रिद्धि पलासहों

जेण विरहि-जणु कह व ण मारिउ ॥ ३
फल-दल-रिद्धि-मडफर साडिय ॥ ४
वण-पट्टण-णिहाय संताविय ॥ ५
जेण वैरुण-धंण-णियलेंहिं घित्तइ ॥ ६
पव-मण्डव-णिरिक्क आवीलियं ॥ ७
तहों मुहु मइलेंवि^१ फगुण-मासहों ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

पङ्कय-वयणेंउ कुवलय-णयणेंउ केयइ-केसरें-सिर-सेहरें ।
पल्लव-करयलु कुसुम-णहुज्जलु पइसरइ वसन्तें-णरेसरु ॥ ९

[२]

१० डोला-तोरण-वोरें पइहें
सररुह-वासहेंहिं रव-णेउरु
कोइल-कामिणीउ उंजाणेंहिं
पङ्कय-छत्त-दण्ड सर-णियरेंहिं
११ कुसुमा-मञ्जरि-धय साहारेंहिं
वाणर-मालिय साहा-वन्देंहिं
मंजु-ताल कलोलावासेंहिं
एम पइहु विरेंहिं विद्धन्तउ

पइहु वसन्तु वसन्तें-सिरी-हें ॥ १
आवासिउ महुअरि-अन्तेउरु ॥ २
सुय-सामन्त लयाहर-थाणेंहिं ॥ ३
सिहि-साहुलउ महीहर-सिहेंहिं ॥ ४
दवणा-गण्ठिवाल केयारेंहिं ॥ ५
महुअर-मत्तवाल (?) मयरन्देंहिं ॥ ६
भुज्जा अहिणव-फल-मंहणासेंहिं ॥ ७
गयवइ-वम्मोहिं अन्दोलन्तउ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

२० पेक्खेंवि एन्तहों रिद्धि वसन्तहों महु-इक्खु-सुरासव-मंन्ती ।
णम्मय-वाली भुंमभलें-भोली णं भमइ सलोणाहों रत्ती ॥ ९

७ A होइ. 8 P S जेम. 9 P आवेलिय, 8 आवेलिय. 10 P S रंजु. 11 P A मुहुं. 12 P S महलवि, A महलिवि. 13 A °वयणउं. 14 S A णयणउं. 15 S °केसररय, A °केपर. 16 A °सिहत्त. 17 S वसंतु.

2. 1 S जोलितोरणपास. 2 P पइहु. 3 A वसंतु. 4 P °मासंत. 5 P S A केयारिहिं. 6 P marginally, 'वंदरसाहिय मालावदेहि' पाठे. 7 P °माल°. 8 A मंजु°. 9 A भुज्जा. 10 A विरहिं. 8 विरहु. 11 P S °इक्खुसुरारस°. 12 A °मत्ती. 13 S भंमल°, A भुंमर°. 14 A भमइं.

३ पालयः (?). ४ समुदायः. ५ नदी (?). ६ मेघः (?). ७ जलवन्धः. ८ चौरः.

[२] १ सिगिरिका. २ भण्डार-प(पा)लकाः. ३ अग्ने भोजकाः. ४ स्तितियु (?), ५ अभिनवा, अकुटिला.

णम्मयाएँ मयरहरहौं जन्तिएँ
 घवघवन्ति जे जल-पवभारा
 पुलिणइँ जाइँ वे वि सच्छायइँ
 जं-जलु खलइँ वलइँ उल्लोलइँ
 जे आवत्त समुद्रिय चङ्गा
 जे जल-हृत्थि-कुम्भं सोहिल्ला
 जो डिण्डीरं-णियरु अन्दोलइँ
 जं जलयर-रण-रङ्गिउँ पाणिउँ
 मत्त-हृत्थि-मय-मईलिउ जं जलु
 जाउ तरङ्गिणिउँ अवर-ओहउँ
 जाउ भमर-पन्तिउ अलीणउँ

[३]

णाइँ पसाहणु लइउ तुरन्तिएँ ॥ १
 ते जि णाइँ णेउर-झङ्गारा ॥ २
 ताइँ जे उहण्णाइँ णं जायइँ ॥ ३
 रसणा-दामु तं जि णं घोलइँ ॥ ४
 ते जि णाइँ तणु-तिवलि-तरङ्गा ॥ ५
 ते जि णाइँ थण अद्दुम्मिल्ला ॥ ६
 णावइँ सो जेँ हारु रङ्गोलइँ ॥ ७
 तं जि णाइँ तम्बोलु समाणिउँ ॥ ८
 तं जि णाइँ किउ अक्खिहँ कज्जलु ॥ ९
 ताउ जि भङ्गुराउ णं भउहउँ ॥ १०
 केसावलिउ ताउ णं दिण्णउ ॥ ११

॥ घत्ता ॥

मज्झँ जन्तिएँ मुहँ दरसन्तिएँ माहेसर-लङ्क-पईवँहुँ ।

मोहुप्पाइँ णं जरु लाइउ तहुँ सहसकिरण-दहणीवहुँ ॥ १२ ॥

[४]

सो वसन्तु सा रेवा तं जलु
 ताइँ असोय-णाय-चूय-वणइँ
 ते धुयगाय ताउ कीरोलिउ
 ते पल्लव सो कोइल-कलयलु
 ताउ णवल्लउ मल्लिय-कलियउ
 ते अन्दोला तं जुवईयणु
 सहँ अन्तेउरेण गउ तेत्तहँ
 इँरँ थिउ आरक्खिय-णिय-वल्लु

सो दाहिण-मारुउ मिय-सीयलु ॥ १
 महुअरि-महुर-सरइँ लय-भवणइँ ॥ २
 ताउँ कुसुम-मञ्जरि-रिञ्छोलिउ ॥ ३
 सो केयइ-केसर-रय-परिमलु ॥ ४
 दवणा-मञ्जरियउ णवँ-फलियउ ॥ ५
 पेक्खँवि सहसकिरणु हरिसिय-मणु ॥ ६
 णम्मय पवर महाणइ जेत्तहँ ॥ ७
 जलु जन्तिएँहिँ गिरुद्धउँ णिम्मलु ॥ ८

3. 1 P S वे वि जासु. 2 P उदणाइ, A ओदणाइँ. 3 P S सयलकुंभिल्ला. 4 P S हिंढी-
 रु. 5 S अंदोलइँ. 6 A जि. 7 S षंगीउ. 8 P A पाणिउं. 9 P सवाणिउ, A °समाणिउं. 10 P
 °मइलिउं. 11 P अक्खिहुँ, S अक्खिहु. 12 A तरंगिलिउ. 13 P °उहउ, A उहउं. 14 P A भउ-
 हउं, S भउहओ. 15 S अलीणी, A अलीणउ. 16 A ताउ जि अलयालिउ मलीणउं. 17 S
 A महु, मुहँ. 18 P °पईयहु, S °पईयहु. 19 P उप्पाइउ, S उपायउ. 20 P S मणे.

4. 1 A रेवय. 2 S वाव. 3 A णवहलियउं. 4 P S दूरे (S दूरिं) थिय, A दूरधरं
 थिउ आरक्खियवल्लु. 5 P S जंतिअए. 6 P गिरुद्धउं.

॥ घत्ता ॥

वद्विय-हरिसिउ जुवइहिँ सरिसउ माहेसरपुर-परमेसरु ।
सलिलभन्तरेँ माणस-सरवरें णं पइठुँ सुरिन्दु स-अच्छरु ॥ ९

[५]

१ सहसकिरणु सहसत्ति णिउँडुँवि आउ णाईँ महि-वहुँ अवरुण्डेँवि ॥ १
दिडु मउडु छुडु अडुम्मिल्लउ रवि व देरुगमन्तु सोहिल्लउ ॥ २
दिडु णिडालुँ वयणु वच्छथंलु णं चन्दुडु कमलु णह-मण्डलु ॥ ३
पभणइँ सहसरसैँ 'लइ दुकहों जुज्जहों रमहों ण्हाहों उलुँकहों' ॥ ४
तं णिसुणेंवि कडक्ख-विकखेविउँ वुडुउ उँकराउ महएविउ ॥ ५
१० उप्परि-करयल-णियरु परिट्टिउ णं रत्तुप्पल-सण्डु समुट्टिउ ॥ ६
णं केयइ-आरामु मणोहरु णक्ख-सूइ कडउल्ला केसरुँ ॥ ७
महुयर सरँ-भरेण अलीणा कैमिणि-मिसिणि भणेंवि णं लीणा ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

सलीलँ-तरन्तहुँ उम्मीलन्तहुँ मुह-कमलहुँ कैइ पधाइय ।
१० आयइँ सरसइँ किय (र ?) तामरसइँ णरवँइहें भन्ति उप्पाइय ॥ ९

[६]

अवरोप्परु जल-कील करन्तहुँ घण-पाणालि-पहर मेलन्तहुँ ॥ १
कहि मि चन्द-कुन्दुज्जल-तौरेंहिँ धवलिउ जलु तुट्टेन्तेहिँ हारेहिँ ॥ २
कहि मि रैसिउ णेउरेंहिँ रसन्तेहिँ कहि मि फुरिउ कुण्डलेंहिँ फुरन्तेहिँ ॥ ३
१० कहि मि सरस-तम्बोलारत्तउ कहि मि वउल-कायम्बरि-मत्तउ ॥ ४
कहि मि फलिह कप्पूरेंहिँ वासिउ कहि मि सुरहि मिगैमय-वामीसिउ ॥ ५
कहि मि विविह-मणि-रयणुज्जलियउ कहि मि धोअ-कज्जल-संवलियउ ॥ ६
कहि मि वहल-कुडु-म-पिञ्जरियउ कहि मि मलय-चन्दण-रस-भरियउ ॥ ७
कहि मि जक्खकइभेण करम्बिउ कहि मि भमर-रिञ्छोलिहि चुम्बिउ ॥ ८

७ वद्वियहरिसिउ. ८ P S पइहु.

५. १ S महियल्ल. २ P S अडुम्मिल्लिउ, A अडुम्मिल्लउ. ३ S णिलाहु. ४ A पभणइँ. ५ P S A ण्हाहु. ६ A अल्लुहु. ७ P S °विकखेवउ. ८ P उप्परे. ९ P marginally, A °सेहरु. १० A °सम°. ११ A पोमिणि मिसिणइँ लिलीणा. १२ A सलिलु. १३ S णवरुहे.

६. १ S °पाकाणि°. २ P तुट्टेतिहे, S A तुट्टेतिहि. ३ P S कुँडकहिँ, A कुँडलिहिँ. ४ A °रत्तउ. ५ S °वोय°, A चोअ°. ६ A अद°. ७ S चुँविउ.

[५] १ जले बुझयित्वा. २ ईषत. ३ रसमयः (?). ४ आमस्रक-समस्ताः.

[६] १ जलच्छटा. २ शुभैः. ३ शब्दं कृतं जलेन. ४ मदिरा. ५ कस्तूरी.

॥ घत्ता ॥

विह्वम-मरगयं- इन्दणील-सयं- चामियरं-हार-संधाएँहिं ।
घहु-वण्णुजलु पावइ णहयलु सुरधणु-घणं-विज्जु-वलायहिं ॥ ९

[७]

का वि करन्ति केलि सहुँ राएँ पहणइँ कोमल-कुवल्लय-धाएँ ॥ १
का वि मुद्ध दिट्ठिँ सुविसालँ का वि णवल्लँ मल्लियं-मालँ ॥ २
का वि सुर्यंन्धेहिं पाडलि-हुल्लेहिं का वि सु-पूयफलेँहिं वउल्लेँहिं ॥ ३
का वि जुण्ण-पण्णेँहिं पट्टणिँहिं का वि रयण-मणि-अवल्लम्वणिँहिं ॥ ४
का वि विलेवणेँहिं उवरियहिं का वि सुरहि-दवणा-मज्जरियहिं ॥ ५
कहेँ वि गुञ्जु जलँ अद्धम्मिल्लँउ णं मयरहर-सिहरु सोहिल्लउ ॥ ६
कहेँ वि कसण रोमावलि दिट्ठी काम-वेणि णं गलेँवि पइट्ठी ॥ ७
कहेँ वि थणोवरि ललइ अँहोरणु णाँ अणङ्गहोँ केरउ तोरणु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

कहेँ वि स-रुहिरइँ दिट्ठइँ णहरइँ थण-सिहरोवरि सु-पहुत्तइँ ।
वेण्णं वल्लग्गहोँ मयण-तुरङ्गहोँ णं पायँइँ छुडु छुडु खुत्तइँ ॥ ९

[८]

तं जल-कील णिएवि पहाणँहुँ जाँय वोळ णहयलँ गिवाँणहुँ ॥ १.
पभणँइ एक्कुँ हरिस-संपण्णउँ 'तिहुअणें सहसकिरणु पर धण्णउँ ॥ २
जुवइँ-सहासुँ जासु स-वियारउँ विवभम-हाव-भाव-वावारउ ॥ ३
णलिणि-वणु व दिणयर-कर-इच्छँउ कुमुय-वणु व ससहर तण्णिच्छउ(?) ॥ ४
कालु जाइ जसु मयण-विलासेँ माणिणि-पत्तिज्जवणायासेँ ॥ ५
अच्छउ सुरउ जेण जगु मत्तउ जल-कीलएँ जि^{१२} किण्ण पज्जत्तउ' ॥ ६
तं णिसुणेंवि अवरेक्कु पवोळिउ 'सहसकिरणु केवल सलिलोळिउ ॥ ७

8 P S मरगयइँ. 9 P S सयइँ. 10 P S चामीयर°. 11 P S घणु, A wantling.

7. 1 P S रापहिं. 2 A पहणइँ. 3 P S धापहिं. 4 P S सुविसालइँ. 5 P S मालइँ.
6 A णवल्लेहिं. 7 P S पाडल°. 8 P S अद्धम्मिल्लउ, A अद्धम्मिल्लिउ. 9 P S वेण्णेण. 10 P S पयइँ.

8. 1 A पहाणइँ. 2 A णहयलि जाय वोळ. 3 P A गिन्वाणइँ, S गिन्वाणहु. 4 A पभणइँ.
5 S इक्क. 6 P A संपण्णउ. 7 S धण्णओ, A धण्णउं. 8 S जुवइँ. 9 P सविआरउं. 10 P
इच्छउं, S इच्छिउ. 11 P तण्णिच्छउं, S तण्णिच्छउ, A तण्णिच्छउ. 12 P S जलकीलाप.

[७] १ कामस्य. २ उपरितनवत्तम्.

इत्थु पँवाहुँ मणोहर-वन्तउँ

जो जुवइहिँ गुज्झँन्तु वि पत्तउ ॥ ८
॥ घत्ता ॥

जेण खणन्तरेँ सलिलवभन्तरेँ गँलियंसु-धरण-वावारएँ ।
सरहसुँ दुक्कउ माणेवि मुक्कउ अन्तेउरु एकएँ वारएँ ॥ ९

[९]

रावणो वि' जल-कील करेप्पिणु सुन्दर सियंय-वेइ विरएप्पिणु ॥ १
उप्परि जिणवर-पडिम चडावँवि विविह-विताण-णिवहु वन्धावँवि ॥ २
तुप्प-खीर-सिसिरेँहिँ अहिसिञ्चँवि' गाणाविह-मणि-रयणेहिँ अञ्चँवि ॥ ३
गाणाविहहिँ विलेवण-भेएँहिँ दीव-धूव-वलि-पुप्फ-णिवेएँहिँ ॥ ४
१० पुज्ज करेँवि किर गायइँ जावँहिँ जन्तिएहिँ जलु मेळिउ तावँहिँ ॥ ५
पर-कलत्तु संकेयहँ दुक्कउँ णाइँ वियहुँहिँ माणेवि मुक्कउँ ॥ ६
धाइउ उहयँ-तडइँ पेळन्तउँ जिणवर-पवर-पुज्ज रेळन्तउ ॥ ७
दहमुहुँ पडिम लेवि विहडप्फहु कह वि कह वि णीसरिउ वियावहुँ ॥ ८
॥ घत्ता ॥

११ भणेइ 'णरेसहँ तुरिउँ गवेसहँ किउ जेण एउ पिसुणत्तणु ।
किं बहु-बुत्तेण तासु गिरुत्तेण दक्खवमि अज्जु जम-सासणु' ॥ ९

[१०]

तो एत्थन्तरेँ लद्धाएसा गयं मण-गमणाऽणेय गवेसा ॥ १
रावणेण सरि दिट्ठु वहन्ती मुय-महुयर-दुक्खेण व जन्ती (?) ॥ २
११ चन्दण-रसेण व वहल-विलिच्ची जल-रिद्धिँ ण' जोवणइत्ती ॥ ३
मन्थर-वाहेण' व वीसत्थी जच्च-पट्टवँत्थइँ व 'णियत्थि ॥ ४
'वीणाहोरण'इँ व पडुत्ती वालाहिय-णिहाएँ व सुत्ती ॥ ५
मल्लिवँ-दन्तेहिँ व विहसन्ती 'णीलुप्पल-णयणेँहिँ व णिएन्ती ॥ ६
वउल-सुरा-गन्धेण व मत्ती केयइ हत्थेँहिँ व णच्चन्ती ॥ ७
१२ महुअरि-महुर-सरु व गायन्ती उज्झर-सुरवाइँ व वायन्ती ॥ ८

13 P S पहाउ. 14 P °वत्तउ, S °मत्तउ. 15 A जुज्झँतु. 16 S सरहसे.

9. 1 S रावणेण. 2 P S A अहिसिञ्चि. 3 S गायइँ. 4 P S दुक्कउँ. 5 A वियट्ठे. 6 P सुक्कउँ. 7 P S उभय°. 8 P धोवँतउँ, S धोवँतउ. 9 P A दहसुहुँ. 10 P S विवावहु. 11 P A भणइँ. 12 P S तुरिय.

10. 1 S ण, A णव. 2 A °वाहेणि च्व. 3 P S जच्चपट्ट°, A दडपट्ट°. 4 P A वीणाहोर-णइ, S वीणाहोरणा. 5 A मल्लिव°. 6 A म. 7 This and the next Pāda transp-posed in A. 8 S चमन्ती. 9 P S महुयर°.

[८] १ प्रवाहः. २ शिथिलित-वस्त्राणाम्.

[९] १ बालकावेदी. २ दधिमिः. ३ जलप्रवाहेण व्याकुलीकृतचित्तः.

[१०] १ साटिका युक्ता. २ उपरितनवलेण.

॥ घत्ता ॥

अरमिय-रामहों गिरु गिकाहहों आरुसेवि परम-जिणिन्दहों ।
पुज्ज हरेपिणु पाहुडु लेपिणु गय गावइ पासु समुदहों ॥ ९

[११]

तहिँ अवसरें जे किङ्कर धाइय ते पडिवन्त लएपिणु आइय ॥ १
कहिय सुणन्तहों खन्धावारहों 'लइ एत्तडउ सारु संसारहों ॥ २
माहेसरवइ णर-परमेसर सहसकिरणु णामेण णरेसर ॥ ३
जा जल-कील तेण उप्पाइय सा अमरेहि मि रमेंवि ण गाइय ॥ ४
सुबइ कांसु को वि किर सुन्दरु सुरवइ भरहु सयरँ-चक्केसर ॥ ५
महवा सणङ्कमारु ते सयल वि णउ पावन्ति तासु एक्क-यल वि ॥ ६
का वि अउव लील विम्माणिय धम्मु अत्थु विणिण वि परियाणिय ॥ ७
काम-तत्तु पुणु तेण जें णिम्मिउ अण्ण रमन्ति पसव-कौदूमिउ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

मई पहवन्तेण भुयणें तवन्तेण गर्थणत्थु पयडु णै णा(भा?)वइ ।
एण पयारेंण पिय-वावारेंण थिउ सलिलें पईसेवि णावइ' ॥ ९

[१२]

अवरेकेण वुसु 'मई लक्खिउ सच्चउ सवु एण जं अक्खिउ ॥ १
जं पुणु तहों केरउ अन्तेउरु णं पच्चक्खु जें मयरद्धय-पुरु ॥ २
णेउर-सुरयहुँ पेक्खणया-हरु लायण्णम्भ-तलाउ मणोहरु ॥ ३
सिरँ-मुह-कर-कम-कमल-महासरु मेहल-तोरणाहँ छण-वासरु ॥ ४
धण-हत्थिहँ साहारण-काणु हार-सग्ग-वच्छहों गयणङ्गणु ॥ ५
अहर-पवाल-पवालायायरु दन्त-पन्ति-भोत्तिय-सहणयरु ॥ ६
जीहा-कलयण्ठिहँ णन्दणवणु कण्णन्दोलयाहँ वेत्तत्तणु ॥ ७
लौयण-भमरहुँ केसर-सेहरु भमुहा-भङ्गहुँ णट्टावय-धरु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

काँइ वहुत्तेण [पुण] पुणरुत्तेण मयणग्गि-डमरुँ संपण्णउ ।
पारहुँ अपन्तहुँ मण-धण-वन्तहुँ धुउ चोरुँ चण्डु उप्पण्णउ' ॥ ९

11. 1 P सुगंतह. 2 P S कासु. 3 P सयरु, S सरु. 4 P S मघउ. 5 A णिन्माणिय. 6 P परिनाणिय. 7 S °कोदमिउ, A °कोदसिउं. 8 A नइ. 9 P पवहंतपण, S पव-हंतपण. 10 P S गयणधय.

12. 1 P अक्खिउं. 2 P सिरि corrected to सिर, S सिरि. 3 S °तोरणाइं. 4 P S वित्तत्तणु. 5 P S वांइ. 6 A °दमर. 7 P S A संपण्णउं. 8 A चोरवदु. 9 P A उप्पण्णउं.

३ न रमिता रामाः त्रियो येन परमेश्वरेण.

[११] १ खण्डमेकम्. २ सुरतम्. ३ न शोभते.

[१२] १ साधारण-नाम-देशः.

[१३]

अवरेक्रेण वुत्तु 'मइं जन्तइं
 अइ सुन्दरइं सुकिय-कम्माइं व
 गिगगलाइं सु-किविण-हिययाइं व
 संचारिमइं कु-पुरिस-धणाइं व
 पइरिकइं सज्जण-चित्ताइं व
 दुल्लङ्घणियइं सुकलत्ताइं व
 वारि वमन्ति तांइं सिरि-णासेहिं
 तेहिं एउ जलु थम्भेवि मुक्कउ
 दिट्ठइं गिम्मंलें सलिलें तरन्तइं ॥ १
 सुघडियाइं अहिणव-पेम्माइं व ॥ २
 गिण्ण-समासिय सुकइ-पयाइं व ॥ ३
 कारिमाइं कुट्टणि-वयणाइं व ॥ ४
 वज्जइं अत्थइत्तं-चित्ताइं व ॥ ५
 चेडु-विहणइं बुहुन्ताइं व ॥ ६
 उरं-कर-चरणं-कण्ण-णयणासेहिं ॥ ७
 तेण पुज्ज रेखन्तु पढुक्कउ ॥ ८
 ॥ वत्ता ॥

तं गिसुणेप्पिणु 'लेहु' भणेप्पिणु असिवरु सँ इं भुवेणं पकड्डिउं ।
 सहइ समुज्जलु ससि-कर-गिम्मलु णं^{१३} पत्त-दाणं-फलु वड्डिउं ॥ ९

* *

जल-कीलाएँ सयम्भू चउमुहएवं च गोगह-कहाएँ ।
 भइं(इं) च मच्छवेहे अज्ज वि कइणो ण पावन्ति ॥

*

[१५. पण्णरहमो संधि]

दाण-मयंघेण गय-गन्धेण जेम मइन्दु विघट्टउं ।
 जग-कम्पावणु रणं रावणु सहसंकिरणे अग्भिड्डउं ॥ १ ॥

[१]

आएसु दिण्णु 'णिय-किङ्करहुं
 मारिच्च-मयहुं सुय-सारणहुं
 हय-हत्थ-पहत्थ-विहीसणहुं
 ससि-कर-सुग्गीव-णील-गालहुं
 वज्जोयर-मयर-महोयरहुं ॥ १
 इन्दइकुमार-धणवाहणहुं ॥ २
 विहि-कुम्भयण-खर-दूसणहुं ॥ ३
 अवरहु मि अणिट्टिय-भुयवलहुं ॥ ४

13. 1 P S जंतइ, A जतए. 2 P S गिम्मल°. 3 P S रवंतइ. 4 P अच्छइत्ति, S अत्थइत्ति.
 5 P S ताहि. 6 P S डर°. 7 P A करण, S missing. 8 P S लोइंतु. 9 P S सवं. 10 S
 सुवे, A सुएण. 11 P पक्कड्डियउं, S कड्डियउ, A पकड्डियउ. 12 P S किरणज्जल. 13 A जं.
 14 P S दाणु. 15 P S वड्डियउ.

1. 1 S वयंघेण. 2 P S विघट्टउ, A विघट्टउं. 3 P S सहसंकिरणहो. 4 P अग्भिड्डउ,
 5 P S रणे.

[१३] १ काष्ठाना परस्परकलात्मिका, अन्यत्र विष्टपदन्थांसः. २ प्रयुगानि. ३ लोचनसुलैः.

[१] १ अश्ववाहनस्य (?)

उद्धाइय मच्छर-मलिय-कर
सहसयरु वि जुवइहिं परियरिउ
ताणन्तरे तूरइं गिसुणियइं
'परमेसर पारकउ पडिउं

भीसावण-पहरण-णियर-धर ॥ ५
छुडु जे छुडु सलिलहों णीसरिउं ॥ ६
पणवेप्पिणु भिच्चहिं पिसुणियइं ॥ ७
लइ पहरणु समरुसमावडिउं ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तं गिसुणोप्पिणु धणुं करे लेप्पिणु गिसियर-पवर-समूहहों ।
थिउ समुहाणणु णं पञ्चाणणु णाईं महा-गय-जूहहों ॥ ९

[२]

जं जुज्झ-सज्जुं थिउ लेवि धणु
मम्भीसिउ रापं बुण्ण-मणु
एकेकहों एकेकउ जे करु
अच्छहों भुव-मण्डवें वइसरेंवि
जा दलमि कुम्भि-कुम्भथलइं
जा खणमि विसाणइं पवराइं
जा कहुमि करि-सिर-मोत्तिथइं
जा फाडमि फरहरन्त-धयइं

तं डरिउ असेसु वि जुवइयणु ॥ १
'किं अण्णहों णाउं सहसकिरणु ॥ २
परिक्खइ जइ तो कवणु डरु ॥ ३
जिह करिणिउ गिरि-गुहं पइसरेंवि ॥ ४
होसन्ति कुडुम्विहिं उक्खलइं ॥ ५
होसन्ति पर्यहों पैच्चवराइं ॥ ६
होसन्ति तुम्ह हारत्तिथइं ॥ ७
होसन्ति वेणि-वन्धण-सयइं ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

एस भणेप्पिणु तं धीरेप्पिणु णरवइ रहवरे चडियउ ।
जुवइहुं करुणेण(?) ××विणु अरुणेण णाईं दिवायरु पडियउ ॥ ९

[३]

एत्थन्तरे आरोडिउ भडेहिं
सो एक्कु अणन्तउ जइ वि वल्ल
जं लइउ अखत्ते सहसयरु
'अहों अहों अणीई रक्खेहिं कियु
पहरणइं पवण-गिरि-चारि-हेवि

णं केसरि मत्त-हत्थि-हडेहिं ॥ १
पप्फुल्लु तो वि तहों मुह-कमल्लु ॥ २
तं चविउ परोप्परु सुर-पवरु ॥ ३
एक्कु एं बहु अर्णु वि गयणें थिय ॥ ४
आएहिं सरिस जेणें मीरु ण वि' ॥ ५

6 P णीसरिअउं, S णीसरिअउ. 7 P पडिअउं, S पडिअउ. 8 A तें धणु.

2. 1 P °समु, SA °सज्जु. 2 P S °मंडप. 3 P °गुहे. 4 P S पयहुं. 5 P SA पञ्चाव
राइं. 6 P S °मोत्तिथाइं. 7 P S हारत्तिथाइं. 8 S जिं. 9 P S पाडमि. 10 P जुवइहिं, S जुव
इहिं. 11 P S कारणेण.

3. 1 P S अणिसि. 2 P रक्खेसहिं. 3 P पक्कडे, S चेक्कडे. 4 A अण्णप. 5 P S जण.

[२] १ शोखली. २ दन्तसल. ३ मुसल. ४ हारपटना. ५ अन्तःपुरम्. ६ विना सारथि.

[३] १ राससैः. २ अभिनरायुष (?).

पउ० चरि० 16

तं णिसुणेंवि णिसियर लज्जियइं
तो सहसंकिरणु सहसहिं करेंहिं
दूरहों जि णिरुद्धउ वइरि-वलु

थिय महियलें विज्ज-विवज्जियइं ॥ ६
णं विद्धइं सहस-सहस-सरेंहिं ॥ ७
णं जम्बूदीवें उवहि-जलु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

अमुणिय-थाणहों किय-संघाणहों दिट्ठि-मुट्ठि-सर-पयरहों ।
पासु ण दुक्कइ ते उलुक्कइं तिमिरु जेम दिवसयरहों ॥ ९

[४]

अट्ठावय-गिरि-कम्पावणहों
‘परमेसर एकें होन्तएण
११ रणें रहवरु एक्कु जें परिभमइ
धणु एक्कु एक्कु णरु दुइ जें कर
करु कंहों वि कंहों वि उरु कप्परिउ
तं णिसुणेंवि उवहि जेम खुहिउ
गउ तेत्तहें जेत्तहें सहसकरु
१२ हउं रावणु दुज्जउ केण जिउ

पडिहारें अक्खिउ रावणहों ॥ १
वलु सयलु धंरिउ पहरन्तएण ॥ २
सन्दण-सहासुं णं परिभमइ ॥ ३
चउदिसहिं णवर णिवडन्ति सर ॥ ४
करि कंहों वि कंहों वि रहु जज्जरिउ’ ॥ ५
लहु तिज्जगविहसणें आरुहिउ ॥ ६
कोकिउ ‘मरु पाव पहरं पहरु ॥ ७
जें पाराउट्टउ धणउ किउ’ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

एम भणन्तेणं विद्धन्तेणं सरंहि महारहु छिण्णउ ।
पणइ-सहासोहिं चउ-पासोहिं जसुं चउदिसु विक्खिण्णोउ ॥ ९

[५]

१३ माहेसरपुर-वइ विरहु किउ
णं अज्जण-महिहरें सरय-धणु
सण्णाहु खुरुपेण कप्परिउ
जें सब्बायामें मुअइ सर
दससयकिरणेण णिरिक्खियउं
१४ जज्जाहि ताम अब्भासुं करें

णिविसंझे मत्त-गइन्दे थिउ ॥ १
उत्थरिउ स-मच्छरु गीढ-धणुं ॥ २
लङ्काहिउ कह वं समुवरिउ ॥ ३
लुअ-पक्ख पक्खि णं जन्ति धर ॥ ४
पञ्चारिउ ‘कहिं धणु सिक्खियउ ॥ ५
पच्छलें जुज्जेज्जाहि पुणु समरें ॥ ६

6 A सो. 7 P S विवह. 8 A अलुक्कइं.

१४. 1 A धरिउ सयलु. 2 P S एकं वि. 3 A संदणहं सहसु. 4 P S कह. 5 A पाव. 6 P S भणंतएण. 7 P S विद्धंतएण, A विधंतेण. 8 A सरिहि. 9 P S पणव, A पणइं. 10 P S णं जसु. 11 P विक्खिण्णउं, S विक्खिण्णउ.

१५. 1 P S A णिवसद्धं. 2 S तिहरे. 3 P वणु. 4 P S कहि मि. 5 P णिरिक्खियउं, S णिरिक्खियउं. 6 S अज्जासु.

[५] १ रपरहितः

तं गिसुणेंवि जमेंण व जोइयउ कुञ्जरु कुञ्जरहों पचोइयउ ॥ ७
आसण्णें चोएँवि विगय-भउं णरवइ णिडालें कोन्तेण हउ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

जाम भयङ्करु असिवर-कंरु पहरइ मच्छर-भरियउ ।
ताम दसासेणं आयासेण उप्पएवि पहु धरियउ ॥ ९

[६]

णिउं गिय-णिलयहों मय-वियलियउ णं मत्त-महागउ णियलियउ ॥ १
'मा मइ मि धरेसइ दहवयणु' णं भइयएँ रवि' गउ अत्थवणु ॥ २
पसरिउ अन्धारु पमोक्कलउ णं गिसिएँ घित्त मसि-पोट्टलउ ॥ ३
ससि उगगउ सुडु सुसोहियउ णं जग-हरें दीवउ वोहियउ ॥ ४
सुविहाणें दिवायरु उगगमिउ णं रयणिहिँ मइयवट्टु भमिउ ॥ ५
तो णवर जह्वचारण-रिसिहें सयकरहों 'विणासिय-भव-णिसिहें ॥ ६
गय वत्त 'सहासकिरणु धरिउ' चउविह-रिसि-सह्वें परियरिउ ॥ ७

॥ घत्ता ॥

रावणु जेत्तहें गउ (सो) तेत्तहें पच्च-महावय-धारउ ।
दिट्टु दसासेणं सेयसेण णावइ रिसहु भडारउ ॥ ८

[७]

गुरु वन्दिय दिण्णइँ आसणइँ मणि-वेयडियइँ सुह-दंसणइँ ॥ १
मुणि-पुज्जउ चवइ विसुद्धमइँ 'मुएँ सहसकिरणु लङ्काहिउइ ॥ २
एँहु चरिमंदेहु सामणु ण वि महु तणउ भव-राईव-रवि' ॥ ३
तं गिसुणेंवि जम-कम्पावणें पणवेप्पिणु बुच्चइ रावणें ॥ ४
'महु एण समाणु कोउ कवणु पर पुँज्जहें कारणें जाउँ रणु ॥ ५
अज्जु वि एहु जें पहु सा 'जि सिय अणुहुज्जउ मेइणि जेम तिय' ॥ ६
तं गिसुणेंवि सहसकिरणु चवइ 'उत्तमहों एउ किं संभवइ ॥ ७
तं मणहर सलिल-कील करेवि पइँ समउ महांहवें उत्थरेवि ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

एवहिँ आयएँ विच्छायएँ राय-सियएँ किं किज्जइ ।
वैरि थिर-कुलहरें अजरामर सिद्धि-चहुवँ परिणिज्जइ' ॥ ९

7 S A गयवट्ट; also noted marginally in P. 8 A °वर. 9 P S दसाणणेण.

6. 1 S जिउ. 2 P S गउ रवि. 3 P णिसिपघिसु. 4 A मइयवट्टु. 5 A सहसकरणहो णासिय°. 6 This pāda missing in A. 7 P S दसाणणेण.

7. 1 P S A आसणाइँ. 2 °दंसणाइँ. 3 P S चरम°. 4 P S °राजीव°. 5 P A पुज्जय, S पुज्जइ. 6 A हउ. 7 A सो जि. 8 P S महाहउ. 9 P S वर. 10 S °कुलयर. 11 P S °वहुय.

[८]

तैं वयणें मुक्कु विसुद्ध-भइ
णिय-गन्दणु णियय-थाणें थवेंवि
णिक्वन्तु खणद्धें विगय-भइ
परिपेसिउ लेहु पहाणाहों ।
मुह-वत्त कहिय 'दहमुहेंण जिउ
तं णिसुणेंवि णरवइ हरिसियउ
संगाम-सहासेहें दूसहहों
सहसत्ति सो वि णिक्वन्तु पहु

माहेसर-पवर-पुराहिवइ ॥ १
परियणु पट्टणु पय संथवेंवि ॥ २
रावणु वि पयाणउ देवि गउ ॥ ३
अणरणहों उज्झहें राणाहों ॥ ४
लइ सहसकिरणु तव-वरणें थिउ ॥ ५
ईसीसि विसाउ पदरिसियउ ॥ ६
सिय सयल समप्येवि दसरहहों ॥ ७
अणु वि तहों तणउ अणन्तरहु ॥ ८

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॥ घत्ता ॥

ताम सुकेसेण लङ्केसेण जमहर-अणुहरमाणउ ।
'जागुं पणासेवि' रिउ तासेवि मगहहें मुक्कु पयाणउ ॥ ९

[९]

णारउ धीरेंवि मरु वसिकरेंवि
णव णव संवच्छर तेत्थु थिउं
'पेक्खेंवि रावणु आसङ्कियउ
जसु चमरें अमरें दिणु वरु
णियं तणय तासु लाएवि करें
मन्दाइणि दिइ मणोहरियं
गय-मय णइं मइलिय-उभय-तउ
वन्देप्पिणु जिणवर-भवणाइं
'इह सिद्धु सिद्धि-मुहकमल-अलि

तहों तणिय तणय करयलें धरेंवि ॥ १
पुणु दिणु पयाणउ मगहु गउ ॥ २
महु महुरपुराहिउ वसिकियउ ॥ ३
सूलाउहु सयलाउहें-पवरु ॥ ४
थिउ णवर गम्पि कइलास-धरें ॥ ५
ससिकन्त-णीर-णिज्जर-भरियं ॥ ६
स-नुरङ्गम-कुज्जर ण्हाय भउ ॥ ७
दहमुहु दक्खवइ णिवाणाइं ॥ ८
जिणवरु भरहेसर वाहुवलि ॥ ९

25

॥ घत्ता ॥

एत्थु सिलासणें अत्तावणें अच्छिउ वालि-भडारउ ।
जसु पय-भारेंण गरुयारेंण हउं किउ कुम्मायारउ ॥ १०

8. 1 A °ठणे ठेवेवि. 2 P विसाउ वि. 3 S A जगु. 4 A णासेवि. 5 A विद्धंसेवि. 6 S गंगह.

9. 1 P S धीय. 2 A ठिउ. 3 A पुणु विणु पत्त नउ तहो रमिउं. 4 A transposes the Pādas of this line. 5 A समरे. 6 P S A सूलाउहु. 7 S पिय. 8 P S मणोहरिय. 9 P S °भरिय. 10 P S आत्तावणे.

[८] १ यज्ञे निर्व्वस्य.

[९] १ गत्ता.

[१०]

जम-धण्य-सहासकिरण-दमणु	जं थिउ अट्टावएँ दहवयणु ॥ १
तं पत्त वत्त णलकुव्वरँहों	दुल्लङ्घ-णयर-परमेसरहों ॥ २
परिचिन्तिउ 'हय-गय-रह-पवलें	आसण्णें परिट्ठिएँ वइरि-वलें ॥ ३
एत्थु वि अमराहिवें रणें अजएँ	जिणं-वन्दणहत्तिएँ मेरु गएँ ॥ ४
एहएँ अवसरें उवाउ कवणु'	तो मन्ति पवोच्छिउ हरिदवणु ॥ ५
'वलवन्तइँ जन्तइँ उट्टुवहों	चउदिसु आसाल-विज्ज उट्टुवहों ॥ ६
जं होइ अछेउ अमेउ पुरु	ता रक्खहुँ पावइ जा ण सुरु ॥ ७
तं णिसुणेंवि तेहिं मि तेम किउ	सइ-चित्तु व णयर दुल्लङ्घु थिउ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

ताव विरुद्धेहिँ जस-लुद्धेहिँ रावण-भिच्च-सहासेहिँ ।
वेट्ठिउँ पुरवरु संवच्छरु णावइ वारह-मासेहिँ ॥ ९

[११]

जन्तहँ भइयएँ विहउप्फडेहिँ	दहमुहहों कहिउ केहि मि भडेहिँ ॥ १
'दुग्गेञ्जु भडारा तं णयरु	दूसिद्धहुँ जिह तिहुअण-सिहरु ॥ २
तहिँ जन्त-सयइँ समुद्धियइँ	जम-करइँ जमेण व छडियइँ ॥ ३
जोयणहों मरु जो संचरइ	सो पडिजीवन्तु ण णीसरइ' ॥ ४
तं णिसुणेंवि चिन्तावणु पहु	थिउ ताम जाम उवरम्भ वहुँ ॥ ५
अणुरत्त परोक्खए जें जसेण	जिह महुअरि कुसुम-गन्ध-वसेण ॥ ६
ण गणइ कप्पूरु ण चन्दमसु	ण जलहुँ ण चन्दणु तामरसु ॥ ७
तहें दसमी कामावत्थ हुयँ	विसग्गि ^{१०} -दह्व णडे कह मि मुय ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

'इमुं महु जोव्वणु एँहु (सो) रावणु एह रिद्धि परिवारहों ।
जइ मेलावहि तो हलें सहि एत्तिउ फलु संसारहों ॥ ९

10. 1 A ठिउ. 2 P णरकुव्वर. 3 P S दुल्लंघणणयर°. 4 P marginally जिणवंदणाए कइलासि गए' पाठे. 5 P S उट्टवहु, A अट्टवहु. 6 P A ठवहु, A उवहु. 7 A जाम. 8 A तेण वि. 9 P S दुल्लंघु. 10 S A वेत्तिउ.

11. 1 P जंतुहं, S जंतुहु. 2 P S दुसिद्धहुं. 3 P S समोद्धियाइं. 4 P उलंभ, S उव-लंभ. 5 P S विरहु. 6 P परोक्खए, S परोक्खे. 7 S जय°, A लि. 8 A जलह. 9 P S-गय. 10 A विरहग्गं. 11 S ण. 12 P S इउ. 13 P S मिलावहि.

[११] १ (P's reading) उपरम्भा राजी विरहं गत्ता.

[१२]

तं गिसुणेंवि ^१चित्तमाल चवइ
 आपसु देहि छुडु एत्तडउ
 तुहँ रूवहों रावणु होइ जइ
 १५ तं गिसुणेंवि मणहँर-अहरयलु
 'हलें हलें सहि ससिमुहि हंस-गइ
 आसाल-विज्ज तो देहि तहों
 बुच्चइ रहइ भंड-लिह-लुहणु
 तं गिसुणेंवि दूई गिगइय

'मई ह्योन्तिऐं काई ण संभवइ ॥ १
 ऐउ सुन्दरि कारणु केत्तडउ ॥ २
 लइ वट्टइ तो एत्तडिय गइ' ॥ ३
 उवरम्भहें^४ विहसिउ मुह-कमलु ॥ ४
 सो सुहउ ण इच्छइ कह वि जइ ॥ ५
 अणुणु वि वज्जरहि दसाणणहों ॥ ६
 इन्दाउहु अच्छइ सुअरिसणु' ॥ ७
 लङ्केसावासु णवर गइय ॥ ८

१०

॥ घत्ता ॥

कहिउ दसासहों सुर-तारसहों जं उवरम्भहें बुत्तउ ।
 'एत्तिउ दाहेंण' तुह विरहेंण सामिणि भरइ गिरुत्तउ ॥ ९

[१३]

उवरम्भ समिच्छहि अज्जु जइ
 १० आसाली सिज्जाइ पुरवरु वि
 तं गिसुणेंवि सुट्टु वियक्खणहों
 पइसारिय दूई मज्जणए
 'अहों साहसु^१ पभणइ पहु मुयवि
 दुम्महिल जि भीसण जम-णयरि
 २० दुम्महिल जि स-विस भुयङ्ग-फड
 दुम्महिल जि गरुय वाहि णरहों

तो जं चिन्ताहि तं संभवइ ॥ १
 सुअरिसणु चक्कु णलकुव्वरु वि' ॥ २
 'अवलोइउ वयणु विहीसणहों ॥ ३
 थिय वे वि सहोयर मन्तणए ॥ ४
 जं महिल करइ तं पुरिसु ण वि ॥ ५
 दुम्महिल जि असणि जगन्त-यरि ॥ ६
 दुम्महिल जि वइवस-महिंस-झड ॥ ७
 दुम्महिल जि वणिघ मज्जे घरहों ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

भणइ विहीसणु सुह-दंसणु एत्थु एउ ण वट्टइ ।
 सामि गिसणणहों णउ अणणहों भेयहों अवसरु वट्टइ ॥ ९

12. 1 PS सुणेवि विचित्तमाल. 2 PS तुव. 3 PSA मणहरु. 4 A उवरंभए विय-
 सिव. 5 PS लंकेसहो पासु. 6 PS सुरसंवासहो. 7 PS दाहेण.

13. 1 PS सुट्टु जोइउ पहुहें (P पहुहें) विहीसणहो. 2 A पभणइ महिसुव वि. 3 P
 °फड. 4 A °विसम°. 5 P °झड.

[१२] १ भटाना रेखा.

[१३] १ (P's reading) रावणेन. २ विद्युत्. ३ अत्र प्रस्तावे एतद् वचनं न वक्तुं षट्ते.

[१४]

जइ कारण वइरिं सिद्धएँण
तो कवडेण वि "इच्छामि" भणु
छुडु केम वि विज्ज समावडड
तं गिसुणेंवि गड दहगीउ तहिँ
देवङ्गइ वत्थइ ढोइयइ
केऊर-हार-कडिसुत्ताइ
अवरइ मि देवि तोसिय-मणेंण
ताएँ वि दिण्ण परितुट्टियाएँ

णयरें धण-कणय-समिद्धएँण ॥ १
पुण्णालि असन्नि दोसु कवणु ॥ २
उवरम्भ तुज्जु पुणु मा वडड ॥ ३
मज्जणयहों णिगय दूइ जहिँ ॥ ४
आहरणइ रयणुज्जोइयइ ॥ ५
गेउरइ कडय-संजुत्ताइ ॥ ६
आसालि-विज्ज मग्गिय खणेंण ॥ ७
णिय हाणि ण जाणिय मुट्टियाएँ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

ताव विसालिय आसालिय गहें गज्जन्ति पराइय ।
तं विज्जाहर णलकुव्वरुं मुएँवि णाइँ सिय आइय ॥ ९

[१५]

गय दूई किउ कलयलु भडेंहिँ
सण्णहेंवि समरें णिच्छिय-मणहों
वलु वलहों महाहवें दुज्जयहों
हउ हयहों णराहिउ णरवरहों
चिन्धिउ चिन्धियहों समावडडिउ
तहिँ तुंमुलें जुज्जेँ भीसावणेंण
तिह विरहु करेविणु तक्खणेंण
सहँ पुरेंण सिज्जु तं सुअरिसणु

परिवेडिउ पुरवरु गय-घडेंहिँ ॥ १
णलकुव्वरुं भिडिउ विहीसणहों ॥ २
रहु रहहों गइन्दु महागयहों ॥ ३
पहरण-धरु वर-पहरण-धरहों ॥ ४
वइमाणिउ वइमाणिहें भिडिउ ॥ ५
जिहँ सहसकिरणु रणें रावणेंण ॥ ६
णलकुव्वरु धरिउ विहीसणेंण ॥ ७
उवरम्भ ण इच्छइ दहवयणु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

सो जें पुरेसरु णलकुव्वरुं णियय केर लेवाविउ ।
समउ सरम्भएँ उवरम्भएँ रज्जु सँ इं भु ज्जाविउ ॥ ९

*

14. 1 S वइरिहि. 2 P S सिद्धिण्ण. 3 P S आसालि. 4 A णलकूवर.

15. 1 This pāda is missing in P. 2 A णलकूवर. 3 P S तुम्बले. 4 P जह. 5 A करेवि पहरेवि खणेण. 6 S भिडिउ. 7 P S लेवाविउ, A लेवाविउ. 8 P सयइ, ९ सयं 9 P S भुंजावियउ.

[१५] १ विमाणाहउः. २ संग्रामे (?). ३ रथरहितः.

[१६. सोलहमो संधि]

णलकुब्बरे धरियँ
णिय-मन्तिहँ सहियउ

विजँएँ घुडे वइरिहँ तणएँ ।
इन्दु परिड्डिउ मन्तणएँ ॥

[१]

१ जे गूढपुरिस पडुविय तेण

ते आय पडीवा तक्खणेण ॥ १

परिपुच्छिय 'लइ' अक्खहँ देवत्ति

केहउ पहु केहिय तासु सत्ति ॥ २

किं वलु केहउ पाइक्क-लोउ

किं वसणु कवणु गुणु को विणोउ ॥ ३

तं णिसुणोँवि दणु-गुण-पेरिणहँ

सहसक्खहँ अक्खिउ हेरिणहँ ॥ ४

'परमेसर रणोँ रावणु अचिन्तु

उच्छाह-मन्त-पहु-सत्ति-वन्तु ॥ ५

॥ चउ-विज्ज-कुसलु छगुण-णिवासु

छन्निह-वलु सत्त-पयँइ-पयासु ॥ ६

सत्तविह-वसण-विरहिय-सरीरु

वहु-बुद्धि-सत्ति-खम-काल-धीरु ॥ ७

अरिवर-छव्वग्ग-विणासयालु

अट्टारहविह-तित्थाणुपालु ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

तहोँ केरँ साहणोँ

'सव्वु सामि-सम्माणियउ ।

॥ णउ कुब्बउ लुब्बउ

को वि भीरुँ अवमाणियइँ ॥ ९

1. 1 P S माणोँ मलिए विजए. 2 P जणवए कहिउं इंदु, 3 जणवइ कहियउ इंदु.
3 A °धयइं. 4 A °लडि°. 5 P S कालु. 6 P S सयल पसाहणे सव्वु. 7 A वीरु.

* Between the first and the second Kaḍavaka all the Mss. read the following Sanskrit passage which is obviously a sort of commentary on the political terms occurring in the 1. Kaḍavaka. In all probability it was not a part of the original text, but got incorporated in the body of the text from its natural place as a marginal gloss. The slight incorrectness of the Sanskrit of the passage is ignored: का तिस्रः शक्तयः । प्रभुशक्तिः । उत्साहशक्तिः । मन्त्रशक्तिश्चेति ॥ का चतस्रो विधाः । आन्वीक्षिकी त्रयी वार्ता दण्डनीतिश्चेति । साङ्ख्यो योगो लोकायतं चान्वीक्षिकी । सामग्यैर्बुद्धेर्वा-
क्षयी । कृषिः पाशुपाल्यं वाणियं वार्ता च । आन्वीक्षिकी-त्रयी-वार्तानां योगक्षेमसाधनो
दण्डस्तस्य नीतिर्दण्डनीतिरिति ॥ षड्गुणाः के ते । संधि-विग्रह-यानासन-संश्रय-द्वैधीभावाः । किं तद्
शक्तिं बलम् । मूलबलम् । शूलबलम् । श्रेणीबलम् । मित्रबलम् । अमित्रबलम् । आटनिकबलं
चेति ॥ का सप्त प्रकृतयः । स्वाम्यमाल-जनपद-दुर्ग-कोश-बल (V. I. दण्ड)-मित्राणि (gloss
on स्वामिं—'स्वाम्यमालौ च राष्ट्रं च दुर्गं कोशो बलं सुहृत्' इत्यमरः) ॥ कानि सप्त व्यवसायि ।
पानम् । धूतम् । क्षी । मृगया (gloss पापदिः) । पारुष्यम् । दण्डपारुष्यम् । अर्थदूषणं चेति ।
(gloss on पानम्—'धूतं मद्यं पिशितं च वेद्या पापदि-चौर्यं परदारसेवा' इत्यादि) । तत्रादौ
षट्कारि कासजानि, त्रीणि कोपजानि ॥ कोऽरिषड्दुर्गः । काम-क्रोध-लोभ-मान-मद-हर्षाः ॥ कान्य-
ष्टादश तीर्थाणि । मन्त्रि-पुरोहित-सेनापति-युवराज-दौवारिकान्तर्वेशिक-प्रशास्त-समाहर्तु-संवि-
धातृ-भ्रदेष्टृ-नायक-भौरव्यावहारिक-कर्मान्त्रिक-मन्त्रिपरिषद्-दण्डदुर्गान्तपालाटनिकाः ॥ पसाहणि
(? not in A) [अ] षड्गुणानि ते ॥ छ ॥

[१] १ यूयं कथयत. २ क्षीग्रम्. ३ प्रकृति.

[२]

विष्णु णित्तिँ एक्कु वि पड ण देइ अट्टविह-विणोएँ दिवसु णेइ ॥ १
 पहरञ्जु पयाव-गवेसणेण अन्तेउर-रक्खण-पेसणेण ॥ २
 पहरञ्जु णवरु कन्दुअ-खणेण अहवइ अत्थाण-णिवन्धणेण ॥ ३
 पहरञ्जु ण्हाणँ-देवच्चणेण भोयण-परिहाण-विलेवणेण ॥ ४
 पहरञ्जु दव-अवलोयणेण पाहुड-पडिपाहुड-ढोयणेण ॥ ५
 पहरञ्जु लेह-वायण-खणेण सासणहर-हेरि-विसज्जणेण ॥ ६
 पहरञ्जु सइरँ-पविहारणेण अहवइ अचभन्तर-मन्तणेण ॥ ७
 पहरञ्जु सयल-वल-दरिसणेण रह-गय-हय-हेई-गवेसणेण ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

पहरञ्जु णराहिउँ
 जम-थाणँ परिट्टिउ

सेणावइ-संभावणेण ॥
 परमण्डलँ-आरुसणेण ॥ ९

[३]

जिह दिवसु तेमँ णिवाण-राय णिसि णेइ करेप्पिणु अट्ट भाय ॥ १
 पहिलएँ पहरञ्जेँ विचिन्तमाणु अच्छइ णिगूहुँ पुरिसिँहिँ समाणु ॥ २
 वीयएँ पुणो वि ण्हाणासणेण अहवइ णरवइ-सुह-दंसणेण ॥ ३
 तइयएँ जय-तूर-महारवेण अन्तेउरु विसइ मणुच्छवेण ॥ ४
 चउत्थएँ पच्चमँ सोवण-खणेण चउदिसु दिढेण परिरक्खणेण ॥ ५
 छट्टएँ हय-पडह-विउज्जणेण सबत्थसत्थ-परिउज्जणेण ॥ ६
 सत्तमँ मन्तिहिँ सहँ मन्तणेण णिय-रज्ज-कज्ज-परिचिन्तणेण ॥ ७
 अट्टमँ सासणहर-पेसणेण सुँविहाणँ वेज्ज-संभासणेण ॥ ८
 मँहणसि-परिपुच्छण-आसणेण णिम्मिन्तिँ-पुरोहिय-घोसणेण ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

इय सोलहँ-भाएँहिँ
 मणु जुज्झहँ उप्परि

दिवसु वि रयणि वि णिवहइ ।
 तासु गिरारिउ उच्छहइ ॥ १०

2. 1 PS कट्टकखणेण, A कंहुअखणेण. 2 A णिवद्धणेण. 3 PS ण्हाणे. 4 PS सुरइ. 5 PS णराहिव. 6 P corrects to °संभासणेण. 7 S परमंडले.

3. 1 PS तेण. 2 A णिगूहुड. 3 PS वीयउ. 4 PSA अंतणुण. 5 PS सविहाण. 6 PS °संभावणेण. 7 A महरिसि-आसण-परिपुच्छणेण. 8 PS णिम्मिन्त. 9 PS सोलस. 10 S उच्चहइ.

[२] १ नीला विना. २ प्रजायाः, प्रतापं च (?). ३ 'सुइर' स्वेच्छया, विद्याविनोदेन.
 ४ 'हेति' व्वायुषः.

[३] १ भो इन्द्र. २ प्रविशति. ३ वैद्य. ४ सूपनर-कोष्ठागारक-संभाषणम्.
 पठ० चरि० 17

तुम्हँ धँइ एक्कँ वि णाँहिँ तत्ति
 बालत्तणँ जँ^१ णउ णिहउ सत्तु
 जइयहुँ णामउ छुडु छुडु दसासु
 5 जइयहुँ करँ लगउ चन्दहासु
 जइयहुँ सुरसुन्दरु वडु कणउ
 जइयहुँ जगभूसणु धरिउ णाउ
 जइयहुँ सु-तणूयरि गँउ हरेवि
 तइयहुँ जँ णाँहिँ जँ^{१०} णिहउ सत्तु

10

बुच्चइ सहसक्खँ
 पञ्चेल्लिउ हुअवहु

पञ्चत्तरु देवि गइन्द-गमणु
 15 जहिँ भेउ ण भिन्दइ को वि लोउ
 तहिँ पइसँवि पभणइ अमर-राउ
 किं साँमु भेउ किं उववँयाणु
 किं कम्मराम्भुववाय-मन्तु
 किं देस-काल-पविहाय-सारु
 20 किं कज्ज-सिद्धि पञ्चमउ मन्तु
 तो भौरदुवापँ बुत्तु एम
 कज्जन्ते^{१०} णवर णिबडइ छेउ
 तं णिसुणँवि भणइ विसालचक्खु

25

ता अच्छउ सुरवइ
 पहु मन्ति-विहूणउ

4. 1 SA तुहह. 2 S पह. 3 P पक्कु, S इक्कु. 4 PS णाइ. 5 A सुइणे. 6 A जि. 7 PS वि. 8 A विजहँ. 9 PS अवहरेवि. 10 S जि. 11 PS णिहिउ. 12 A पउत्तु. 13 A करे चरइ. 14 PS सुहि, A सुहुँ.

5. 1 A एयँत°. 2 S साउ. 3 PS उयपयाणु, A उवयदाणु. 4 PS परिपयाणु. 5 PS पँभोवायचत्तु. 6 A वाह. 7 S कँ. 8 S सन्तु. 9 A भारदवापँ. 10 PS कज्जंतगमणे. 11 P S इहु; P records also a variant पहु. 12 A चउरंगेहिँ वि संचरइ.

[४] १ नख-कर्वनीयोऽपि यदासीत् तत् कुठारिछेयं संजातम्. २ प्रयत्नम्. ३ समर्थः (?). ४ वृक्षः.

[५] १ उपप्रदानं दण्डम्. २ अनन्तर-प्रतिपादिता. ३ मन्त्रिणा.

[४]

सुविणँ वि ण हुय उच्छाह-सत्ति ॥ १
 णँह-मेत्तु जिं कियउ कुठार-मेत्तु ॥ २
 जइयहुँ साहिउ विज्जाँ-सहासु ॥ ३
 जइयहुँ मन्दोवरि दिण्ण तासु ॥ ४
 जइयहुँ ओसारिउ समरँ धणउ ॥ ५
 जइयहुँ परिहविउ कियन्त-राउ ॥ ६
 अण्णु वि रयणावलि करँ धरेवि ॥ ७
 तं एवहिँ वड्डारउ पयत्तु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

‘किं केसरि सिमु-कँरि वहइ ।
 सुक्कउ ‘पायउ सुहुँ उहइ’ ॥ ९

[५]

पुणु दुक्कु सक्कु एकन्त-भवणु ॥ १
 जहिँ सुअ-सारियहुँ वि णाँहिँ ढोउ ॥ २
 ‘रिउ दुज्जउ एवहिँ को उवाउ ॥ ३
 किं दण्डु अबुज्झिय-परिपमाँणु ॥ ४
 किं पुरिस-दब-संपत्ति-वन्तु ॥ ५
 किं विणिवाइय-पडिहार-चारुँ ॥ ६
 को सुन्दरु सच्चँ-विँसार-वन्तु ॥ ७
 ‘जं पइँ पारउउ तं जि देव ॥ ८
 पर मन्तिहिँ केवलु मन्त-भेउ’ ॥ ९
 ‘पँहुँ पइँ उग्गाहिउ कवणु पक्खु ॥ १०

॥ घत्ता ॥

जो णीसेसु रज्जु करइ ।
 चँउरङ्गिहि मि ण संचरइ ॥ ११

[६]

पारासरु पभणइ 'विहि मणोज्जु
पिसुणेण वुत्तु 'वेणिणं वि ण होन्ति
कउंढिल्लें वुच्चइ 'कवण भन्ति
मणु चवइ 'गरुअ वारहहुं वुद्धि
तं गिसुणेंवि पभणइ अंमरमन्ति
'भिगुणन्दणु वोळइ 'बुद्धिवन्तु
तं गिसुणेंवि चवइ सहासणयणु
अण्णहो अण्णारिस होइ वुद्धि

णउ एकें मन्तिणें रज्ज-कज्जु' ॥ १
अवरोप्परु धुंढेवि कु-मन्तु देन्ति' ॥ २
तिणिण वि' चेयारि वि चारु मन्ति' ॥ ३
णउं एकें विहिं तिहिं कज्ज-सिद्धि' ॥ ४ ;
'अइसुन्दरु जइ सोलह हवन्ति' ॥ ५
अकिलेसें वीसहिं होइ मन्तु' ॥ ६
विणु मन्ति-सहासें मन्तु कवणु ॥ ७
अकिलेसें सिण्णइ कज्ज-सिद्धि' ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

10

जयकारिउ सबैहिं
तो समउ दसासें

'अम्हहुं केरी वुद्धि जइ ।
सुन्दर सन्धि सुराहिवइ ॥ ९

[७]

बुह अत्थसत्थं पभणन्ति एव
एक्कु वि मालिहें सिरु खुडेंवि घित्तु
तो तउ परमेसर कवण हाणि
जइ साम-भेय-दाणेंहिं जि सिद्धि
अच्छन्ति वालि-रणु संभरेवि
णल-णील ते वि हियवएँ असुद्ध
खर-दूसणा वि णिय-पाण-भीय
माहेसरपुरवइ-मरुणेंरिन्द

कहिं लब्भइ उत्तम सन्धि देव ॥ १
अण्णु वि जइ रावणु होइ मित्तु ॥ २ 15
अहि असइ तो वि 'सिहि महर-वाणि ॥ ३
तो दण्डें पंडल्लिणें कवणं विद्धि ॥ ४
सुग्गीव-चन्दकरं कुद्ध वे वि ॥ ५
सुबन्ति णिरारिउं अत्थ-लुद्ध ॥ ६
कज्जेण जेणं चन्दणहि णीय ॥ ७ 20
अर्धमाणेंवि वसिकिय जिह गइन्द ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

आएहिं उवाएँहिं
दहवयण-णिहेलणु

भेइज्जन्ति णराहिवइ ।
जाइ दूउ चित्तु जइ' ॥ ९

6. 1 P S मंतिहिं. 2 S विणिण मि. 3 P चडेवि, घिडिदि. 4 P कुमंति. 5 P कउंढालें, marginally 'कउंढालें' पाठे; S कउंढाले. 6 A वि तिणि. 7 P S हुंति. 8 A कउ. 9 P S पभणिउ, A पभणइं.

7. 1 P S सत्थे अत्थ. 2 A उत्तर. 3 P S °दाणें. 4 P दंड, S दंढि. 5 P S पंडजेवि. 6 P S कवण. 7 S चंदकर, A चंदनल. 8 S णिराहिउ. 9 A केण. 10 P S अवमाणमि.

[६] १ बृहस्पतिः. २ शुक्रः.

[७] १ सर्पः. २ मयूरः. ३ सहस्रकिरण. ४ भो इन्द्र (?) .

तं मन्ति-वयणु पडिवणु तेण
सिक्खवइ पुरन्दरु किं पि जाम
'ओसारेंवि दिज्जइ कण्ण-जाउ
१५ आवेसइ इन्दहों तणउ दूउ
सो भेउ करेसइ णरवराहँ
सहुँ तेण महर-वयणोहिँ तेव
सो थोवउं तुहुँ पुणु पवलु अज्जु
एथु जें अवसरें संगामें संक्कु

१५

मरु-जगें दसाणण
उवयारहों तहों मइँ

गउ णारउ कहि मि णहङ्गणेण
१५ 'पर-गूढपुरिस ण विसन्ति जेम
एत्तडिय परोप्यरु वोळ जाव
पुर-रट्टाडवि' वहु संथवन्तु
रण-दुग्ग-परिग्गह-महि णियन्तु
वहुसंथ-बुद्धि-णीइउ सरन्तु
१५ स-सणेहुँ समाइच्छिउ करेवि
वइसणउ दिण्णु 'संवाहुँ थोरु
पुज्जेप्पिणु कैप्पिणुं गुण-सयाइँ

२६

बुच्चइ चित्तङ्गेणं
तं कवणु दुल्लंघु

[८]

चित्तङ्गउ कोक्किउ तक्खणेण ॥ १
गउ णारउ रावण-भवणु तामे ॥ २
परिरक्खहि खन्धावारु 'साउ ॥ ३
चउवीस-पवर-गुण-सार-भूउ ॥ ४
सुग्गीव-पमुह-विज्जाहराहँ ॥ ५
वोळ्ळिज्जइ सन्धि ण होइ जेव ॥ ६
आवग्गउ जें लइ हरेवि रज्जु ॥ ७
सङ्किज्जइ णंतो पुणु असक्कु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

जं पइँ विग्घहँ रक्खियउ ।
परम-भेउ एँहु अक्खियउ' ॥ ९

[९]

सेणावइ बुत्तु दसाणणेण ॥ १
परिरक्खहि खन्धावारु तेम ॥ २
चित्तङ्गु स-सन्दणु आउ ताव ॥ ३
णक्खन्तोमालियहन्ति-वन्तु (?) ॥ ४
उत्तरहों पडुत्तरु चिन्तवन्तु ॥ ५
मारिच्चि-भवणु पइसइ तुरन्तु ॥ ६
णिउ पासुं णरिन्दहों करे धरेवि ॥ ७
चूडामणि कण्ठउ कडउँ दोरुँ ॥ ८
पुणु पुच्छिउ 'वलहु पमाणु काइँ ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

'किं देवहों सीसइ णरेंण ॥
जं ण वि दिट्ठु दिवायरेंण' ॥ १०

8. 1 A साउ. 2 A °वयणेण. 3 P S A वोळिज्जइ. 4 P S थोउउ. 5 P S वि. 6 P. संगाम°. 7 A सक्किज्जइ. 8 P S विप्पहु.

9. 1 A पुरपरवहारि. 2 P पहु, marginally records वहु. 3 P संछवंद; marginally records संथवेत्तु, A °संथवेत्तु. 4 P °तिवेद. 5 A दुग्गवडिभहँ. 6 S °भवणि, A °भवण. 7 S सासणहु. 8 A पासे. 9 P S संवाद°. 10 P कणउ. 11 P S डोरु. 12 A जप्पिणु. 13 A वित्तगे. 14 A देवहुं. 15 A दुल्लंघु.

[८] १ सक्कम्. २ समर्थः.

[९] १ बहुविचार-बुद्धिः. २ ताम्बूलः. ३ कथयित्वा.

[१०]

तं वयणु सुणोवि परितुहु राउ 'मइँ चिन्तिउ को वि कु-दूउ आउ ॥ १
जिम सासणहरु जिम परिमियथु एवहिँ मुणिओ-सि णिसिद्ध-अत्थु ॥ २
धणणउ सुरवइँ तुहुँ जासु 'अत्तु वर-पञ्चवीस-गुण-रिद्धि पत्तु ॥ ३
भणु भणु पेसिउ कजेण केणं' विहसेवि बुत्तु चित्तंगएण ॥ ४
'पहु सुन्दर अमहँहुँ तणिय बुद्धि सुहु जीवँहुँ वे वि करेवि सन्धि ॥ ५
रुववइ-णामँ रुवँ पसण परिणेपिणु इन्दहँ तणिय कणण ॥ ६
करि लङ्का-णयँरिहँ विजय-जत्त चलँ लच्छि मणूसहँ कवण मत्त ॥ ७

॥ घत्ता ॥

इँमु वयणु महारउ तुम्हँहुँ सबहँ थारुँ मणँ । १०
जिह मोक्खु कुँ-सिद्धहँ तेम ण सिद्धइ इन्दु रणँ ॥ ८

[११]

तं सुणोवि सत्तु-संतावणेण चित्तु पभणिउ रावणेण ॥ १
'वेयडुहँ सेढिहिँ जाइँ ताँइँ पण्णास व सट्ठि वि पुरवराइँ ॥ २
सवइँ महु अप्येवि सन्धि करहँ णं तो कळएँ संगामँ मरहँ ॥ ३
तं णिसुणोवि पहरिसियङ्गएण दहवयणु बुत्तु चित्तङ्गएण ॥ ४
'एक्कु वि सुरवइ सयमेव उग्गु अण्णु वि रहणेउर-णयरु दुग्गु ॥ ५
परिभमियँउ परिहउ तिणिण तासु सरिसाउ जाउ रयणायरसु ॥ ६
'संकम वि चयारि चउदिसासु चउ-वारँइँ एक्केकएँ सहासु ॥ ७
'वलवन्तहँ जन्तहँ भीसणाँहँ अक्खोहणि अक्खोहणि घणाँहँ ॥ ८ १०

॥ घत्ता ॥

जोयण-परिमाणँ जो दुक्कउ सो णउ जियइ ।
जिह दुज्जण-वयणँहुँ को वि णं पासु समिद्धियँइ ॥ ९

10. 1 A णिसिट्ठअत्थु. 2 PS सुरवइ धणणउ (P धणणउं), A घणउं सुरवइ. 3 PS भंतु. 4 A लेण. 5 A अमहँ. 6 A जीवहु. 7 S रववइणामे, A रुवइणामे. 8 PS °णयरिहँ. 9 A चल. 10 PS एउ. 11 S तुम्हहु. 12 A ठाउ. 13 A कुसिद्धहँ.

11. 1 PS जाइँ. 2 P परिभमिउ, S परिभमिउ. 3 PS संकाम चयारि वि चउदिसासु. 4 PS चउवारए. 5 A वलवन्तहँ जन्तहँ भीसणाँहँ. 6 P भीसणाइ, S भीसणाह. 7 P घणाइँ, S घणाह. 8 P °वयणहँ, S वयणाहँ. 9 S समिद्धियँइँ, A समासयँइँ.

[१०] १ आज्ञाधारकः. २ यथार्थज्ञाता. ३ सिद्धार्थः. ४ आप्तः. ५ वृणां का मात्रा वार्ता वा.

[११] १ गोलकपाषाणनाम्.

[१२]

जसु एहउ अत्थि 'सहाउ दुग्गु
जसु अइ लक्ख भइहुँ गयाहुँ
संकिण्ण-गइन्दहुँ वीस लक्ख
एहउ पहिलारउ मूल-सेणु
तइयँउ सैणी-वल्लु दुण्णिवारु
दुज्जउ पच्चमउ अमित्त-सेणु
रावण पुणु वूहँ पाहि छेउ
हय-गय-रह-णर-जुज्जहुँ तहँव

13

दुच्चइ दहवयणं
तो अप्पउ घत्तमि

अणु वि साहणु अच्चन्त-उग्गु ॥ १
वारह मन्दहुँ सोलह मयाहुँ ॥ २
रह-तुरय-भडहँ पुणु णत्थि सङ्ग ॥ ३
वल्लु वीयउ मिच्चहँ तणउ अणु ॥ ४
चउथउ मित्त-वल्लु अणाय-पारु ॥ ५
छड्डउ आडविउ अणाय-गणु ॥ ६
अमरा वि वल्लेँ ण मुणन्ति भेउ ॥ ७
सो सुरवइ जिज्जइ समरें केव' ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

'जइ तं जिणमि ण आहयणें ।
'जालामालाउलें जलणें' ॥ ९

[१३]

इन्दइ पभणइ 'सुर-सार-भूअ
जं किउ जम-धणयँहुँ विहि मि ताहँ
तं तुहँ वि करेसइ ताउ अज्जु
तं वयणु सुणोवि उट्टन्तएण
'णिम्मन्तिओ-सि इन्देण देव
सिरिमाळे कुमारेंहिँ सतिधएहिँ
जमराएँ जम्भव-णील-णलहँ
सोमेण 'विहीसण कुम्भयणण

21

परिवाडिँएँ तुम्हँहुँ
भुञ्जेवँउ सव्वेहिँ

किं जम्पिएण वइवेण दूअ ॥ १
जं सहसकिरण-णलकुवराहँ ॥ २
लहु ठाउ पुरन्दरु जुज्ज-सज्जु' ॥ ३
चित्तङ्गं दुच्चइ जन्तएण ॥ ४
'विजयन्ते इन्दइ तुहु मि तेव' ॥ ५
सुगीव तुहु मि सीहद्धएहिँ ॥ ६
हरिकेसिं हत्थ-पहत्थ-खलहँ ॥ ७
अवरेहि मि केहि मि' के वि अण्णं ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

दिण्णउ एँ णिमन्तणउ ।
गरुअ-पँहारा-भोयणँउ' ॥ ९

12. 1 A णाहि. 2 A सवल०. 3 A तइउ. 4 PS चउथउ. 5 PS वार. 6 P पंचमउ, S पंचमु. 7 PS ताहि. 8 A जुज्जहँ. 9 PS जालाउले जलंतजलणे.

13. 1 A पवणयहँ. 2 S तुहु मि. 3 P णेमंतितसि, S णेमंतितोसि. -4 PS तेण. 5 P सिरिमाळे. 6 PS हरिकेसि. 7 PS विहीसण कुंभयणण. 8 S अवरेहि हणेसमि. 9 PS अणु. 10 P पडिवाडिइ. 11 A एउ. 12 A तुह. 13 P भुंजेवउ, S भुंजेवउ. 14 PS 'पहारा रण-भोयणउ. 15 S wrongly numbers this Kadavaka as १३ ॥

[१२] १ सहाउ, सद्भावो वा, दुर्गम. २ अज्ञातगणगा.

[१३] १ इन्द्रपुत्रेण.

[१४]

गड एम भणैवि चित्तडु तेत्थु
 'परमेसर दुज्जड जाडहाणु
 तं गिसुणैवि पवलु अराइ-पक्खु
 हय भेरि-तूर पडु पडह वंज्ज
 पक्खरिय तुरङ्गम^१ जुत्त सयड
 वीसावसु वसु^२ रण-भर-समत्थ
 किंपुरिस गरुड गन्धव जक्ख
 जं णयर-पओलिहँ वलु ण माइ

सुर-परिमिड सुरवर-राड जेत्यु ॥ १
 ण करेइ सन्धि तुम्हैहिँ समाणु^३ ॥ २
 सण्णज्झइ सरहसु दससयक्खु ॥ ३
 किय मत्त महागय सारि-सज्ज ॥ ४
 जस-लुद्ध कुद्ध सण्णद्ध सुहड ॥ ५
 जम-ससि-कुवेर पहरण-विहत्थ ॥ ६
 किण्णर णर अमर विरल्लियक्खँ ॥ ७
 तं^४ णहयलेणं उप्पैवि जाइ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

सण्णहँवि पुरन्दरु
 णं विज्झहँ उप्परि

णिगगड अइरावएँ चडिड ।
 सरय-महाघणु पायडिडँ ॥ ९

[१५]

मिग-मन्द-भहँ-संकिण्ण-गएँहिँ
 थिड अगएँ^१ पच्छएँ भड-समूहु
 सुरवर स-पवइ-पहरण-कराल
 डसियाहर रत्तुप्पल-दलक्ख
 हर्यं पच्च पच्च चच्चल वलर्गं
 एँड जेत्तिड रक्खणु गयवरासुं
 चउदह अङ्गुलिहँ णरो णरासु
 पच्चहिँ पच्चहिँ गड गयवरासु

घड विरएँवि पच्चहिँ चाव-सएँहिँ ॥ १
 सेणावइ-मन्तिहँ रइड वूहु ॥ २
 घण-क्कखहिँ पक्खहिँ लोयवाल ॥ ३
 गएँ गएँ पण्णारह गत्त-रक्ख ॥ ४
 भड तिण्णि तिण्णि हएँ हएँ स-खग्ग ॥ ५
 तेत्तिड जँ पुणु वि थिड रहवरासु ॥ ६
 रयणिहँ तिहँ तिहँ हउ हयवरासु ॥ ७
 धाणुंकिड ऊँहिँ धाणुक्कियासु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तं^{१०} वूहु रएप्पिणु
 समरङ्गणै मेइणि

भीसणु तूर-वमालु किड ।
 सक्कु सँ ई भू सेवि थिड ॥ ९

*

14. 1 A सज्ज. 2 P S तुरिय संजुत्त. 3 P रणयरह मत्थ, S सुरणरभरसमत्थ, A रणस-यसमत्थ. 4 A विरित्तियक्ख. 5 A जं. 6 S णहयले णं. 7 P उप्पयवि, S उप्पहि वि. 8 S पय-डिड. 9 S wrongly numbers this Kaḍavaka as ॥ १५ ॥

15. 1 A भग, 2 A पच्छइ अगइ. 3 S सत्तइ. 4 P हए. 5 S चल्ग. 6 A हयव-रासु. 7 P अंगुलेहिँ. 8 S धाणुक्कियो. 9 P S वि. 10 S जं. 11 S सयं.

[१४] १ पावणः. २ अंबारी.

[१५] १ हस्तः त्रिभिः.

[१७. सत्तरहमो संधि]

मन्तणएँ समत्तएँ दूँ णियत्तएँ उभय-वलहँ अमरिसु चडइ
तइलोक-भयङ्करु सुरवर-डामरु रावणु इन्दहों अविमडइ ॥

[१]

किय करि सारि-सज्ज पक्खरिय तुरय-थइ
उब्भिय धय-णिहाय स-विमाण रह पयइ ॥ १
आहय समर-भेरि भीसावणि सुरवर-चइरि-वीर-कम्पावणि ॥ २
हत्थ-पहत्थ करेँवि सेणावइ दिण्णु पयाणउ पचल्लिउ णरवइ ॥ ३
कुम्भयण्णु लङ्केस-विहीसण णल-सुग्गीव-णील-खर-दूसण ॥ ४
" मय-मारिच्च-भिच्च-सुअसारण अङ्गङ्गय-इन्दइ-घणवाहण ॥ ५
रण-रसेण भिज्जन्त पधाइय णिविसेँ समर-भूमि संपावियँ ॥ ६
पञ्चहिँ धणु-सएहिँ पहु देप्पिणु रिउँ-वूहहों पडिवूहु रएप्पिणु ॥ ७
णिवडिउ जाउहाण-वलु सुर-चल्लेँ पहय-पडह-परिवडियि-कलयल्लेँ ॥ ८
जाउ महाहउ भुवण-भयङ्करु उट्ठिउ रउ मइलन्तु दियन्तरु ॥ ९

१५ ॥ वता ॥

णर-हय-गय-गत्तइँ रह-धय-छत्तइँ संवइँ खणेँ उट्ठलियइँ ।
जिह कुलइँ दुपुत्तेँ तिह वहुन्तेँ वेण्णि वि सेण्णइँ मइलियइँ ॥ १०

[२]

विब्भम-हाव-भाव-भूभङ्गर-च्छराइँ ।

१० जायइँ सुर-विमाणइँ धूलिधूसराइँ ॥ १

ताव हेइ-घट्टणेण करालउ उच्छलियउ सिहि-जाला-मालउ ॥ २
सिवियाँहिँ छत्त-धएँहिँ लगान्तिउ अमर-विमाण-सयाइँ दहन्तिउ ॥ ३

1. 1 A reads the following Sk. stanza in the beginning of this Sandhi : तावद् गर्जेन्ति तुङ्गाः कण्टपट्(५)लाजानधीरा(?)इंगण्डा

—मातङ्गदन्तक्षतगुरुगिरयो भ्रमनानाहुभौषाः ॥

लीलोद्गतैलताग्रेर्निजयुवतिकरैः सेव्यमाना यथेष्टं ।

यावन्नो कुम्भिकुम्भस्थलदलनपटुः केसरी संप्रयाति ॥

2 A पराहय. 3 A संपाहय. 4 P रिउँ. 5 A पचइँ. 6 S (marginally), A तिण्णि वि (A तिण्णि वि) खणे ओणलियइँ.

2. 1 P अंगुरवरच्छराइँ, S अंगुरवरच्छरइँ, A अंगुरथुराइँ. 2 P धूसरइँ, S धूलीधूसरइँ, A धूलीधूसराइँ. 3 P S सिविएहिँ.

[१] १ अयाण्णे(न)कः. २ मञ्जी.

पुणु पच्छलें सोणिर्यँ-जल-धारउ रय-पसमणउ हुआस-णिवारँउ ॥ ४
 'ताहिँ असेसु दिसाँसुहु सिचउ थिउ णहु णाई कुसुम्भएँ थिचँउ ॥ ५
 अणणउ परियत्तउ गयणङ्गहों णं घुसिणोलिँउ णह-सिरि-अङ्गहों ॥ ६
 जाय वसुन्धरि रुहिरायम्भिरि सरँहस-सुहड-कवन्ध-पणच्चिरि¹⁰ ॥ ७
 करि-सिरि-मुत्ताहलेंहिँ विमीसिय सञ्ज व ताराइणँ पदीसिय ॥ ८
 रह खुपँन्ति वहन्ति ण चकई वाहण-जाण-विमाणइँ थकई ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

तेहएँ वि महारणें मेइणि-कारणें रत्तें तरन्तें तरन्ति णर ।
 जुङ्गन्ति स-मच्छर तोसिय-अच्छर णाई महँणवें वारियरँ ॥ १०

[३]

तो गज्जन्त-मत्त-मायङ्ग-वाहणेणं ।
 अमरिस-कुद्धएणं गिवाण-साहणेणं ॥ १

जाउहाण-साहणु पडिपेछिउ णं खय-सायरेण जगु रेछिउ ॥ २
 णिसियर परिभमन्ति पहरण-भुअ णं आवत्त-छुद्ध जल-वुवुव ॥ ३
 पेक्खेंवि णिय-वल्लु ओहइन्तउ 'सुरवगला-मुहें आवइन्तउ ॥ ४
 पेक्खेंवि उत्यल्लन्तइँ छत्तइँ मत्त-गयहुँ भिज्जन्तइँ गत्तइँ ॥ ५
 पेक्खेंवि फुट्टन्तइँ रह-वीढइँ जाण-विमाणइँ भँमरुवगीढइँ ॥ ६
 पेक्खेंवि हयवर पाडिज्जन्ता सुहड-मडप्पर साडिज्जन्ता ॥ ७
 'आयामेप्पिणु रह-गय-वाहणें भिडिउ पसण्णकित्ति सुरँ-साहणें ॥ ८
 वाणर-चिन्धु महागय-सन्दणु चाव-विहत्थु महिन्दहों णन्दणु ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

णर-हय-गय तज्जेवि रह-धय भज्जेवि वूहहों मज्जेँ पइहु किह ।
 वम्मैँहिँ विन्धन्तउ जीविउ लिन्तउ कामिणि-हियउ वियहु जिह ॥ १०

4 SA जलशोणियं. 5 P 'विवारउ, S 'विवारउ, A निवारउ. 6 A दिसावहु. 7 A रत्तउ.

8 A घुसिणुल्लउ. 9 PS सरहसु सुहडु कवंधु 10 P पणच्चिवि. 11 A 'मुत्ताहलवामीसिय.

12 A तारावन्न पदंसिय. 13 A गुपँति. 14 P णइ, A नहं नवि.

3. 1 P SA 'कुद्धेणं. 2 PS उणल्लंवइ. 3 A छिज्जंतइ. 4 P सारिज्जन्ता. 5 PS सुप.

[२] १ रुधिरधाराभिः. २ जलचराः.

[३] १ सेनासुखे. २ चित्तभ्रमरगृहीतात्ति. ३ प्रगुणीभूय, सामर्थ्यं कृत्वा वा.

प० चरि० 18

[४]

सुरवर-किङ्करेहिँ उत्थरेंवि अहिमुहेहिँ ।

लइउ पसण्णकित्ति तिक्खेहिँ सिलिँमुहेहिँ ॥ १

तो एत्थन्तरें दिढ-भुअ-डालें रावण-पित्तिएण सिरिमालें ॥ २
 ५ रहवरु वाहिउ सुरवर-वन्दहों पढमउ 'भिङ्कु महाहवें चन्दहों ॥ ३
 कुन्त-विहत्थहों सीहारूढहों जयसिरि-पवर-णारि-अँवगूढहों ॥ ४
 'अरें स-कलङ्क वङ्क महिलाणण पुरउ म थाहि जाहि मयलञ्छण' ॥ ५
 तं णिसुणेंवि ओखण्डिय-माणउ ल्हसिउ मियङ्कु थक्कु जमराणउ ॥ ६
 महिसारूढु दण्ड-पहरण-धरु तिहुअण-जण-मण-णयण-भयङ्करु ॥ ७
 १० सो वि समुत्थरन्तु दणुँ-दुट्टउ किउ णिविसङ्गें पाराउडुउ ॥ ८
 ताम कुवेरु थक्कु सवडम्मुहु किउ णाराँएहिँ सो वि परम्मुहु ॥ ९
 ॥ वत्ता ॥

सिरिमालि धणुद्धरु रणुँमुहें दुद्धरु धरेंवि ण सकिउ सुरवरेंहिँ ।
 संताउ करन्तउ पाण हरन्तउ वम्महु जेम कु-मुणिवरेंहिँ ॥ १०

[५]

भगुँ कियन्तें समरें तो ससि-कुवेर-राएँ ।

केसरि-कणय-हुअवहा मल्लवन्त-जाएँ ॥ १

तिण्णि वि भिडिय खत्तु आमेल्लेवि धय-धूवन्त महारह पेलेँवि' ॥ २
 तीहि मि समकण्डिउ रयणीयरु णं धाराहर-घणेंहिँ महीहरु ॥ ३
 २० सरवर-सरवरेंहिँ विणिवारिय तिण्णि वि पुट्टि देन्त ओसारिय ॥ ४
 अमर-कुमार णवर उज्जाइय रिउ जिह' एकहिँ मिलेँवि पराइयँ ॥ ५
 लइय सिलीमुहेहिँ सिरिमालिँ परम-जिणिन्द-वरण-कमलालिँ ॥ ६
 अद्धससीहिँ सीसँ उच्छिण्णणँ णं णीलुप्पलाँ विविस्सण्णणँ ॥ ७
 जउ जउ जाउहाणु परिसकइ तउ तउ अहिमुहु को वि ण थकइ ॥ ८
 २५ णिणेंवि कुमार-सिरइँ छिज्जन्तइँ रण-देवयहें वलि वँ दिज्जन्तइँ ॥ ९

4. 1 P लहअउ. 2 P S A सिलीमुहेहिँ. 3 P 'विंदहो. 4 A पढमुग्गिभट्ट. 5 P S अर्ल-
 डिय'. 6 A मयङ्कु. 7 P marginally, 'रणे' पाठे; A रणे. 8 P S णाराएँ. 9 P S रणउहे.
 10 P कुमुणिवरुँ, 8 कुमुणिवरुँ.

5. 1 A भग, 2 P S कियंत. 3 S 'रायणं. 4 S 'आयेणं. 5 P S A आमेल्लिवि. 6 P
 S A पेडिवि. 7 A समकुण्डियउ. 8 P S जमजीह एकहिँ. 9 A पधाइय. 10 P S सिरिमालें.
 11 A चरणकमलाहिँ. 12 S सीसइ. 13 P S वि.

[४] १ समुद्रस्य. २ भेड. ३ आलिनितस्य.

[५] १ 'तिण्णि वि भिडिय' इति सम्प्रन्धः.

॥ वृत्ता ॥

सहस्रकुल विरुञ्जइ किर सण्णञ्जइ ताव जयन्ते दिण्णु रहु ।
‘मइं ताव जियन्ते सुहड-कयन्ते अप्पुणु पहरणु धरहि कहँ ॥ १०

[६]

जयकारेवि सुरवइं धाईओ जयन्तो ।

‘णिसियर थाहि थाहि कहँ जाहि महु जियन्तो ॥ १

वाहि वाहि सवडम्मुहु सन्दणु हउँ धव देमि पुरन्दर-गन्दणु ॥ २
तीरिय-तोमर-कण्णिय-घायँहु वहु-वावल-भल्ल-गारायँहु ॥ ३
अद्धससिहिं खुरुप्प-सेल्लंगहुं पट्टिस-फलिहँ-सूल-फर-खर्गहुं ॥ ४
मोगगर-लडडि-चित्तदण्डुण्डिहिं सवल-हुलि-हल-मुसल-मुसुण्डिहिं ॥ ५
झसर-तिसत्ति-परसु-इसु-पासँहुं कणय-कोन्त-घण-चक्क-सहासँहुं ॥ ६
रुक्ख-सिलायल-गिरिवर-घायँहुं हवि-जल-पवण-विजुँ-संघायँहुं ॥ ७
तं णिसुणोवि सिरिमालि पहरिसिड सुरवइ-सुअहो महारहु दरिसिड ॥ ८
‘पइं मेल्लेप्पिणु जय-सिरि-लाहवँ को महु अण्णु देइ धव आहवँ ॥ ९

॥ वृत्ता ॥

तो एव विसेसेवि सर संपेसेवि छिण्णु जयन्तहो तणउ धरँ ।
गयणङ्गणँ-लच्छिहँ कमल-दलच्छिहँ हारु णाई उच्छलेवि गउ ॥ १०

[७]

दहमुह-पित्तिणण दणु-देह-दारणेणं ।

मुसुमूरिउ महारहो कणय-पहरणेणं ॥ १

एउ ण जाणहुं कहँ गउ सन्दणु चुक्कउ कह वि कह वि सुर-गन्दणु ॥ २
दुक्खु दुक्खु मुच्छा-विहलङ्गल उट्टिउ उद्ध-सुण्डु णं मयगलु ॥ ३
भीसण-भिण्डिवाँल-पहरण-धरु जाउहाण-रहु किउ सय-सकरु ॥ ४
सो वि पहार-विहुरु णिच्चेयणु मुच्छ पराइउ पसरिय-वेयणु ॥ ५

14 P किह, S किहा.

6. 1 P सुरवइ. 2 P धाइयउ. 3 A °घायहिं. 4 A °णारायहिं. 5 P S °सेल्लगहिं.
6 P S °फलिस. 7 P S °सग्गेहिं. 8 P S °दंडडिहिं. 9 P S °मुसुण्डिहिं. 10 P S °णालेहिं.
11 P S °सहासेहिं. 12 P S °वायहिं. 13 P S °विजसंघायहिं. 14 P S धणु, A धउ.
15 P S गयणंतणि.

7. 1 A जाणहं. 2 P S चुक्क. 3 P S °भिडिमाल°. 4 S A °वेयणु.

१ इन्द्रपुत्रेण.

[७] १ पुनर्भव-जीवितम्यः.

धाइउ धुणैवि सरीरु रणङ्गणें कूर-महागहु गाइँ णहङ्गणें ॥ ६
 विण्णि मिं दुज्जय दुद्धर पवयलें विण्णि मि भीम-गयासणि-करयल ॥ ७
 वेण्णि मि परिभमन्ति णह-मण्डलें लीह दिन्ति रावणें आखण्डलें ॥ ८
 सुरवइ-गन्दणेण आयामेवि कुलिस-दण्ड-सण्णिह गय भामेवि ॥ ९

॥ वत्ता ॥

आहउ वच्छत्थलें पाडिउ रसायलें पाण-विवज्जिउ रयणियरु ।
 जउ जाउ जयन्तेहो णिसियर-तैन्तेहो घित्तुं गाइँ सिरेँ रय-णियरु ॥ १०

[८]

१ जं सिरिमालि पाडिओ अमर-गन्दणेणं ।

१० ताँ इन्दइ पर्धाविओ समउ सन्दणेणं ॥ १

‘अरे दुब्बियहु मम ताउ वहेवि कहिँ जाहि सण्ह ॥ २
 वलु वलु हयास मइँ जीवमाणेँ कहिँ जीवियास’ ॥ ३
 वयणेण तेण करेँ धणुहरु किउ ‘सुर-गन्दणेण ॥ ४
 उत्थरिय वे वि समरङ्गणें सर-मण्डवुँ करेवि ॥ ५
 ११ रिउ-महणेण आयामेवि दहमुह-गन्दणेण ॥ ६
 विण्हिय-पहरेँहिँ सण्णाहु छिण्णु तीसहिँ सुरेहिँ ॥ ७
 रक्खिउ सरीरु कह कह वि गाहिँ कप्परिउ वीरु ॥ ८
 उप्पएँवि जाम किर धरइ पुरन्दरु पत्तुं ताम ॥ ९

॥ वत्ता ॥

२० उग्गामिय-पहरणु चोइय-वारणु अन्तरेँ थिउ अमराहिवइ ।
 ‘अरेँ अरिवर-महणं रावण-गन्दणं उवारेँ वैलि चारहडि जइ ॥ १०

[९]

खत्तु मुएवि सबेँहिँ भिउडि-भासुरेहिँ ।

लङ्काहिवहोँ गन्दणो वैडिओ सुरेहिँ ॥ १

5 A पुणु वि. 6 P S A वि. 7 A पव्वल. 8 P दैत्त, S दित्त. 9 P S रावण°. 10 P S वच्छ-
 यले. 11 A निर्यत्तहो. 12 A खित्तु.

8. 1 P S read हुवइँ in the beginning. 2 P S पाडिउ. 3 P S त्तं. 4 P S पधाइउ.
 5 P S जीवमाण. 6 A कंउ. 7 P समरंगणेण with °ण scored off, S समरंगणेण, A
 गयणंगणे. 8 S A °मंडउ. 9 P पुत्तु. 10 S °मइणु. 11 S °णंदणु. 12 P S उवरेँ. 13 P वलु.

9. 1 P S read हुवइँ at the beginning of this stanza. 2 P S आराडि-
 भिउडि°. 3 P S वैडिउ सुरवरेहिँ.

२ समर्थः. ३ तस्य समूहस्य. ४ धूलिनिकर, निशाचरं वा.

[८] १ जयन्तेन. २ सर्वं सामर्थ्यं कृत्वा.

वेढिउ एक्कु अणन्तेहिँ रावणि
रोक्कइ वलइ धाइ अब्भिइइ
सन्दण सन्दणेण संचूरइ
तुरउ तुरङ्गमेण विणिवायइ
जाम वियम्भइ सबायामेँ
पभणइ 'रावण किं णिञ्चिन्तउ
अण्णु वि रावणि लइउ अखत्तेँ
दुज्जउ जइ वि महाहवेँ सकइ

तो वि ण गणइ सुहड-चूडामणि ॥ २
रिउ पण्णास-सट्ठि दलवट्टइ ॥ ३
गयवर गयवरेण सुसुसूरइ ॥ ४
णरवर णरवर-घाएँ घायइ ॥ ५
ताव सु-सारहि सम्मइ-गामेँ ॥ ६ 5
मल्लवन्त-णन्दणु अत्थन्तउ ॥ ७
वेढिउ सुरवर-वल्लेणँ समत्तेँ ॥ ८
एक्कु अपोय जिणेवि किंस कइ ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

तेँ वयणेँ रावणु जण-जूरावणु
लक्खिज्जइ 'देवेहिँ बहु-अँवलेवेहिँ

चडिउ महारहेँ खग-करु । 10
णाइँ कियन्तु जगन्तयरु ॥ १०

[१०]

दूरत्थेण 'णिसियरिन्देण सुरवरिन्दो ।

सीहेण' विरुद्धेण 'जोइओ गइन्दो ॥ १

'सारहि वाहि वाहि रहु तेत्तहेँ
जेत्तहेँ अइरावणु गलगज्जइ
जेत्तहेँ सुरवइ सुर-परियरियउ
तं णिसुणेवि 'सम्मइ उच्छाहिउ
किउ कलयलु दिण्णइँ रण-तूरइँ
समरु' घुट्टु वलइ मि अब्भिइइँ
पवर-तुरङ्गम पवर-तुरङ्गहुँ
रह रहवरहुँ परोप्परु धाइय

आयवत्तु आपण्डुरुँ जेत्तहेँ ॥ २ 15
जेत्तहेँ भीसण दुन्दुहि वज्जइ ॥ ३
जेत्तहेँ वज्ज-दण्डु करेँ धरियउ' ॥ ४
पूरिउ सहु महारहु वाहिउ ॥ ५
हसियइँ सणि-जम-मुहइँ व कूरइँ ॥ ६
रण-रसियइँ सण्णाह-विसट्टइँ ॥ ७ 20
भिडिय मयज्ज मत्त-मायङ्गहुँ ॥ ८
पायालहुँ पायाल पराइय ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

मेळिय-हुङ्कारइँ दिण्ण-पहारइँ
भिडियइँ अ-णिविण्णइँ वेणिणि मि सेण्णइँ

सिर-कर-णासँ णमन्ताइँ ।
मिहुणइँ जेमँ अणुरत्ताइँ ॥ १० 21

4 A आवट्टइ. 5 P S णरवरेण संघायइ. 6 P S मल्लवंतु. 7 P °चलण. 8 P संमत्तेँ, A सम्मत्ते. 9 P S णाइ, A नाइ. 10 P जगंतु corrected to जगंत, s जगंत, A जगत्त°.

10. 1 तेण णिसियरिन्देण. 2 P S A सीहेण. 3 P S विरुद्धेण. 4 A जोइअ णं. 5 A भावंडुरु. 6 S समरहु, A समररुहु. 7 In all the cases P s have °हु and A °हं. 8 P माइँदहु, S मायँदहु. 9 A °णासु. 10 S जिम, A जिहं.

[९] १ इन्द्रजति. २ तिरिमाली चतः. ३ इन्द्रगतिः. ४ इन्द्रपक्षजनेः. ५ गवैः.

[१०] १ मञ्जी.

[११]

जाउ महन्तु आहवो 'विहिं विहिं जणाहुं ।

इन्दइ-इन्दतणयहुं इन्द-रावणाहुं ॥ १

- रयणासव-सहसार-जणेरहुं मय-भेसइ-मारिच्चं-कुवेरहुं ॥ २
 ५ जम-सुग्गीवहुं दूसम-सीलहुं 'अणल-णलहुं पलयौणिल-णीलहुं ॥ ३
 ससि-अङ्गयहुं दिवायर-अङ्गहुं खर-चित्तहुं दूसण-चित्तङ्गहुं ॥ ४
 सुअ-चर्महुं वीसावसु-हत्थहुं सारण-हरि-हरिकेसि'-पहत्थहुं ॥ ५
 कुम्भयण-ईसाणणरिन्दहुं विहि-केसरिहिं विहीसण-खन्दहुं ॥ ६
 घणवाहण-तडिकेसकुमारहुं मल्लवन्त-कणयहुं दुवारहुं ॥ ७
 १० जम्बुमालि-जीमुत्तणिणायहुं वज्जोयर-वज्जाउहरायहुं ॥ ८
 वाणरधय-पञ्चाणणचिन्धहुं एम जुञ्जु अन्भिद्ध पसिद्धहुं ॥ ९
 ॥ घत्ता ॥

करि-कुम्भ-विकत्तण गज्जोल्लिय-तण जो रणें जासु समावडिउ ।
 सो तासु समच्छरु तोसिय-अच्छरु 'गिरिहें दवग्गिं व अन्भिडिउ ॥ १०

[१२]

- को वि क्वाण-पाणिए सुरवहू णिएवि ।
 ण मुअइ मण्डलग्गुं पहरं समल्लिएवि ॥ १
- को वि णीसरन्तन्त-चुवभलो भमइ मत्त-हत्थि व स-सङ्गलो ॥ २
 को वि कुम्भ-कुम्भयल-दारणो मोत्तिओह-उज्जलिय-पहरणो ॥ ३
 २० को वि दन्त-मुसल्लुक्खयाउहो धाइ मत्त-मायङ्ग-सम्महो । ४
 को वि खुडिय-सीसो धणुद्धरो वलइ धाइ विन्धइ स-मच्छरो ॥ ५
 को वि वाण-विणिभिण्ण-वच्छओ वाहिरन्तरुच्चरिय-पिच्छओ ॥ ६
 सोणियारुणो सहइ णरवरो रत्त-कमल-पुञ्जो व स-भमरो ॥ ७
 को वि एक्क-चलणे तुरङ्गमे 'हंरि व वित्थिओ ण भरिए कमे ॥ ८
 २५ को वि सिरिउडे करेवि करयले जुञ्ज-भिक्ख मग्गेइ पर-वले ॥ ९

11. 1 S °भेसइ. 2 A °मारीच°. 3 P खरदूसणचित्तहु चित्तगहु. 4 P S °चमूह, A वसुहुं. 5 A °करिकेसि°. 6 S गिरिहिं. 7 A देवनिग°.

12. 1 P S मंडलग्ग, 2 A समणिवि, 3 A °चुंभलो. 4 P S A °मुसल्लुक्खया°. 5 P S °पिच्छठ, A °पिच्छओ. 6 P S महुअरो. 7 A °वलणो तुरंगमो. 8 A करि. 9 S सिरिउडि.

[११] १ द्वौ द्वौ सुमदानां संग्रामो जातः. २ अमेः. ३ पवनः.

[१२] १ विष्णु-इव, यथा पादे स्थितः बलि-दान-प्रस्तावे. २ मल्लकपुटे.

॥ घत्ता ॥

भड्डु को वि पडिच्छिरं णिवट्टिय-सिरु सोणिय-धारुच्छलिय-तणु ।
लक्खिज्जइ दारुणु सिन्दूरारुणु फग्गुणं गाइँ सहसकिरणु ॥ १०

[१३]

कथ इ मत्त-कुञ्जरा जीविणु चत्ता ।

कसण-महाघण व दीसन्ति धरणि-पत्ता ॥ १

कथ इ स-विसाणइँ कुम्भयलइँ णं रणवहु-उक्खलइँ स-मुसलइँ ॥ २
कथ इ हय करवालँहिँ खण्डिय अन्त-ललन्त खलन्त पहिण्डिय ॥ ३
कथ इ छत्तइँ हयइँ विसालइँ णं जम-भोयणं दिण्णइँ थालइँ ॥ ४
कथ इ सुहड-सिराइँ पलोइँ गाइँ अ-गालइँ णव-कन्दोइँ ॥ ५
कथ इ रह-चकइँ विच्छिण्णइँ कलि-कालहोँ आसणइँ वं दिण्णइँ ॥ ६
कथ वि भडहोँ सिवङ्गण दुक्किय 'हियवड णाहिँ' भणेवि उदुक्किय ॥ ७
कथ वि गिद्धु कवन्धेँ परिट्टिउ णं अहिणव-सिरु सुहडुँ समुट्टिउ ॥ ८
कथ इ गिज्जेँ मणुसु ण खज्जउ वाणोँहिँ चञ्चुँहिँ भेउ ण लज्जउ ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

कथ इ णर-रुण्ढेँहिँ कर-कम-तुण्ढेँहिँ समर-वसुन्धरि भीसणिय ।
वहु-खण्ड-पयारोँहिँ णं सूआरोँहिँ रइय रसोइ जमहोँ तणिय ॥ १०

[१४]

तंहिँ तेहएँ महाहवे किय-महोच्छवेहिँ ।

कोक्किउ एकमेक्कु लङ्केस-वासवेहिँ ॥ १

‘उरेँ उरेँ सक सक्क परिसक्कहि जिह गिद्धुविउ मालि तिह थक्कहि ॥ २
हवँ सो रावणु भुवण-भयङ्करु सुँवर-कुल-कियन्तु रणेँ दुद्धरु’ ॥ ३
तं णिसुणेवि बलिउ आँखण्डलु पच्छायन्तु सररेँहिँ णह-मण्डलु ॥ ४
दहमुहो वि उत्थरिउ स-मच्छरु किउ सर-जालु सररेँहिँ सय-सक्करु ॥ ५
तो एत्थन्तरँ हय-पडिक्खेँ सरु अग्गेउ मुक्कु सहसक्खेँ ॥ ६

10 s पडिधिर.

13. 1 P s mostly read कथ वि. 2 P करवालिहि, s करवालहिँ. 3 The portion from व दिण्णइँ up to गिद्धु क° in line 8 is missing in A. 4 P s सुहड. 5 P चञ्चुहे.

14. 1 s reads दुवइँ in the beginning of this stanza. 2 A उर उर. 3 P सुवल, s सुरवल°. 4 A आहँडलु.

धाइउ धगधगन्तु धूमन्तउ
रावण-वल्लु णासंघिय-जीविउ

चिन्धेहिँ छत्त-धर्येहिँ लग्गन्तउ ॥ ७
णासइ जाला-मालालीविउ ॥ ८
॥ घत्ता ॥

रयणियर-पहाणें वारुण-चाणें सरवरग्गि उल्लहावियउ ।
मसि-वण्णुपरत्तउ धूमल-गत्तउ पिसुणु जेम वोल्लावियउ ॥ ९

[१५]

उवसम्मिए हुआसणे वयण-भासुरेणं ।
वहल-तमोहें-पहरणं पेसिअं सुरेणं ॥ १

किउ अन्धारउ तेण रणङ्गणु किं पि ण देक्खइ णिसियर-साहणु ॥ २
१० जिम्भइ अङ्कु वलइ णिद्दायइ सुअइ अचेयणुं ओसुविणायइ ॥ ३
पेक्खेंवि णिय-वल्लु ओणल्लन्तउ मेल्लिउ दिणयरत्थु पजलन्तउ ॥ ४
अमराहिँवेण राहु-वर-पहरणु णाग-पासं सर मुअइ दसाणणु ॥ ५
पवर-भुअङ्ग-सहसैहिँ दड्डउ सुर-वल्लु पाण लएवि पणड्डउ ॥ ६
गारुडत्थु वासवेण विसज्जिउ विसहर-सरवर-जालु परज्जिउ ॥ ७
१५ खगउडं-पवणन्दोलिय मेइणि डोला-रूढी णं वर-कामिणी ॥ ८
पक्ख-पवण-पडिपहय-महीहर णच्चाविय सँ-दिसिवह स-सायर ॥ ९
॥ घत्ता ॥

मेल्लेवि रिउ-घायणु सरु णारायणु तिजगविहसणें गएँ चडिउ ।
जेत्तहें अइरावणु तेत्तहें रावणु जाएँवि इन्दहों अग्भिडिउ ॥ १०

[१६]

मत्त गइन्द दोवि उग्भिण्ण-कसण-देहा ।
णं गज्जन्त धन्त सम-उत्थरन्तं मेहा ॥ १

परोवरंस्त पत्तया मयम्बु-सित्त-गत्तया ॥ २
थिरोर थोर-कन्धरा पलोट्ट-दाण-णिज्झरा ॥ ३
२५ स-सीयर व पाउसा मयन्ध मुक्क-अङ्कुसा ॥ ४

5 P S धूमद्व. 6 P चिचइ, S चिचइ. 7 P णासंघिउ. 8 P उल्लहाविउ, S उल्लहाविउ, A उल्लहाविउ. 9 P S परंत्तउ.

15. 1 s reads हुवइ in the beginning of the stanza. 2 P S °तमोहं. 3 A पेक्खइ. 4 P S णिचेयणु. 5 A °वास. 6 P S °सहासं. 7 S खगउड. 8 P S दम दिसि-वह सायर. 9 S तिजयं.

16. 1 A होवि. 2 P S नमुत्थरंत. 3 P परोवरस्त मत्तया corrected to परोवरपम. त्तया, S °मत्तया.

[१४] १ विधायितः.

[१५] १ प्रगतं (?). २ प्रकृत (?).

विंसाल-कुम्भमण्डला णिवद्ध-दन्त-उज्जला ॥ ५
 अथक्क-कण्ण-चामरा णिवारियालि-गोयरा ॥ ६
 समुद्ध-सुण्ड-भीसणा विसद्ध-घण्ट-णीसणा ॥ ७
 मणोज्ज-गेज्ज-पन्तिणो भमन्ति वे^१ वि दन्तिणो ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

मयगल्लेहिं महन्तेहिं विहि मि भमन्तेहिं सुरवइ-लङ्काहिंवे पवर ।
 भव-भवणेहिं छूँदी णं महि मूदी भमइ स-सायरस-धरधर ॥ ९

[१७]

तिजगविहसणेण किउ सुर-करी णिरत्थो ।

परिओसिय णिसायरा व्हसिउ वइरि-सत्थो ॥ १

रावणु णव-जुवाणु वलवन्तउ अमराहिउ गय-वेस-महन्तउ ॥ २
 भमेवि ण सक्किउ करिवरुं खच्चिउ रक्खे सयवारउ परियच्चिउ ॥ ३
 गउ गएण पहु पहुणोद्धउ झम्प देवि असुएण णिवद्धउ ॥ ४
 विजउ घुट्टु रयणीयर-साहणे देवेहिं दुन्दुहि दिण्णं दिवङ्गणे ॥ ५
 ताव जयन्तु दसाणण-जाए आणिउ वन्धेवि वाहु-सहाए ॥ ६
 जसु सुग्गीवे दूसम-सीले अणलु णालेण अणिलु रणे णीले ॥ ७
 खर-दूसणेहिं चित्त-चित्तङ्गय रवि ससि लेवि आय अङ्गङ्गय ॥ ८
 सुरवर-गुरु मएण णिभिच्चें लइउ कुवेरु समरे मारिच्चें ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

जो जसु उत्थरियउ सो ते धरियउ गेणेवि पवर-वन्दि-सयइ ।
 गउ सुरवर-डामरु पुरु अजराभरु जिणु जिह जिणेवि महाभयइ ॥ १०

[१८]

लङ्क पुरन्दरे णिए जय-सिरी-णिवासो ।

सहसारेण पत्थिओ^१ पत्थिवो दसासो ॥ १

'अहो जम-धणय-सक्क-कम्पावण देहि सुपुत्त-भिव्व महु रावण' ॥ २

4 P S °सोड°. 5 A दोवि. 6 A नयर. 7 P S °भवणे व. 8 A छुदी.

17. 1 A °विहसणेण. 2 A गइवेय°. 3 A गयचर. 4 A °णोद्धउ. 5 P S A दुंदुहिं.

6 P S दिण्णु, A दिज. 7 P S णहंगणे.

18. 1 A णिओ. 2 P S °सिरी°. 3 P S पत्थिवो, A missing.

[१६] १ °शब्दो.

[१७] १ वृद्धः. २ वरत्रेण. ३ अग्निः. ४ वायुः.

[१८] १ आर्धितः. २ राजा.

पठ० चरि० 19

तं गिसुणेवि भणइ सुर-वन्धणु
जमु तलवरु परिपालउ पट्टणु
पुप्फ-पयरु धरें देउ वणासइ
वत्थ-सहासइ हवि पक्खालउ
५ जोणह करेउ मियंङ्कु गिरन्तरु
अमरराउ मज्जणउ भरावउ
तं पडिवणु सव्वु सहसारें

‘तुम्ह वि अम्ह वि एउ णिवन्धणु ॥ ३
पङ्गणु णिक्किउं करउ पहञ्जणु ॥ ४
सहुं गर्न्धवेहिं गायउ सरसइ ॥ ५
कोसु असेसु कुवेरु णिहालउ ॥ ६
सीयलु णहयलें तवउ दिवायरु ॥ ७
अणु वि धणैहिं छडउ देवावउं ॥ ८
मुक्कु सकु लङ्कालङ्कारें ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

णिय-रञ्जु विवज्जेवि गउ पव्वज्जेवि सासयपुरहोँ सहसणयणु ।
१० जय-सिरि-वहु मण्डेवि थिउ अवरुण्डेवि सँ इँ भुय-फ़लिहेहिं दहवयणु ॥ १०

*

इय चारु-पउमचरिए धणञ्जयासियं-सयम्भुएव-कए ।
जाणँह ‘रा व ण वि ज यं’ सत्तारहमं इमं पव्वं ॥

*

[१८. अट्टारहमो संघि]

रणें माणु मलेंवि पुरन्दरहोँ परियञ्जेवि सिहरइँ मन्दरहोँ ।
१५ आवइँ वि पडीवउ जाम पहु ताणन्तरें दिहु अणन्तरहु ॥

[१]

पेक्खेप्पिणु गिरि-कञ्चण-सुभहुँ^४ जिण-वन्दण-दूरुच्छलिय-सहुँ ॥ १
सुरवर-सय-सेव-करावणेण मारिच्चिं पपुच्छिउ रावणेण ॥ २
‘भड-भञ्जण भुवणुच्छलिय-णाम उहु कलयलु सुम्मइ काइँ माम’ ॥ ३
२० तं गिसुणेवि पभणइ समर-धीरुँ ‘एहुँ जइ णामेण अणन्तवीरु ॥ ४
दसरह-भायरु अणरण-जाउ सहसयर-सणेहें तवसि जाउ ॥ ५
उप्पणउ एयहोँ एत्थु णाणु उहुँ दीसइ देवागमु स-जाणु’ ॥ ६
तं वयणु सुणेप्पिणु णिसियरिन्दु गउ तेत्तहें जेत्तहें मुणिवरिन्दु ॥ ७
परियञ्जेवि णवेंवि थुणेंवि णिविहुँ सयलु वि जणु वयइँ लयन्तु दिहु ॥ ८

४ P णिकउ. ५ P S पुरे. ६ P S संधव्वे, A गंधविहिं. ७ A मयंङ्कु. ८ A मि. ९ P S सयं.
१० P S °वलेहिं, A °फलिहिं. ११ P धणंजयासु, S - धणंजयासि. १२ P जउहाण, S
जाउहाण.

१. १ A आवेवि. १ ८. P S °सुहाउ. २ P S °णाउ. ३ A मारीइ. ४ A सुव्वइ. ५ P S
वीरु. ६ P S उहु. ७ P S पहु.

[१] १ अनन्तकपिनामेदम्.

॥ घत्ता ॥

महवयइँ को वि कौं वि अणुवयइँ
कौं वि दिहुँ सम्मत्तु लएवि थिउ

कौं वि सिक्खावयइँ गुणवयइँ ।
पर रावणु एक्कु ण उवसमिउ ॥ ९

[२]

धम्मरहुँ महारिसि भणइ तेत्थु
अहों दहमुह मोहन्धारेँ छूढ
अमियालएँ अमिउ ण लेहि केम
तं वयणु सुणेप्पिणु दससिरेण
'सक्कमि धूमइएँ झम्प देवि
सक्कमि गिरि-मन्दरु णिइँलेवि
सक्कमि मारुउ 'पोट्टुलें छुहेवि
सक्कमि रयणायरं-जलु पिएवि

'मणुयत्तुँ लहेँवि वइसरेंवि एत्थु ॥ १ 5
रयणायरं रयणु ण लेहि मूढ ॥ २
अच्छहि णिहुअउ कट्टमउ जेम' ३
बुच्चइ थोत्तुग्गीरिय-गिरेण ॥ ४
सक्कमि फण-फणिमणि-रयणु लेवि' ॥ ५
सक्कमि दस दिसि-वह दरमलेवि ॥ ६ 10
सक्कमि जम-महिसेँ सभारुहेवि ॥ ७
सक्कमि आसीविसु अहि णिएवि ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

सक्कमि सक्कहों रणें उत्थरेंवि
सक्कमि महि गयणु एक्कु करेंवि

सक्कमि ससि-सूरहँ पँह हरेँवि ।
दुद्धरु णउ सक्कमि¹⁰ वउ धरेंवि ॥ ९ 15

[३]

परिचिन्तेंवि सुइरु णराहिवेण
'जं मइँ ण समिच्छइ चारु-गत्तु
गउ एम भणेप्पिणु णियय-णयरु
एत्तहें वि महिन्दु महिन्द-णामें
तहों 'हिययवेय णामेण भज्ज
झिन्दुएणं रमन्तिहें थण णिएवि
उप्पण चिन्त 'कहों कण्ण देमि
विज्जाहर-सयइँ मिलन्ति जेत्थु

'लइ लेमि एक्कु वउ' वुत्तु तेण ॥ १
तं मणउ लएमि णं पर-कलत्तु' ॥ २
थिउ अचलु रज्जु भुज्जन्तु खयरु ॥ ३
पुरवरें इच्छिर्यं-अणुहअ-कामें ॥ ४ 20
तहें दुहियज्जणसुन्दरी मणोज्ज ॥ ५
थिउ णरवइ मुहें कर-कमलु देवि ॥ ६
लँइ वट्टइ गिरि-कइलसु णेमि ॥ ७
वरु अवसेँ होसइ को' वि तेत्थु' ॥ ८

8 P S महववयइँ को वि अणुवयइँ, 9 P S को वि गुणवयइँ, A missing. 10 P S दिहुँ.

2. 1 A धम्मरव. 2 A मणुसत्तु. 3 A लेमि. 4 A णिइँलेमि. 5 P S पोट्टुल, A पोट्टुलि.
6 P समाहरेमि. 7 P S रयणायरं. 8 P 'सूरहु, S सूरह, A सूरहं. 9 A पहरेवि. 10 A पर
दुधर न सक्कमि.

3. 1 P S णउ मंडए लेवि ण. 2 P इच्छिए. 3 P गंदुएहि, S गंदुयहि. 4 P S कवणु.

[३] १ मनोवेगा. २ पूर्यते; पर्यालोचने प्रस्तावे, पूर्यते.

॥ घत्ता ॥

गंउ एम भणेंवि पहु पव्वयहों जिणी-अट्टाहिणें अट्टावयहों ।
आवासिउ पासेंहिं गीयडेंहिं णं तारायणु मन्दर-त्तडेंहिं ॥ ९

[४]

३ एत्तहें वि ताव पल्हाय-राउ
स-विमाणु स-साहणु स-परिवारु
एकत्तहें दूसावासु लइउ
अवर वि जे जे आसणण-भइ
पहिलएँ फग्गुणणन्दीसरोहें
१० दिणें वीयएँ विहिं मि णराहिवाहें
पल्हाएँ खेडु करेविं वुत्तु
किण कीरइ पाणिग्गहणु राय'
परिओसु पवड्डिउ सज्जणाहें

सहुँ केउंमइएँ रैविपुरहों आउ ॥ १
अणुण वि तेहिं पवणञ्जय-कुमारु ॥ २
णं वन्दणहत्तिएँ इन्दु अइउ ॥ ३
ते ते विज्जाहर मिलिय सब ॥ ४
किय णहवण-पुज्ज तइलोक-णाहें ॥ ५
मित्तइय परोप्परु हूअ ताहें ॥ ६
'तउ तणिय कण्ण महु तणउ पुत्तु ॥ ७
तं णिसुणेंवि तेण वि दिण्ण वाय ॥ ८
मइलियइँ मुहइँ खल-दुज्जणाहें ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

१५ 'वहु अज्जण वाउकुमारु वरु'
'तइयएँ वासरें पाणिग्गहणु'

धोसेप्पिणु णयणाणन्दयरु ।
गय णरवइ णियय-णियय-भवणु ॥ १०

[५]

एत्थन्तरें दुज्जउ दुण्णिवारु
णउ विसहइ तइयउ दिवसु एन्तु
२१ धूमाइ वलइ धग्गधग्गइ चित्तु
चन्दिणउ चन्दु चन्दणु जलहु
दाहिण-मारुउ सीयल-जलाइँ
णिड्डुहइ अड्डुवड्डइँ अणड्डु
णीससइ ससइँ वेवइ तंमेण
२५ उट्टण-आहरण-पसाहणाइँ

मयणाउरु पवणञ्जय-कुमारु ॥ १
अच्छइ विरहाणलें झम्प देन्तु ॥ २
णं मन्दिरुं अब्भन्तरें पलित्तु ॥ ३
कप्पूर-कमलदलसेज्ज-महुँ ॥ ४
तहों अग्गि-फुलिज्जइँ केवलाइँ ॥ ५
सज्जण-हिययाइँ व पिसुण-सज्जु ॥ ६
धाहावइ धाहा पच्चमेण ॥ ७
सवइँ अज्जहों असुहावणाइँ ॥ ८

५ P गय. ६ P S A जिणु. ७ P पासेहिं अवासिउ (corrected to आवासिउ), ८ पासेहिं अवासिउ.

४. १ P S अण्णत्तहे. २ A एक्केत्तहे. ३ S वीयइँ दिणि. ४ P खेडू, S खेडू. ५ P S करिवि.
६ P सज्जणाहे, S सज्जणाहें, A missing. ७ P उज्जणाहे. ८ P S णियणिय, A णियय.

५. १ P S पुत्तु. २ S संदरु. ३ P S संदु. ४ P S A अंगवंगइ. ५ S A missing.

[४] १ प्रहादः. २ केतुमतीभार्यया. ३ आदित्यपुरस.

[५] १ गलान्या.

॥ घत्ता ॥

पासेउ वलगगइ लहसइ तणु तं इञ्जिउ पेक्खेवि अण्ण-मणु ।
पभणिउ पँहसिएँण णिएवि मुहु 'किं दुबलिहयउ कुमार तुहु' ॥ ९

[६]

विरहगि-दङ्ग-मुहँ-कञ्जएण पहसिउ पवुत्तु पवणञ्जएण ॥ १ 8
'भो णयणाणन्दण चारु-चित्त णउ विसहउँ तइयउ दिवसु मित्त ॥ २
जइ अञ्जु ण लक्खिउ पिथहँ वयणु तो कळ्ळँएँ महु णित्तुलउ मरणु' ॥ ३
तं णिसुणँवि बुच्चइ पहसिएण कमलेण व वयणँ पहसिएण ॥ ४
'फणि-सिर-रयणेण वि णाँहिँ गण्णु एँउ कारणु केत्तिउ जँ विसण्णु ॥ ५
किं पवणहँ कवणु वि दुप्पवेसु' गय वेणिण वि रयणिहिँ तप्पवेसु ॥ ६ 10
थिय जाल-गवक्खँएँ दिङ्गु वाल णँ मयण-वाण-धणु-तोणँ-साल ॥ ७
'मारो वि मरइ विरहेण जाहँ को वणँवि सकइ रूवु ताहँ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तं वहु पेक्खँवि परितोसिएण वरइत्तु पसंसिउ पहसिएण ।
'तउ जीविउ सहलु अणन्त सिय जसु करँ लग्गेसइ एह तिय' ॥ ९ 15

[७]

एत्थन्तरेँ अट्टमी-चन्द-भाल मुहु जोएँवि चवइ वसन्तमाल ॥ १
'सहलँउ तउ माणुस-जम्मु माएँ भत्तारु पहञ्जणु लद्धु जाएँ' ॥ २
तं णिसुणँवि दुम्महँ दुङ्ग-वेस सिरु विहुणँवि भणइ वि मीसँकेस ॥ ३
'सोदामणिपहु पहु परिहरेवि थिउ पवणु कवणु गुणु संभरेवि ॥ ४ 20
जं अन्तरु गोपय-सायराहुँ जं जोइङ्गणहँ दिवायराहुँ ॥ ५
जं अन्तरु केसरि-कुञ्जराहुँ जं कुसुमाउह-तिथङ्कराहुँ ॥ ६
जं अन्तरु गरुड-महोरगाहुँ जं अँमरराय-पहरण-णगाहुँ ॥ ७
जं पुण्डरीय-चन्दुज्जयाहुँ तं विज्जुप्पहु-पवणञ्जयाहुँ ॥ ८

6 s पिक्खिउवि.

6. 1 P S A °सुहु. 2 P S A कळ्ळइ. 3 P S A णाहि. 4 P S कित्तिउ, A कित्तउ.
5 S तं.

7. 1 S अहसिपँद°. 2 P सलहउ. 3 P S दुम्मह, दुम्महल.

२ प्रहसित मित्रेण.

[६] १ मुखकमलेन. २ भन्ना. ३ कामोऽपि.

[७] १ मिथकेशी. २ विद्युत्प्रभु. ३ वज्रः.

आएँहिं आलावेंहिं कुविउ गरु
'किं वयणेंहिं बहुएँहिं धाहिरेंहिं

॥ घत्ता ॥

थिउ भीसणु उक्खय-खग्ग-करु ।
रिउ रक्खउ विहि मि लेमि सिरइँ ॥ ९

[८]

८ कडु-अक्खरेण परिभासिरेण
'जं करि-सिर-रयणुज्जलिय(?) देव
लज्जिज्जहिं वोळहिं णाईं मुक्खु'
दस-वरिस-सरिस गय रयणि तासु
कोक्कावेंविं गरवइ पवर वर(?)

करें धरिउ पहङ्गणु पहसिएण ॥ १
तं असिवरु मइलहिं एत्थु केम ॥ २
णिउ णिय-आवासहों दुक्खु दुक्खु ॥ ३
रवि उग्गउ पसरिय-कर-सहासु ॥ ४
हय भेरि पयाणउ दिण्णु णवर ॥ ५

१० अँज्जणसुन्दरिहें तुरन्तएण
संचळइ पउ पउ जेम जेम
तेहएँ अवसरें बहु-जाणएहिं

उम्माहउ लाइउ जन्तएण ॥ ६
कप्पिज्जइ हियवउ तेम तेम ॥ ७
कर-चरण धरेप्पिणु राणएहिं ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

१५ वलि-वण्ड मँण्ड परियत्तियउ
'लईं एकवार करयले धरेविं

तेण वि उवाउ परिचिन्तियउ ।
पुणु वारह वरिसइँ परिहरेविं ॥ ९

[९]

तो दुक्खु दक्खु दुम्मिय-मणेण
थिउ वारह वरिसइँ परिहरेवि
वारे वि ण जाइ ण(?) जेम जेम
१० उज्जन्तउ उरु विरहाणलेण
परिवार-भित्ति-चित्ताईं जाईं
ढिल्लइँ आहरणइँ परियलन्ति
गउ रुहिरु णवर थिउ अँइणु अत्थि
तहिं तेहएँ काले दसाणणेण

किउ पाणिग्गहणु पहङ्गणेण ॥ १
णवि सुअइ आलवँइ सुइणवे(?) वि ॥ २
खिज्जइ झिँज्जइँ पुणु तेम तेम ॥ ३
णं बुज्जावइ अंसुअ-जलेण ॥ ४
णीसास-धूम-मलियाईं ताईं ॥ ५
णं पोह-खण्ड-खण्डइँ पडँन्ति ॥ ६
णउ णावइ जीविउ अत्थि णत्थि ॥ ७
सुरवर-कुरङ्ग-पञ्चाणणेण ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

१५ जो दुम्मुहु दूउ विसज्जिय सो आयउ कप्प-विवज्जियउ ।
हय समर-भेरि रँहवरें चडिउ रणें रावणु वरुणहों अडिभडिउ ॥ ९

४ S आयहे. 5 P S A बहुअहि.

8. 1 P S A कोक्कावि. 2 A जं अँजण. 3 P S मँण्डइ, A वलिवँण्डइ मँण्डइ. 4 A लपु. 5 P S A धरेवि.

9. 1 A दुक्खु दुक्ख. 2 A ण. 3 A आलाव. 4 A जेम. 5 P झिज्जइ marginally corrected to सिज्जइ. 6 P तेव तेव. 7 P S ढिल्लइ, A ढिल्लउ. 8 A गलँति. 9 P S अजिणु, 10 P S रहवर.

[९] १ प्रसेदति (व. 1, सिज्जइ). २ स्थि.

[१०]

एत्थन्तरे वरुणहो गन्दणेहिं समरङ्गणे वाहिय-सन्दणेहिं ॥ १
 'राजीव-पुण्डरीएहिं पवर खर-दूसण पाडेवि धरिय णवर ॥ २
 गय पवण-गमणं 'क्रेण वि ण दिट्ठं सहुं वरुणे जल-दुग्गमे पइड्ड ॥ ३
 'सालयहुं म होसइ कहि मि घाउ' उव्वेहेवि गउ रयणियर-राउ ॥ ४
 णीसेस-दीव-दीवन्तराहुं लहु लेह 'दिण्ण विज्जाहराहुं ॥ ५
 अवरेकु रणङ्गणे दुज्जयासु पट्टविउ लेहु पवणज्जयासु ॥ ६
 तं पेक्खेवि तेण वि ण किउ 'खेउ णीसरिउ स-साहणु वाउ-वेउ ॥ ७
 थिय अज्जण कलसु लएवि वारे णिड्ढच्छिय 'ओसरुं दुड्ड दारें' ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तं णिसुणेवि अंसु फुसन्तिर्यए वुच्चइ लीहउ कहुन्तिर्यए ।
 'अच्छन्ते अच्छिउ जीउ महु जन्ते जाएसइ पइं जि सहुं' ॥ ९

[११]

तं वयणु पडिउ णं असि-पहारु अवहेरि करेपिणु गउ कुमारु ॥ १
 माणस-सरवरें आवासु मुक्कु अत्थवणहो ताम पयड्डु दुक्कु ॥ २
 दिट्ठइं सयवत्तइं मउलियाइं पिय-विरहिय-महुअरि-मुंहलियाइं ॥ ३
 चक्की वि दिट्ठ विणु चक्कएणं वाहिज्जमाण मयरङ्गएणं ॥ ४
 विहुणन्ति चञ्चु पङ्गाहणन्ति विरहाउर पक्कन्दन्ति धन्ति ॥ ५
 तं णिएवि जाउ तहो कलुणं-भाउ 'मइं सरिसउ अणु ण को वि पाउ ॥ ६
 ण कयाइ वि जोइउ णिय-कलत्तु अच्छइ मयणग्गि-पलित्त-गत्तु ॥ ७
 परिअत्तेवि संमाणिउ ण जाम रणे वरुणहो जुज्जु ण देमि ताम' ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

सवभाउं सहायहो कहिउ पुणु पहसिएण वुत्तु 'एहु परम-गुणु' ।
 उप्पएवि णहङ्गणे वे वि गय णं सिय-अहिसिद्धणे मत्त गय ॥ ९

10. 1 PS गवण. 2 PS इट्ट. 3 P सालयहु, S सालयहो, A सालयहं. 4 PS रयणी वराउ. 5 A °दीवन्तराहं. 6 PS लेहु दिण्णु. 7 A विज्जाहराहं. 8 A सरु. 9 PS पुसन्तिर्यए.

11. 1 PS चक्कवेण. 2 PS मयरङ्गवेण, A रङ्गए. 3 PS ए कंदति. 4 PS करुणं. 5 PS महु. 6 P परिअत्तेवि, S परिभत्तिवि. 7 PS सवभाव.

[१०] १ राजी[व]-पुण्डरीकौ पुत्रौ. २ केनापि न दृष्टः. ३ विलम्बम्.

[११] १ शब्दं कुर्वाणाः. २ धावन्ती.

गिविसेण पत्त अञ्जणहें भवणु
गउ पहसिउ अब्भन्तरेँ पइहु
'परिपुण्णं मणोरह अञ्जु देवि
५ तं गिसुण्णेवि भणइ वसन्तमाल
'भव-भव-संचिय-दुह-भायणीएँ
तो किं^१ वेयारहि' रुअइ जाव
महुरक्खर विणयालाव लिन्तुं
पछङ्कं चडिउ करे लेवि देवि

[१२]

पच्छण्णु 'होवि थिउ कहि मि पवणु ॥ १
पणवेप्पिणु पुणु आगमणु सिद्धु ॥ २
हउं आयउं वाउकुमारु लेवि' ॥ ३
थोरंसु-सित्त-थण-अन्तराल ॥ ४
एवद्धु पुण्णु जइ अञ्जणाएँ ॥ ५
सयमेव कुमारु पइहु ताव ॥ ६
आणन्दु सोक्खु सोहग्गु दिन्तु ॥ ७
विहसन्त-रमेन्तइ थियइ वे वि ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

१० सइं भुवैहिं परोप्परु लिन्ताइँ सरहसु आलिङ्गणु दिन्ताइँ ।
णीसन्धि-गुणेणं ण णायाइँ^{१४} 'दोणिण वि एँकं पिव जायाइँ ॥ ९

*

इय रामएवचरिए घणञ्जयासिय-सयम्भुएव-कए ।
'पव ण ज्ञ णा विवा हो' अट्टारहमं इमं पवं ॥

*

१५ [१९. एगुणवीसमो संधि]

पच्छिम-पहरें पहञ्जणेंण आउच्छियं पिय पवसन्तएँण ।
'तं^१ मरुसेज्जहि मिगर्णयणि जं मइँ अवहत्थिय भेन्तएँण' ॥

[१]

जन्तएण आउच्छियं जं परमेसरी ।

२० थिय विसर्पण हेट्टामुह अञ्जणसुन्दरी ॥ १

कर मँउलिकरेप्पिणु विण्णवइ 'रँयसँलहें गन्धु जइ संभवइ ॥ २
तो उत्तरु काइँ देमि जणहें ण वि सुज्जइ एउ मज्झु नणहें' ॥ ३

12. 1 P S अंजणहो. 2 A होह. 3 P records a variant 'तव पुण्ण', A तउ सुहल. 4 P S आइउ. 5 A 'भव'. 6 P corrects to 'भायणाहें. 7 P corrects to अंजणाहें. 8 P किं ण, S किं पि. 9 P S वियारहि. 10 P S दंतु. 11 P S 'रवंतइ. 12 A अएहि. 13 A 'गुणे णायाइँ. 14 P S विणिण. 15 P S एकमिव, A इकं पिव. 16 P S अट्टारसमं.

1. 1 S आउच्छिय. 2 A जं पि वसंतएँण. 3 P तंमारुसेज्जे, S तंमारसेज्जे. 4 P S मिगणयणे. 5 P जंतएण. 6 A परमेसरि. 7 P S पसण. 8 A अंजणसुंदरि. 9 P रइ-सलहि, S रइसलहि.

[१] १ क्षमां कुरु. २ अज्ञानेन. ३ बद्धइस्ती. ४ रजसलायाः.

चित्तेण तेण सुँपरिद्वेवेवि	कङ्कणु अहिणाणु समेखवेवि ॥ ४
गड णरवइ सहुँ मित्तेण तहिँ	माणसरें दूसावासु जाहिँ ॥ ५
गुरुहार हूअ एत्तहें वि सइ	कोक्कावेवि पभणँइ 'केउमइ ॥ ६
'एउ काई कम्मु पई आर्यँरिउ	णिम्मलु महिन्द-कुलु धूसरिउ ॥ ७
दुवार-वइरि-विणिवारहों	मुहु मइलिउ सुअहों महाराहों ॥ ८
तं सुँगेवि वसंतमाल चवइ	'सुविणे' वि कलङ्कु ण संभवइ ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

इमुँ कङ्कणु इमुँ परिहणँउ इमुँ कञ्चीदासु पहञ्जणहों ।
 णं तो का 'वि परिक्ख करें परिसुज्झहुँ जेणँ मज्जेँ जणहों ॥ १०

[२]

तं णिसुणेंवि वेवन्ति समुट्ठिय अँप्पुणु ।
 वे वि ताउ कसघाएँहिँ हयउ पुणुँप्पुणु ॥ १

'किं जारहों णाहिँ सुवणुणु घरें	जेँ कडउ घडावेवि लुहइ करें ॥ २
अणुणु वि एत्तिउ सोहग्गु कउ	जेँ कङ्कणु देइ कुमार तउ' ॥ ३
कडुअक्खर-पहर-भयाउरउ	संजायउ वे वि णिरुत्तरउ ॥ ४
हँकरेंवि पभणिउ कूर-भडु	'हय जोत्तें महारहँ-वीदें चडु ॥ ५
एयउ दुट्टउ अवलक्खणउ	ससि-धवलामल-कुल-लञ्छणउ ॥ ६
माहिन्दपुरहों दूरन्तरेँण	परिधिर्वेवि आउ सहुँ रहवरेंण ॥ ७
जिह मुअहुँ ण आवइ वत्त महु'	तं णिसुणेंवि सन्दणु जुत्तु लहु ॥ ८
गउ वे वि चडावेवि णवर तहिँ	सामिणि-केरउ आएसु जाहिँ ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

णयरहों देँरें वरन्तरेँण अञ्जण रुवन्ति ओआरिया ।
 'माएँ खमेज्जहि जासि हउँ' सहुँ धाहएँ पुणु जोक्कारिया ॥ १०

10 A तं परिच्छिदेवि. 11 A समुल्लविति. 12 PS पभणिय, A पभणइ. 13 A संबरिउ.
 14 PS णिसुणेवि. 15 PS सिविणए. 16 PS एउ. 17 PS परिहाणउं, A परिहणउं.
 18 PS किं वि. 19 PS जेम.

2. 1 A अप्पणु. 2 PS पुणु वि पुणु. 3 PS A हकारिवि. 4 PS महारहे. 5 PS दूरत्त-
 णेण. 6 A परिधिवि. 7 PS A चडाविति. 8 PS दूरवंतरेण. 9 A रुअति.

५ पर्यायोक्त्य. ६ सु(श्च)श्रु.
 पद० चरि० 20

[३]

कूर-वीरें परिअत्तएँ रवि अत्थन्तओ ।

अञ्जणाएँ केरउ दुक्खु वं असहन्तओ ॥ १

- भीसण-रयणिहिं भीसण अँडइ खाइ व गिलइ व उवरिं व पँडइ ॥ २
 ५ भिन्भिंयइ व भिन्नारी-रवेहिं रुवइ व सिव-सदेहिं रउरवेहिं ॥ ३
 पुप्फुवइ व फणि-फुक्कारएँहिं बुक्कइ व पँमय-बुक्कारएँहिं ॥ ४
 सा दुक्खु दुक्खु परियलिय गिसि दिणयेरेंण पसाहिय पुव्व-दिसि ॥ ५
 गइयउ णिय-णयरु पराइयउ अग्गएँ पडिहारु पधाइयउ ॥ ६
 'परमेसर आइय मिग-णयण अञ्जणसुन्दरि सुन्दर-वयण' ॥ ७
 ११ तं सुणेंवि जाय दिहि णरवरहों 'लहुँ पट्टणें हट्ट-सोह करहों ॥ ८
 उब्भहों मणि-कञ्चण-तोरणइँ वर-वेसउ लेन्तु पसाहणइँ ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

सख पसाहहों मत्त गय

पल्लणहों पवर तुरङ्ग-थउ ।

(जय-)मङ्गल-तूरइँ आहणहों

सवडम्मुह जन्तु असेस भड' ॥ १०

[४]

भणेंवि एम पडिपुच्छिउ पुणु वद्धावओ ।

'कइ तुरङ्ग कइ रहवैर को बोलावओ' ॥ १

- पडिहारु पवोच्छिउ अतुल-वल्लु 'णउ को वि सहाउ ण किं पि वल्लु ॥ २
 अञ्जण वसन्तमालाएँ सहँ आइय पर एत्तिउ कहिउ महु ॥ ३
 ११ एकएँ अंसुअ-जल-सित्त-थण दीसइ गुरुहार विसणण-मण' ॥ ४
 तं णिसुणेंवि थिउ हेड्डामुहउ णं णरवइ सिरें वजेण हउ ॥ ५
 'दुस्तील दुट्ट मं पइसरउ विणु खेवें णयरहों णीसरउ' ॥ ६
 पभणइ आणन्दु मन्ति सुँर्चवि 'अपरिक्खिउ किज्जइ कज्ज ण वि ॥ ७
 सासुअउ होन्ति विरुआरियउ महसइहें वि' अवगुण-नारियँउ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

सुकइ-कहहों जिह खल-मइउ

हिम-वइलियउ कर्मलिणिहिं जिह ।

'होन्ति सहावें वइरिणिउ

णिय-सुण्हहँ खल-सासुअउ तिह ॥ ९

3. 1 P S A अत्यतउ. 2 P S वि. 3 P S A असहंतउ. 4 P अडइँ corrected to अडइ, S अडइँ, A अडइ व. 5 P पडइँ corrected to पडइ, S पडइँ, A पडइ वी. 6 P S विंनियइ. 7 A वहु 8 A पल्लणहु. 9 P 'तुडइँ.

4. 1 S missing. 2 P S 'रहषय. 3 P corrects to मेलावउ, S बोलावउ. 4 S सुववि, A सुणेवि. 5 A मि. 6 P S 'कारियउ. 7 P कवळणिहुँ, S कवळणिहु. 8 S हुँवि- 9 P S 'सुण्हहुँ. 10 P A खल्ल.

[३] १ अटन्या (?). २ मरकट-पूत्कारौ (?).

[४] १ सुववववव.

D

[५]

सासुआण सुण्हाण जणे सुपसिद्धइ ।

एकमेक-वइराइँ अणाइ-णिवद्धइ ॥ १

भत्तारु भणेसइ जं दिवसु	विरुआरी होसइ तं दिवसु' ॥ २
वयणेण तेण मन्तिहेँ तणेण	आरुहु पसण्णकित्ति मणेण ॥ ३
'किं कन्तएँ षोह-विहूणियँएँ	किं कित्तिएँ वइरिहिंँ जाणियँएँ ॥ ४
किं सु-कहएँ णिरलङ्कारियँएँ	किं घीयँएँ लञ्छण-नारियँएँ ॥ ५
घरेँ अञ्जण समरँङ्गणेँ पवणु	गठभहोँ संवन्धु एत्थु कवणु' ॥ ६
तं णिसुणेँवि णरेँण णिवारियउ	पडहउ देप्पिणु णीसारियउ ॥ ७
वणु गम्पि पइट्टउ भीसणउ	धाहाविउ पहणेँवि अप्पणउ ॥ ८
'हा 'विहि हा काइँ कियन्त किउ	णिहि दरिसेँवि लोयण-जुयल्लु हिउँ' ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

विहि मि कल्लुण कन्दन्तियहिँ वणेँ दुक्खेँ को व ण पेळियउ ।
सच्छन्देहिँ चरन्तएँहिँ हरिणेँहिँ वि 'दोवउ मेळियउ ॥ १०

[६]

घारवार सोआउर रोवइ अञ्जणा ।

'का वि णाहिँँ मइँ जेही दुक्खहँँ भार्यणा ॥ १

सासुअएँ हयासएँ परिहविय	हा माएँ पइँ वि णउ संथविय ॥ २
हा भाइ-जणेरहोँ णिट्ठरहोँ	णीसारिय कह रुयन्ति पुरहोँ ॥ ३
कुलहर-'पइहरहि मि दइयहु मि	पूरन्तु मणोरह सबहु मि' ॥ ४
गंभेसरि जउ जउ संचरइ	तउ तउ रुहिरहोँ छिल्लरु भरइ ॥ ५
तिस-भुक्ख-किलामिय चत्त-सुह	गय तेत्थु जेत्थु पलियँङ्क-गुह ॥ ६
तहिँ दिहु महारिसि सुद्धमइ	णामेण भडारउ अमियगइ ॥ ७
अत्तारवण-तावेँ तावियउ	छुँडु जेँ छुँडु जोगुँ खम्माविथँउ ॥ ८
तहिँ अवसरें वे वि पट्ठकियउ	णं दुक्ख-किलेँसँहिँ मुक्कियउ ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

चलण णवेप्पिणु मुणिवरहोँ अञ्जण विण्णवइ लुहन्ति सुहु ।

'अण्ण-भवन्तरेँ काइँ मइँ किउ दुक्किउ जेँ अणुहवमि दुहु' ॥ १०

5. 1 P S 'याए. 2 P सवरंगणे. 3 P S हउ. 4 P S चरंतेहि. 5 P दोहउ, S दुहो.
6. 1 A अजण. 2 P णहिँ, S A णाहि. 3 P महि. 4 S A भायण. 5 S मइ. 6 P S
'पइहरविहि दइवहु मि. 7 P रुहेरुहो, S रुहेरुहे. 8 P S परिअंकु. 9 P S आतावण'. 10 P S
सुद्ध सुद्ध जे. 11 P A जोगु, S जोगु. 12 P S A खमाविथउ. 13 P S 'किलेसहो. 14 A अं.

[५] १ मन्त्री (?). २ दर्जा.

[६] १ अतिक्रमलाक्षी.

[७]

पुणु वसन्तमालाए वुत्तु 'णउ तेरउ ।

एउ सवु फलु एयहोँ गव्भहोँ केरउ' ॥ १

- तं णिसुणोँवि विगय-राउ भणइ 'एँउ गव्भहोँ दोसु ण संभवइ' ॥ २
 १ जइ घोसइ 'होसइ तणउ तउ एँहु चरिमँ-देहु रणोँ लद्ध-जउ ॥ ३
 पइँ पुव्व-भवन्तरोँ सइँ करेण जिण-पडिम सवत्तिहँ मच्छरेण ॥ ४
 परिघित्त पत्त 'तं एहु दुहु एवहिँ पावेसहि सयल-सुहु' ॥ ५
 गउ एम भणेप्पिणु अमियगइ ताणन्तरोँ दुक्कु मयाहिवइ ॥ ६
 विहुणिय-त्तणु दूरुग्गिणण-कमु सणि असणि णाँइँ जमु काल-समु ॥ ७
 ११ कुञ्जर-सिर-रुहिरारुण-णहरु कीलाल-सित्त-केसर-पसर ॥ ८
 अइ-वियड-दाढ-फाडिय-वयणु रत्तुप्पल-गुञ्ज-सरिस-णयणु ॥ ९
 खय-सायर-रवँ-गम्भीर-गिरु लङ्गूल-दण्ड-कण्डुइय-सिरु ॥ १०

॥ घत्ता ॥

- तं पेक्खेँवि हरिणाहिवइ अञ्जण स-मुच्छ महियल्लेँ पडइ ।
 ११ विज्जा-पाणोँएँ उप्पएँवि आयासेँ वसन्तमाल रडइ ॥ ११

[८]

'हा समीर पवणञ्जय अणिल पहङ्गाणा ।

हरि-कियन्त-दन्तन्तरोँ वट्टइ अञ्जणाँ ॥ १

- हा कम्मु काँइँ किउ केउमइ खल्लेँ मुइय लहेसहि कवण गइ ॥ २
 ११ हा ताय महिन्द मइन्दु धरोँ सुँ-पसणकित्ति पडिरक्ख करेँ ॥ ३
 हा मायरि तुहु मि ण संथवहि मुच्छाविय दुहिय समुत्थर्वहि ॥ ४
 गन्धवहोँ देवहोँ दाणवहोँ विज्जाहर-किण्णर-माणवहोँ ॥ ५
 जक्खहोँ रक्खहोँ रक्खहोँ सँहिय णं तो पञ्चाणणेण गहियँ ॥ ६
 तं णिसुणोँवि गन्धवाहिवइ रणोँ दुज्जउ पर-उवयार-मइ ॥ ७
 ११ मणिचूडु रयणचूडहँ दइउ पञ्चाणणु जेत्थु तेत्थु अइउ ॥ ८
 अँट्ठावउ सावउ होवि थिउ हरि पाराउट्टउ तेण किउ ॥ ९

7. 1 A तउ तणउ. 2 A चरम°. 3 A ते. 4 A कालदुक्कालसमु. 5 A 'पुंजगुजणयणु.
 6 P S °सरि°. 7 S णंगूल°. 8 A विज्जापाण.

8. 1 पहंजण. 2 A अँजण. 3 S A काँइँ कंमु. 4 P सुमुच्छहहि, S समुच्छवहिँ, A समु-
 ट्ठवहि. 5 A वहिय. 6 P S रयणचूडहि, A रयणचूडहो.

[७] १ आत्मीपीठात् (?) गृह्याइणे निक्षिप्ता. २ रुधिर.

[८] १ हे भ्राता. २ न संवोधयसि. ३ भो राक्षसयुक्ताः राक्षसाः (?). ४ सखी. ५ अष्ट
 पदः श्रापदो बभूव.

॥ घत्ता ॥

तावैहिं गयणहों ओअरेंवि अञ्जणहें वसन्तमाल मिलिय ।
'इहुँ अट्ठावड होन्तु ण वि ता वट्ठइ(?)आसि माएँ गिलिय' ॥ १०

[९]

एम बोळ किर विहि मि परोप्परु जावैहिं ।

'गीड गेउं गन्धर्वे मणहरु तावैहिं ॥ १

तं णिसुणेंवि परिओसिय णिय-मणें(?) 'पच्छण्णु को वि सुहि वसइ वणें ॥ २
असमाहि-मरणु जें णासियउ अण्णु वि गन्धवु पयासियउ' ॥ ३
अवरोप्परु एम चवन्तियहुँ पलियङ्क-गुहाहिं अच्छन्तियहुँ ॥ ४
माहवमासहों वैहुलट्टमिणें रयणिहें पच्छिम-पहरद्धे 'थिएँ ॥ ५
णक्खत्ते सवणें उप्पण्णु सुउ हल-कमल-कुलिस-झस-कैमल-जुउ ॥ ६
चक्कडुस-कुम्म-सङ्घ-सहिउ सुह-लक्खणु अवलक्खण-रहिउ ॥ ७
ताणन्तेरें पर-वल-णिम्महेंण पंडिसूरें सूर-सम-प्पहेंण ॥ ८
णहें जन्तें वे वि णियच्छियउ ओअरेंवि विमाणहों पुच्छियउ ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

'काहिं जायउ काहिं वद्धियउ कहीं धीयउ कहीं कुलउत्तियउ ।
कसु केरउ एवहुँ दुहु वणें अच्छहों जेण रुअन्तियउ' ॥ १०

[१०]

पुणु वसन्तमालाएँ पडुत्तरु दिज्जइ ।

णिरवसेसु तहों णिय-वित्तन्तु काहिज्जइ ॥ १

'अञ्जणसुन्दरि णामेण इमं सइ सुद्ध मुद्ध जिह जिण-पडिम ॥ २
मणवेय-महाएविहें तण्यं जइ मुणहों महिन्दु तेण जणियं ॥ ३
पायउ पसण्णकित्तिहें भइणि मणहर पवणज्जयाहों धरिणि' ॥ ४
विज्जाहरु तं णिसुणेंवि वयणु पभणइ वाहम्भ-भरिय-णयणु ॥ ५
'हउँ माएँ महिन्दहों मेहुणउ सु-पसण्णकित्ति महु भार्यणउ ॥ ६
तउँ होमि सहोयरु माउलउ पडिसूरु हणूरुह-रौउलउ' ॥ ७

7 P S जइ यहे.

9. 1 P S गीउ. 2 P वहुलट्टमीअ, S घवलट्टमिया, A वहुलट्टमिणें. 3 P S यिय, 4 P S वद्धियउ. 5 P missing. 6 P S एवहु.

10. 1 A इमा. 2 P S तणिय, A तणिया. 3 A सुणहुं. 4 A जणिया. 5 P S भायणउं. 6 S तं.

[९] १ जिनोके गीतं गाइतम्. २ क्षेत्रे. ३ कृष्णाष्टमी. ४ करकमलयुग्मम्. ५ विद्याधरेण.

[१०] १ द्वीपस्य नामेदम्. २ राजा.

तं गिसुणेंवि जाणेंवि सरेंवि गुणु
जं लइउ आसि पुण्णेहिं विणु

अस्तिहु तेहिं ता रुणु पुणु ॥ ८
तं दिणु 'विहिंहें णं सोर्य-रिणु ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

सैरहसुं सौइउ देन्तएँहिं
अंसु पर्णालें णीसरइ

जं एकमेहु आवीलियउ ।
णं कळणु महारसु पीलियउ ॥ १०

[११]

दुक्खु दुक्खु साहारेंवि णयण लुहावेंवि ।

माउलेण 'णिय णियय-विमाणें चढावेंवि ॥ १

सुर-करिवर-कुम्भत्थल-थणेंहें
१० णीसरिउ वालु अइ-दुल्ललिउ
मारुइ देवत्ति णिवडिउ इल्लहें
उच्चाएँवि णिउ विज्जाहरेंहिं
अञ्जणहें समपियउ जाय दिहि
णिय-पुरु पइसरेंवि णरवरेंण

गयणङ्गणें जन्तिहें अञ्जणहें ॥ २
णं णहयल-सिरिहें गब्भु गलिउ ॥ ३
णं विज्जु-पुञ्जु उप्परि सिल्लहें ॥ ४
णं जम्मणें जिणवरु सुरवरेंहिं ॥ ५
णं णट्ठु पडीवउ लंहु णिहि ॥ ६
जम्मोच्छउ किउ पँडिदिणयरेंण ॥ ७

१६

॥ घत्ता ॥

'सुन्दरु' जगें सुन्दरु भणेंवि "सिरिसइल्लु' सिलायल्लु चुणु णिउ ।
हणुरुह-दीवें पवड्डियउ 'हणुवन्तु' णामु तें तासुं किउ ॥ ८

[१२]

एत्तहे वि खर-दूसण मेलावेप्पिणु ।

वरुणहों रावणहो वि सन्धि करेप्पिणु ॥ १

२१

णिय-णयरु पईसइ जाव मरु
पेक्खेप्पिणु पुच्छिय का वि तिय
तं गिसुणेंवि बुच्चइ वालियएँ

णीसुणु ताम णिय-घरिणि-घरु ॥ २
'कहिं अञ्जणसुन्दरि पाण-पिय' ॥ ३
'णव-रम्म-गवभ-सोमालियएँ ॥ ४

7 P S अतिहु तेण ता रुणु पुणु. 8 P S लइयउ, A लयउ. 9 A विसहि. 10 The Ghattā is missing in A 11 P सहरसु. 12 S पळणें.

11. 1 P संहारिवि, S सहारिवि, A साहारिवि. 2 P S A चढाविवि. 3 A °यणाहे. 4 A अंजणाहे. 5 A इडत्ति. 6 S सिल्लहिं. 7 P S जम्मण. 8 A णट्ठ. 9 A लहु. 10 P S हणुवन्तु. 11 P S णाउ, S नामु. 12 A तहो तेण.

12. 1 wanting A. 2 P S A मेलावेप्पिणु. 3 This half is metrically defective by two moras.

३ अत्यन्तम्. ४ शोकक्रणम्. ५ आलिङ्गनम्.

[११] १ नीता. २ चपल. ३ प्रतिसर्येण. ४ श्रीशैलं नाम.

[१२] १ पवनंजयः.

किर गड्भु भणेंवि पर-गरवरहों
तं सुणेंवि समीरणु पीसरिउ
गडं तेथु जेत्यु तं सासुरउ
पिय इड्ड ण दिड्ड णवर तहि मि
परियेंत्तिय पहसियाँइ-सयण

केउमइएँ घळियँ कुलहरहों ॥ ५
अणुसरिसेंहँ वयसेंहँ परियँरिउ ॥ ६
किर दरिसावेसइ साँ सुँरउ ॥ ७
असहन्तु पहज्जणु गउ कहि मि ॥ ८
दुक्खाउर ओहुळिय-वयण ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

‘एम भणेज्जहु केउमइ
विरह-दवाणल-दीवियउ

पूरन्तु मणोरह माएँ तउ ।
पवणज्जय-पायवुँ खयहों गउ’ ॥ १०

[१३]

दुक्खु दुक्खु परियत्तिय सयल वि संज्जणा ।

गय रुयन्त णिय-णिलयहों उम्मण-दुम्मणा ॥ १

पवणज्जओ वि पडिवक्ख-खउ
पुच्छइ ‘अहों सरवर दिड्ड धण
अहों रायहंस हंसाहिवइ
अहों दीहर-णहर मयाहिवइ
अहों कुम्भि कुम्भ-सारिच्छ-थण
अहों अहों असोय पल्लविय-पाणि
अहों रुन्द चन्द चन्दाणणिय
अहों सिहि कलाव-सण्णिह-चिहुर

काणणु पइसरइ विसाय-रउ ॥ २
रत्तुप्पल-दल-कोमल-चलण ॥ ३
कहें कहि मि दिड्ड जइ हंस-गइ ॥ ४
कहें कहि मि णियम्भिणि दिड्ड जइ ॥ ५ ॥
केत्तहें वि दिड्ड सइ सुद्ध-मण ॥ ६
कहिँ गय परहुँएँ ‘परहुँय-वाणि ॥ ७
मिग कहि मि दिड्ड मिग-लोयणिय ॥ ८
ण णिहालिय कहि मि विरह-विहुर’ ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

एम भवन्तें विउल्लें वणें
सासय-पुँर-परमेसरेंण

णग्गोह-महादुमु दिड्डु किह ।
णिकखवणें पयागु जिणेण जिह ॥ १०

[१४]

तं णिएवि वड-पायवुँ अण्णु विँ सरवरु ।

कालमेहु णामेण खसाविउ गयवरु ॥ १

4 A घळिउ. 5 P परिगरिउ. 6 This and the following line are missing in A.
7 S पहसिय आइ. 8 A पायउ.

13. 1 P A सज्जण. 2 A रुयंति. 3 A ०णिलयहुँ. 4 P A ०दुम्मण. 5 S परहुँय, 4
परहुँय. 6 A परहुँय?, S रहुँय?. 7 A विडल. 8 P S ०पुरवर.

14. 1 S A पायउ. 2 A मि.

१ मित्रैः. ३ भजनी. ४ कामभोगं (गं). ५ व्याघटितः. ६ वृक्षः.

[१३] १ कोकिलास्वराः (?).

‘जं सयल-काल कण्णारियउ
आलाणं-खम्भे जं आलियउ
तं सयंलु खम्भेज्जहि कुम्भि महु’
‘जइ पत्त वत्त कन्तहे तणिय
जइ धई पुणु एह ण हूय दिहि
थिउ मउणु लएवि णराहिवइ
सच्छन्दु गइन्दु वि संचरइ
पडिरेक्खइ पासु ण मुअइ किह

अङ्कुस-खर-पहर-वियारियउ ॥ २
जं सङ्गलं-णियलहिं णियलियउ ॥ ३
‘तहिं पच्चक्खाणउ लइउ लहु ॥ ४
तो णउ णिवित्ति गइ एत्तडिय ॥ ५
तो एत्थु मज्झु सण्णास-विहि’ ॥ ६
झायन्तु सिद्धि जिह परम-जइ ॥ ७
सामिय-सम्माणु ण वीसरइ ॥ ८
भव-भव-किउ सुक्किय-कम्मु जिह ॥ ९
॥ वत्ता ॥

10 ताम रुअन्ते पहासिएण अक्खिउ जणणिहे वुण्णाणणेहे ।
‘एउ ण जाणहुं कहि मि गउ मरुएउ विओएं अङ्गणेहे’ ॥ १०

[१५]

तं णिसुणेवि सब्झिय-पसरिय-वेयणा ।

पवण-जणणि मुच्छविय थिय अच्चेयणा ॥ १

15 पव्वालिय हरियन्दण-रसेण उज्जीविय कह वि पुण्ण-वसेण ॥ २
‘हा पुत्त पुत्त दक्खवहि मुहु हा पुत्त पुत्त कहिं गयउ तुहुं ॥ ३
हा पुत्त आउ महु कमेहिं पडुं हा पुत्त पुत्त रहगएहिं चडुं ॥ ४
हा पुत्त पुत्त उववणेहिं भमु हा पुत्त पुत्त झेन्दुएहिं रमु ॥ ५
हा पुत्त पुत्त अत्थाणु करे हा पुत्त महाहवे वरुणु घरे ॥ ६
20 हा बहुएं बहुएं मइ भन्तियएं तुहुं घल्लिय अपरिक्खन्तियएं ॥ ७
पल्हाएं धीरिय ‘लुहहि मुहुं णिक्कारणे रोवहि काइ तुहुं ॥ ८
हउं कन्ते गवेसमि तुव तणउ इमुं मेइणि-मण्डलु केत्तडउ’ ॥ ९

॥ वत्ता ॥

एम भणेवि णराहिवेण उवयारु करेवि सासेणहरहुं ।
25 उभय-सेदि-विणिवासियहुं पडुविय लेह विजाहरहुं ॥ १०

३ P S आलाणे. ४ P S संकल°. ५ P वयणु. ६ P S वे. ७ S A गय. ८ P वेइ, ९ वइ,
A पइ. ९ P S पुण. १० P S A गयंहु. ११ P S °किय. १२ P S जाणहु, A जाणहं.

15. 1 A सव्वंणिउ. 2 A °वेयण. ३ P S गयणिच्चेयणा, A थिय अच्चेयण. ४ S पुण्णहो.
५ P पइ. ६ P चइ. ७ P झेन्दुएहि, S झिन्दुएहि, A झिन्दुएहि. ८ P S A मुहुं. ९ P S गवेसउ.
१० P S एउ. ११ P S सासणहरहं. १२ P S विजाहरहं.

[१६]

एक्कु जोहु संपेसिड पासु दसासहो ।

अक्क-सक्क-तइलोक-चक्क-संतासहो ॥ १

अवरेक्कु विहि मि खर-दूसणहुँ	पायाललङ्क-परिभूसणहुँ ॥ २	
अवरेक्कु कइज्जय-पत्थिवहोँ	सुग्गीवहोँ किक्किन्धाधिवहोँ ॥ ३	5
अवरेक्कु किक्कपुर-राणाहुँ	णल-णीलहुँ पमय-पहाणाहुँ ॥ ४	
अवरेक्कु महिन्द-गराहिवहोँ	तिकलिङ्क-पहाणहोँ पत्थिवहोँ ॥ ५	
अवरेक्कु धवल-णिम्मल-कुलहोँ	पडिसूरहोँ अञ्जण-माउलहोँ ॥ ६	
दूवत्तए पत्तए गीढ-भय	हणुवन्तहोँ मायरि मुच्छ गय ॥ ७	
अहिसिच्चिय सीयल-चन्दणेंण	पड वाइय वर-कामिणि-जणेंण ॥ ८	10
आसासिय सुन्दरि पवण-पिय	णं थिय तुहिणाहय कमल-सिय ॥ ९	

॥ घत्ता ॥

ताम 'विधीरियं माउलेंण 'मा माएँ विसूरउ करि मणहोँ ।
सिद्धहोँ सासय-सिद्धि जिह तिह पइँ दक्खवमि समीरणहोँ' ॥ १०

[१७]

पुणु पुणो वि धीरेप्पिणु अञ्जणसुन्दरि ।

णिय-विमाणें आरुहु णराहिव-केसरि ॥ १

गउ तेत्तहें जेत्तहें केउमइ	अणुणु वि पत्हाय-णराहिवइ ॥ २	
णरवर-विन्दाइँ असेसाइँ	'मेल्लेप्पिणु गयइँ गवेसाइँ ॥ ३	
तं भूरवाउडइँ दुक्काइँ	घण-उलइँ व थाणहोँ चुक्काइँ ॥ ४	20
पवणञ्जउ जहिँ आरुहेंवि गउ	सो कालमेहु वणें दिहु गउ ॥ ५	
उद्धाउउ उँकरु उव्वयणु	तण्डविंय-कणुणु तम्मिर-णयणु ॥ ६	
तं पाराउट्टउ करेंवि वल्लु	गउ तहिँ जें पडीवउ अतुल-वल्लु ॥ ७	
गणियारिउँ ढोइय वसिकियउ	णव-णलिणि-सण्डें भमरु व थियउ ॥ ८	25
किङ्करेंहिँ गवेसन्तेहिँ वणें	लक्खिखउ वेल्लहलें लया-भवणें ॥ ९	
जोकारिउ विज्जाहर-सएँहिँ	जिह जिणवरु सुरेंहिँ समागएँहिँ ॥ १०	

16. 1 PS °दूसणाहं. 2 PS °परिभूसणाहं. 3 S किक्कपुर°. 4 PS अवरेक्क. 5 PS °कुलणिम्मलहो. 6 A दुव्वत्तए. 7 P हणुअंतदो. 8 A विधीरिय. 9 PS पहंजणहो.

17. 1 A °वंदाइँ. 2 PA मेल्लेप्पिणु, S मेल्लेप्पिणु. 3 S सो उकरवयणु. 4 S तंहुविअय°. 5 PS गणियारि पढोइय. 6 PS सइँ. 7 PS वि. 8 PS वेल्लहल.

[१६] १ विशेषेण धीरिता.

[१७] १ मेलापकं कृत्वा. २ हस्तिनी.

पउ० चरि० 21

॥ घत्ता ॥

मउणु लएवि परिट्टियउ णउ चवइ ण चलइ झाण-परु ।
जाय भन्ति मणें संबहु मि 'कट्टमउ किण्णं गिम्मविउ णरु' ॥ ११

[१८]

५ पुणु सिलोउ अवणीयल्ले लिहिउ स-हत्थेण ।
'अञ्जणाएँ मुइयाँ मरमि परमत्थेण ॥ १

जीवन्तिहें गिसुणामि वत्त जइ तो वोळमि लइ एत्तडिय गइ' ॥ २
तं गिसुणेंवि हणुरुह-राणएँण वज्जरियं वत्त परिजाणएँण ॥ ३
तामरंस-व्हास-सरिसाणणउ विणिण मि वसन्तमालञ्जणउ ॥ ४
१० जिह उभय-पुरहुँ परिघल्लियउ जिहँ वणें भमियउ एक्कल्लियउ ॥ ५
जिह हरिवरेण उवसग्गु किउ अट्टावएण जिहँ उवसमिउ ॥ ६
जिह लद्धु पुत्तु भूसँणु इल्लेँ जिह णहें गिज्जन्तु पडिउ सिल्लेँ ॥ ७
सिरिसँइल्लु णारँ हणुवन्तु जिह वित्तन्तु असेसु वि कहिउ तिह ॥ ८
तं वयणु सुणेवि समुट्टियउ पडिसुरें गिय-णयरहों गियउ ॥ ९

१५

॥ घत्ता ॥

मिलिउ पहञ्जणु अञ्जणहों वेणिण मि गिय-कहउ कहन्ताइँ ।
हणुरुह-दीवें परिट्टियइँ थिरु रज्जु सँ इँ भु ज्जन्ताइँ ॥ १०

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[२०. वीसमो संधि]

वद्धन्तउ पावणि भड-चूडामणि जाव जुवाण-भावें चडइ ।
२० तहिँ अवसरें रावणु सुर-संतावणु रणउहें वरुणहों अविभडइ ॥

[१]

दूआगमणें कोउ संवज्जइ सइँ सरहसु दसासु सण्णज्जइ ॥ १
परिवेदिउ रयणियर-सहासँहिँ पेसिय सौसणहर चउपासँहिँ ॥ २
खर-दूसण-सुग्गीव-णरिन्दहुँ णल-णीलहुँ माहिन्द-महिन्दहुँ ॥ ३

१ P S सो णवरु, A ज्ञाण यरु. 10 A सव्वह. 11 P S किच्च, किंत.

18. 1 P S धरणिणले. 2 A मुइयए मरामि. 3 P S जीवन्तिय. 4 P S वज्जरिउ. 5 P S परिजाणियण. 6 A तामरिसं. 7 A पुरहं. 8 A जिम. 9 S जं, 10 P S मूसण. 11 P S सिरिसयल्लु. 12 P सह, S सयं.

1. 1 P S चद्धंतउ. 2 P S दूआगमेण.

[१] १ हव्वन्तः. २ दूताः.

पल्हायहों पडिदिणयर-पर्वणहुँ जाणेंवि समरु वरुण-दहवर्यणहुँ ॥ ४
 मारुइ सयण-जयासाजुरेहिँ बुच्चइ पवणञ्जय-पडिसुरेहिँ ॥ ५
 'वच्छ वच्छ परिपालहि मेइणि माणहि राय-लच्छि जिह कामिणि ॥ ६
 अम्हेहिँ रावण-आण करेवी पर-वल-जय-सिरि-वहुअ हरेवी ॥ ७
 तं णिसुणेंवि अरि-गिरि-सोदैमणि चलण णवेप्पिणु पभणंइ पावणि ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

'किं तुम्हे विरुञ्जहों अप्पुणु जुञ्जहों मइ हणुं वन्ते हुन्तएण ।
 पावन्ति वसुन्धर चन्द-दिवायर किं किरणोहें सन्तएण' ॥ ९

[२]

भणइ समीरणु 'जयसिरि-लाहउ अज्जुं वि पुत्त ण पेक्खिउ आहउ ॥ १
 अज्जुं वि वालु केम तुहुँ जुञ्जहिँ अज्जुं वि बूह-भेउ णउ बुञ्जहिँ ॥ २
 तं णिसुणेवि कुविउ 'पवणञ्जइ 'वालु कुम्भि किं 'विडंवि ण भञ्जइ ॥ ३
 वालु सीहु किं करि ण विहाडइ किं वालग्गि ण डहइ महाडइ ॥ ४
 वालयन्दुं किं जणें ण मुणिज्जइ वालु भडारउ किं ण थुणिज्जइ ॥ ५
 वालु भुवञ्जमुं काइँ ण डङ्कइ वाल-रविहें तमोहु किं थक्कइ ॥ ६
 एम भणेवि 'पहञ्जणि-राणउं लङ्काणयरिहें दिण्णु पयाणउं ॥ ७
 दहि-अक्खय-जलं-मङ्गल-कलसहिँ णड-कइ-वन्दि-विप्पं-णिग्घोसहिँ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

हणुवन्तु स-साहणु परिओसिय-मणु एन्तुं दिट्ठु लङ्केसरेण ।
 छण-दिवसेँ वलन्तउ किरणं-फुरन्तउ तरुण-तरणि णं ससहरेंण ॥ ९

[३]

दूरहों 'जेँ तइलोक-भयावणु सिरु णावेंवि जोक्कारिउ रावणु ॥ १
 तेण वि सरहसेण सबङ्गिउ एन्तउ सामीरणि आलिङ्गिउ ॥ २

3 A पल्हायहुँ पडिदिणयरतणयहुँ. 4 P पवणहु, S तवणहु. 5 A चोछइ. 6 P तुम्ह, S तुम्हेहिँ, A तुम्हि. 7 The whole portion following तुम्हि wanting in A. 8 P हणुअन्ते, S हणुवन्ते, A wanting.

2. 1 The first two lines are wanting in A. 2 S अज. 3 P S अज. 4 A विडव. 5 S वालइहुँ. 6 S A भुयंगमु. 7 S पहंजणे, A पहंजणु. 8 P S A राणउं. 9 P S A पयाणउं. 10 A जय. 11 A °सेसहि. 12 P विप्प corrected to विद, S विद. 13 S किरणु.

3. 1 P S जे.

३ विद्युत्.

[२] १ हन्सन्त. २ वृक्षम्. ३ हन्सन्तम्. ४ आगच्छतु.

चुम्बेवि उँच्चोलिहिँ वइसारिउ
 'धणणउ पवणु जासु तुहुँ गन्दणु
 एम कुसल-पिय-महुरीलावेहिँ
 तं हणुवन्त-कुमारु पपुज्जेवि
 5 वेलन्धर-धरेँ मुक्क-पयाणउ
 कहि मि सम्बु-खर-दूसण-राणा
 कहि मि कुमुअ-सुगीवङ्गज्जय

वारचार पुणु साहुक्कारिउ ॥ ३
 भरहु जेम पुरएव्हों गन्दणु ॥ ४
 कङ्कण-कञ्चीदाम-कलवेहिँ ॥ ५
 वरुणहों उप्परि गँउ गलगज्जेवि ॥ ६
 थिउ वलु सरयम्भ-उल-समाणउ ॥ ७
 कहि मि हणुव-गल-णील-पहाणा ॥ ८
 णं थिय थडेहिँ मत्त महागय ॥ ९

॥ वत्ता ॥

10 रेहइ णिसियर-वलु वड्डिय-कलयलु थडेहिँ थडेहिँ आवासियउ ।
 णं दहमुह-केरउ विजय-जणेरउ पुणण-पुज्जु पुज्जेहिँ थियउ ॥ १०

[४]

तो एत्थन्तरेँ रणेँ णिकरुणहों
 'देव देव किं अच्छहिँ अविचलु
 चारहुँ तणउ वयणु णिसुणेप्पिणु
 15 मन्तिहिँ कणण-जाउ तहों दिज्जइ
 जेण धणउ समरङ्गणेँ वड्डिउ
 जेँ अट्टावउ गिरि उद्धरियउ
 जेण गिरत्थीकिउ णल-कुवरु
 तेण समाणु कवणु किर आहउ

चर-पुरिसेहिँ जाणाविउ वरुणहों ॥ १
 वेलन्धरेँ आवासिउ पर-वलु ॥ २
 वरुणु णराहिउ ओसारेप्पिणु ॥ ३
 'केर दसाणण-केरी किज्जइ ॥ ४
 तिजगविहूसणु वारणु वसिकिउ ॥ ५
 माहेसर-वँइ णरवइ धरियउ ॥ ६
 ससहरु सुरु कुवेरु पुरन्दरु ॥ ७
 केर करन्तहुँ कवणु पराहउ ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

22 तं णिसुणेवि दुद्धरु वरुणु धणुद्धरु पजलिउ कोव-हुवासणेण ।
 'जइयहुँ खर-दूसण जिय वेणिमि जिण तइउ काइँ किउ रावणेण' ॥ ९

[५]

एव भणेवि भुवणेँ जस-लुद्धउ
 25 करि-मयरासणु विप्फुरियाहरु
 ताडिय समर-भेरी उन्भिभय धय

सरहसु वरुणु राउ सण्णद्धउ ॥ १
 दारुण-णागपास-पहरण-करु ॥ २
 सारि-सज्ज किय मत्त महागय ॥ ३

2 P S अच्छोलिहिँ. 3 A °गुरुपवा. 4 P S कुसलु. 5 P तरालावहि. 6 S सइ. 7 P S
 वेलंधरे. 8 A मुक्क. 9 P S हणुअ°.

4. 1 P वरुण. 2 S तिजय°. 3 P रावणु. 4 A णराहिउ उद्धरियउ. 5 P करंतउ,
 S करंतहु. 6 P S °हुवासणेण. 7 P तइअहं, S तइयह. 8 P रावणेण.

5. 1 S भुवेणे, A भुवण.

[५] १ अंबारी.

हृय पक्खरिय पजोत्तिय सन्दण
पुण्डरीय-राजीव धणुद्धर
तोयावलि-तरङ्ग-त्रगलामुह
सञ्जा-गलगजिय-सञ्जावलि
जलकन्ताइ अणेय पधाइय
विरएवि गरुड-बूहु थिय जावैहिँ

णिग्गय वरुणहोँ केरा गन्दण ॥ ४
वेलाणल-कल्लोल-वसुन्धर ॥ ५
वेल्धर-सुवेल-वेलासुह ॥ ६
जालामुह-जलोहँ-जालावलि ॥ ७
सरहस आहव-भूमि पराइय ॥ ८
वइरिहिँ चाव-बूहु किउ तावैहिँ ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

अवरोप्परु वरियइँ मच्छर-भरियइँ दूरुघोसिय-कलयलइँ ।
रोमञ्च-विसइँ रणँ अन्भिइँ वे वि वरुण रावण-वलइँ ॥ १०

[६]

किय-अङ्गइँ उल्लालिय-खग्गइँ
गय-घड-घण-पासेइय-गत्तइँ
इन्दणील-णिसि-णिसिय-पसरइँ
उक्खय-करिकुम्भत्थल-सिहरइँ
पम्मुक्केकमेक-करवालइँ
गय-मय-णइ-पक्खालिय-घायइँ
ताव दसाणणु वरुणहोँ पुत्तैहिँ
केसरि जेम महाँगय-जूहहिँ

रावण-वरुण-वलइँ आलगइँ ॥ १
कण-चमर-मलयाणिल-पत्तइँ ॥ २
सूरकन्ति-दिणँ-लद्धावसरइँ ॥ ३
कट्टिय-असि-मुत्ताहल-णियरइँ ॥ ४
दस-दिसिवह-धाइय-कीलालइँ ॥ ५
णञ्जाविश-कवन्ध-संघायइँ ॥ ६
वेढिउ चन्दु जेम जीमुत्तैहिँ ॥ ७
जीउ जेम दुक्कम्म-समूहहिँ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

एकलउ रावणु भुवण-भयावणु भमइ अणन्तएँ वइरि-वल्ले । १०
स-णियम्बु स-कन्दरु णाँ महीहरु मँत्थिज्जन्तएँ उवहि-जल्ले ॥ ९

[७]

ताम वरुणु रावणहोँ वि भिञ्जेहिँ
हत्थ-पहत्थ-विहीसण-राएँहिँ
अङ्गय-सुग्गीव-सुसेणैहिँ
कुम्भयणण-खर-दूसण-वीरैहिँ
वेढिउ खत्त-धम्मु परिसेसेँवि

विहि-सुअ-सारण-मय-मारिञ्जेहिँ ॥ १
इन्दइ-घणवाहण-प्रहकाएँहिँ ॥ २
तार-तरङ्ग-रम्भ-विससेणैहिँ ॥ ३
जम्भव-णल-णीलैहिँ सोण्डीरैहिँ ॥ ४
तेण वि सरवर-धोरणि पेसेँवि ॥ ५

२ P A पजोत्तिय. ३ P S पुण्डरीव. ४ P A वेलासुह. ५ S संजावलिगजिय. ६ A जलोलि.
७ P S जलुकन्ताइ. ८ A पधाविय.

६. १ S पचोइय. २ A सूरजंत. ३ P °दिजे, S °दिणि. ४ S घाइय. ५ S संघाइय. ६ P S महगाव. ७ P एकलउ, S एकिलउ. ८ A मरियजंतएँ. ९ P S उवहि, A उवहि. °

[६] १ अङ्गराणि. २ नृवड (निविड ?). ३ सुगन्धवातम्. ४ मेघः. ५ कटिनी. ६ गुहा.
[७] १ वेदितः.

खेडिय अण्डुहं व जलंधारोहिं ताम दसाणणु वरुण-कुमारोहिं ॥ ६
 आयाभेवि सबहिं सैमकण्डिउ रहु सण्णाहु महाघउ खण्डिउ ॥ ७
 तं णिएवि णिय-कुल-गेयारं सरहसेण हणुवन्त-कुमारं ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

५ रणउहं पइसन्तं वडिरि वरुहन्तं रावणु उबेढावियउ ।
 अवियाणियं-काएं णं दुव्वाएं रवि मेहंहं मेळावियउ ॥ ९

[८]

सयल वि सत्तु 'सत्तु-पडिकूलं संवेढेवि विज्जा-लङ्गलं ॥ १
 लेइ ण लेइ जाम मरु-णन्दणु ताम पधाइउ वरुणु स-सन्दणु ॥ २
 १० 'अरे खल खुह पाव वेलु वाणर कहिं संचरहि सण्ड अहवा णर' ॥ ३
 तं णिसुणेप्पिणु वलिउ कइद्धउ सीहु व सीहहो वेहाविद्धउ ॥ ४
 विण्णि वि किर भिडन्ति दणु-दारण णागपास-लङ्गल-प्परहण ॥ ५
 ताम दसाणणु रहवरु वाहेवि अन्तरे थिय रण-भूमि पसाहेवि ॥ ६
 'ओरे' वलु वलु हयास अरे भाणव मइ कुविएण ण देव ण दाणव ॥ ७
 १५ जं किउ जम-मियंङ्क-धणयकहुं सहस-किरण-णलकुवर-सकहुं ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

अवरहु मि सुरिन्दहुं णरवर-विन्दहुं दिण्णइं आसि जाइं जाइं ।
 पेरिहव-दुमंइत्तइं फलइं विचित्तइं लुग्गु वि देमि ताइं ताइं ॥ ९

[९]

२० तं णिसुणेवि अतुलिय-माहप्पे णिब्भच्छिउ जलकन्तहो वप्पे ॥ १
 'लङ्काहि व हेवाइउ अवरंहिं सुर-कुवेर-पुरन्दर-अमरंहिं ॥ २
 हउं पुणु वरुणु वरुणु फलु दावमि पइं दहमुह-दवग्गि उल्हावमि ॥ ३
 दोच्छिउ रावणेण एत्थन्तरे 'केत्तिउ गज्जहि सुहडम्भन्तरे ॥ ४
 अहिमुहु थक्कु दुक्कु वलु वुज्झहि सामण्णाउहेहि लइ जुज्झहि ॥ ५
 २ मोहण-धम्मण-उहण-समत्थेहिं को वि ण पहरइ दिवहिं अत्थेहिं ॥ ६

७. १ P marginally corrects to फेडिय. २ PS अण्डुह. ३ A जलवारहिं. ४ P हणु-
 संत°, S हणुवंतु. ५ A कयंतं. ६ PS अविआणियं°. ७ P हुवाएं, S हुवायं. ८ P मेहहु, S मेहहो.

८. १ PS सयल. २ PS 'णगूल°. ३ A 'सपहरण. ४ P उरे, S उरे, A ऊरे. ५ PS
 'भियंङ्क. ६ PS 'धणयकहो. ७ PS 'सकहो. ८ PS अवरह. ९ PS सुरिंदहो. १० S 'दुम्म-
 त्तइ, A दुम्मत्तइ.

९. १ PS थक्कु. २ SA लुग्गुहु. ३ SA लुग्गुहु.

२ वृषभ इव. ३ यागीः वेष्टितः. ४ नायकेन.

[८] १ हनुवंतेन. २ व्याघ्रतः (?). ३ भम सन्मुखम, ४ परिभवद्दक्षोत्पन्नानि.

[९] १ गर्वं नीतः.

एम भणेवि महाहवै वरुणहों गंहकलोलु मिडिउ णं अरुणहों ॥ ७
तहिँ अवसरें पवणञ्जय-सारें आयामेवि हणुवन्त-कुमारें ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

णारवर-सिर-सूलें णिय-लङ्गलें वेढेवि धरिय कुमार किह ।

कम्पावण-सीलें पवेणावीलें तिहुवर्ण-कोडि-पएसु जिह ॥ ९

[१०]

णिय-गन्दण-वन्धणें स-करुणहों पहरणु हत्थें ण लग्गइ वरुणहों ॥ १

रावणेण उप्पएवि णहङ्गणें इन्दु जेम तिह धरिउ रणङ्गणें ॥ २

कलयलु घुडु हयइँ जय-तूरइँ जलणिहि-सद्द सद्द-गथ-तूरइँ ॥ ३

ताव भाणुकणणेण स-णेउरु आणिउ णिरवसेसु अन्तेउरु ॥ ४

रसणा-हार-दाम-गुप्पन्तउ गलिथ-घुसिण-कद्दमँ खुप्पन्तउ ॥ ५

अलि-झङ्कार-पमुहलिज्जन्तउ णिय-भत्तार-विओअ-किलन्तउ ॥ ६

अंसु-जलेण धरिणि सिञ्चन्तउ कज्जल-मलेणँ वयँइ मइलन्तउ ॥ ७

तँ पेक्खेवि गज्जोहिय-गत्ते गरहिउ कुम्भयणु दहवत्ते ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

‘कौमिणि-कमल-वणइँ सुअ-लय-भवणइँ महुँअरि-कोइल-अलिउलइँ ।

एयइँ सुपसिद्धइँ वम्मह-चिन्धइँ पालिज्जन्ति अणायलइँ ॥ ९

[११]

तं णिसुणेवि स-डोरु स-णेउरु रविकणणेण मुक्कु अन्तेउरु ॥ १

गउ णिय-गयरु मडप्फर-मुक्कउ करिणि-जुहु णं वारिहें चुक्कउ ॥ २

कोक्कवेप्पिणु वरुणु दसासैं पुज्जिउ सुर-जय-लच्छि-णिवासैं ॥ ३

‘अवलुय मं’ तुहुँ करहि सरीरहों मरणु गहणु जउ सबहों धीरहों ॥ ४

णवर पलायणेण लज्जिज्जइँ जें मुहुँ णायु गोत्तु मइलिज्जइँ ॥ ५

दहवयणहों वयणेहिँ स-करुणें च्चलण णवेप्पिणु वुच्चइ वरुणें ॥ ६

4 P हणुअंत, S हणुवंतु. 5 A तिहुअणे.

10. 1 A °सुरइँ. 2 P मणोवरु corrected to मणोउरु. 3 P S सणिण. 4 P वयइँ corrected to वयइँ, S धयइँ. 5 A महुअर.

11. 1 P S मडप्फरु. 2 P वारिहें, S वारिहि, A वारिहिँ. 3 P S जयसिरिलच्छि°. 4 A अवलु. 5 P S संत करेहिँ. 6 P S महु गोत्तु णाउ. 7 A वयणेण.

२ राहु. ३ सूर्य-नारथिना सह.

[१०] १ वदनानि. २ तं अन्तःपुरम्. ३ कामिग्यः कमलव्रतानि शुक्रा लतागृहाणि चैत्यादीनि सर्वाणि प्रलेखं कामविहानि. ४ अनुकूलभूतानि स्वस्थानि.

[११] १ कुम्भकर्मण. २ गर्तायाः सकाशात्. ३ चित्तयेदं मा कर्षी.

‘धणय-कियन्त-सकँ जे’ वड्डिय सहसकिरण-गलकुवर वसिकिय ॥ ७
तासु भिडइ जो सो जि अयाणउ अज्जहों लगेवि तुहुँ महु राणउ ॥ ८
॥ घत्ता ॥

अणु वि ससि-अयणी कुवलय-णयणी महु सुय णामें सच्चवइ ।
करि ताएँ समाणउ पाणिग्गहणउ विज्जाहर-भुवणाहिवइ ॥ ९

[१२]

कुँसुमाउहकमला उँह-णयणें परिणिय वरुण-धीय दहवयणें ॥ १
पुष्क-विमाणें चडिउँ आणन्दें दिणु पयाणउ जयजय-सहें ॥ २
चलियइँ णाणा-जाण-विमाणइँ रयणइँ सत्त णवँद्ध-णिहाणइँ ॥ ३
१० अँद्वारह सहास वर-दारहुँ अँद्धलद्ध-कोडीउ कुमारहुँ ॥ ४
णव अक्खोहणीउ वर-तूरहुँ (णरवर-अक्खोहणिय सहासहुँ ॥ ५
अक्खोहणिं णरवर-गय-तुरयहुँ) अक्खोहणि-सहासु चउ-सूरहुँ ॥ ६
लद्ध पइहुँ सुहुँ परिओसेँ मङ्गल-धवलुच्छाह-पघोसेँ ॥ ७
पुज्जिउ पवण-पुत्तु दहगीवें दिज्जइ पँउमराय सुग्गीवें ॥ ८
११ खरँण अणङ्गकुसुम वय-पालिणि णल-णीलेहिँ धीय सिरिमालिणि ॥ ९
अद्ध सहास एम परिणेप्पिणु गउ णिय-णयरु पसाउ भणेप्पिणु ॥ १०
सम्भु कुमारु वि गउ वणवासहों खग्गहों कारणें दिणयरहासहों ॥ ११
॥ घत्ता ॥

सुग्गीवङ्गङ्गय णल-णील वि गय खर-दूसण वि कियत्थ-किय ।

२१ विज्जाहर-कीलएँ णिय-णिय-लीलएँ पुरइँ स इँ भु ज्जन्त थिय ॥ १२
इय ‘वि ज्जा हर कण्डं’ वीसहिँ आसासएहिँ मे सिद्धं ।
एणिँ ‘उ ज्जा कण्डं’ साहिज्जन्तं णिसामेह ॥
धुवरायवत्त इयलु अप्पणत्ति णत्ती सुयाणुपाडेण (?) ।
णामेण साँमिअब्बा सयम्भु-घरिणी मँहासत्ता ॥
२२ तीएँ लिहावियमिणं वीसहिँ आसासएहिँ पडिवद्धं ।
‘सिरि-विज्जाहर-कण्डं’ कण्डं पिव कामएवस्स ॥

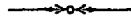
॥ इइ पढमं विज्जाहरकण्डं समत्तं ॥

8 P S °इंद. 9 P रणि जेँ जिय, 8 रणि जं जिय. 10 A शुभण°.

12. 1 A चडिदि. 2 P S णिवद्ध. 3 P S कुमारहो, A कुमारहु. 4 P S °तूरहु, A तूरहुँ.
5 P S अक्खोहणिहु. 6 wanting in A. 7 P S पइहु. 8 S कि. 9 P एण्हिमउज्जाकंड.
10 S धुय written above the line in a different hand and then रायवोवत्त-
इयलुअप°; A धुअरायधोयत्तइलुअपत्तिणतीसुआणुपाडेण. 11 P सामिअब्ब. 12 P S महासत्त.
3 P A wanting.

[१२] १ कामलक्ष्मी वरुणपुत्री: २ पण्डितलोचनेन रावणेन. ३ अन्तःपुरी १८०००. ४ कुमाराः
५५०००००० ५ पद्मराग-सुता. ६ संधीष्ट. ७ हृदयंतस्य (१).

Index Verborum



[Abbreviations, abs.—absolute. agent.—agentive. Bh.—*Bhavisattalaha* caus.—causative. D—*Deśināmamālā* den—denominative. dial—dialectal. enl.—enlarged. f.—feminine gender fut.—future. gl.—gloss in Ms. P. G.—Gujarati. H.—Hindi Hc—Hemacandra's Prakrit Grammar. Hp.—*Harivamśapurāna* edited by L. Alsdorf. Hp. gl.—gloss in Hp imper.—imperative indef—indefinite pronoun. inf.—infinitive of purpose. m.—masculine gender. M.—Marathi. Mp—*Māhāpurāna* of Puspadanta MW.—Monier William's Sanskrit-English Dictionary. n.—neuter gender nom. prop—nomen proprium. opt.—optative. part.—participle pass.—passive. Pischel—*Grammatik* pl—plural p p.—preterite participle pres—present. pret.—preterite. PSM—*Pārasaddamahannāro* s—singular s. v.—sub verbo. Sk.—Sanskrit. ?—doubtful in form or sense []—phonetic equivalent or phonetically akin. ()—Sense-equivalent. °—Compounded. *—reconstructed. √—root].

- अ
- अङ्कमिय 6 9 5, 6 9 9b अतिक्रान्त.
अयस 10 8 11a अयसस्.
अयाण 13 8 8, enl. 8 4 4, 11 13 3,
20 11 8 अज्ञान ignorant, unknow-
ing (G. अज्ञाण, अज्ञाण्युं).
अंसु 18 10 10a, enl. 18 9 4 अशु
(G. अंसु).
°अंसु 14 8 9a, enl. 17 17 4 अंशुक
cloth.
√अक्ख [आ+ख्या] tell, narrate (G.
आख्वे)
—pres. 3 s. अक्खइ 1 14 7, 5 1a;
imper. 2 pl. अक्खहो 16 1 2; p.
p. अक्खय 14 12 1, enl. 9 2 9a,
16 8 9b.
अक्खय° 2 17 8 अक्षय inexhaustible
(G. अतो nom. prop; आवुं whole);
—अक्खयतइय 2 17 8 अक्षयवृत्तीया (G.
अखा(वे)त्रोज).
अक्खयाड (f. pl.) 2 17 3 अक्षता.
अखत्त 15 3 3, 17 9 8 अघात act tra-
nsgressing the Kṣatriya code.
अखन्ति 6 3 2, 6 12 5, 8 9 4 अघान्ति
wroth.
अखरवात् 1 2 2 अक्षरव्याप्त, अक्षरविन्सार.
अक्खसुत्त 9 1 3 अक्षसूत्र rosary of Ru-
drākṣa beads.
अक्खाडय 4 11 2 अक्षवाटक (अक्षपाटक)
wrestling ground (G. अखाडो).
अक्खाणय 1 14 7 आख्यानक.
°अक्खोहणि° 2 5 6, 4 6 3, 13 12 2,
16 11 8, अखोहणि 12 8 1 अक्षौहिणी.
अगए 2 9 6, 16 15 2 अग्रे enl. in
front of (H. आगे).
अनिगम° 7 3 3 अग्रिम foremost, 13 12
4 अभिनव fresh;
—अनिगमखंध 8 6 1, 12 8 3 अग्रिमस्कन्ध
van.
अग्गेय 7 7 6, 8 8 4, 17 14 6 अग्नेय.
°अह्ण 20 6 1.
अह्णार 13 7 10b, अंगारय 2 3 6 अतारक
Mars.
°अहुट्टय 2 7 4 अहुट्टक (G. अंगुट्टो).
अहुल 16 15 7 अहुल (G. अंगल).
अहुवद्द 18 5 6 अहुवाद्द.
अचल 12 8 4, 18 3 3
अचिन्त 16 1 5 अचिन्त unthinkable.
अचेयण 17 15 3 अचेतन
°अचणिय 13 6 8 अर्चना enl.
अचेयणा 19 15 1b अचेतना.

✓ अच्छ (from आ+क्षि, acc. to Turner) be, remain (ग. छे etc.),
 -pres. 1 pl. अच्छहुँ 6 4 4; 2 s. अच्छहि 6 12 9b, 18 2 3; 2 pl. अच्छहु 3 4 10b, अच्छहा 19 9 10b,
 3 s. अच्छइ 11 3 4, 11 10 1, 13 2 6, 13 8 6, 15 12 7, 16 3 2; 3. pl. अच्छन्ति 16 7 5, imper. 2. pl. अच्छहौ 15 2 4; 3 s. अच्छउ 10 8 6, 14 8 6, 16 5 11a, pres. part. अच्छेत 18 10 9b, f. 12 4 6, 19 9 4; p. p. अच्छिय 15 9 10a, 18 10 9b.
 अच्छन्तय 5 14 9a, 7 8 2, 17 9 7 सूत dead.
 अच्छरिय 3 9 1b आधर्य.
 अच्छोटिय 4 8 6 अच्छोटित torn off (कवलित Mp 7 10 11).
 अच्छेय 15 10 7 अच्छेय.
 अजयर 9 7 3 अजगर.
 अजरामर 15 7 9b, 17 17 10b.
 अजिन 18 9 7 अजिन skin.
 अज (अय, ग. आज),
 -अज-वि 4 13 8, 12 1b even now, still
 -अज 2 16 8, 4 9 2, 15 13 1
 -अजहौ 20 11 8 from to day.
 अजिय 1 8 8 आर्यिका Jain nun.
 ✓ अञ्ज (अर्च्) worship,
 -abs. अर्चेवि 14 9 3.
 °अञ्जलि 2 17 5.
 अट्टाहिय 11 2 1, (m. ?) 18 3 9a
 अट्टाहिका a period of eight days, a Jain religious festival lasting for eight days (ग. अट्टाह f.).
 °अट्टिय 13 5 8 अरुथि enl
 अट्टइ 19 3 2, °3 8 5 अट्टवी.
 °अट्टिय 9 8 8 [आत्व+इक svārthe] युक्त, पूर्ण.
 अणहुह 20 7 6 अणहुह bull.
 अणन्तय 15 3 2 अनन्त enl.

अणवस 12 6 9a [अण (negative)+वश] undefeated, gl. अ-परवसीकृत.
 अणाउल 20 10 9b अनाकूल undisturbed, without ill-treatment, gl. अनाकूलभूतानि स्वस्थानि.
 अणाय° 2 13 2 अज्ञात
 -अणायवार 16 12 5 अज्ञात-पार, अपार.
 अणिट्टय 12 1b (अणिट्ट enl.) gl. सनु.
 अणिट्टिय° 15 1 4 अविनाशित.
 अणित्ति 15 3 4 अनीति.
 अणिविण्ण 17 10 10b अविनिष्ण fatigueless.
 अणुदिणु 9 6 9b, 12 11 8 अणुदिनम्.
 अणुपच्छए° 5 6 8 [अणु+पच्छय<पक्ष enl.] अणु, पथाद्.
 ✓ अणुमुञ्ज [अणु+मुञ्ज]
 -imper. 2. s. अणुमुञ्जे 12 10 9b.
 °अणुमाण 1 11 4 अणुमान.
 अणुसरिस °6 5 4, 19 12 6 अणुसदश.
 ✓ अणुहर [अणु+ह]
 -pres. 3. s. अणुहरइ 1 6 8; pres. part. अणुहरमाण 2 8 8, enl. 6 4 9a, 8 4 1, 15 8 9a.
 ✓ अणुहव [अणु+भू]
 -pres. 1. s. अणुहवमि 19 6 10b, p. enl. अणुहुत्तउ 5 13 3.
 ✓ अणुहुञ्ज [अणु+मुञ्ज]
 -imper. 2. s. अणुहुञ्जे 12 5 13, 3. s. अणुहुत्तउ 15 7 6.
 अण्ण 1 10 8 अण्ण.
 अण्ण [अन्यद्]
 -अण्णमण 18 5 9a अन्यमनस;
 -अण्ण-वि 2 17 2, अण्ण-मि 12 11 4, अण्ण-वि 1 16 7, 2 3 7, 3 4 6, 12 2 8, 16 4 7, 19 14 1a;
 -अण्णहिं 10 3 9a अन्यत्र.
 अण्णभवन्तर 5 8 1, 6 8 3 अन्यभवान्तर period of another (previous) birth.
 अण्णाण° 8 8 5 अज्ञान ignorant.
 अण्णारिस 16 6 8 अन्यादश.

- अण्णोक् 3 12 4, 9 5 9 α , 9 8 6, 12 1
6 [अन्यद्+एक indef.] other (के...
अण्णोक्=some.....others).
अण्णोत्तहें 3 3 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 18 4
2 (with एत्तहें) अन्यत्र in another
place.
अतुल° 12 1 2.
अत्त 16 10 3 gl. आत्त.
अत्तिडु 19 10 8 gl. अत्यन्तम् (from अति?).
अत्तावणि-सिल 13 8 6 आतापनी-शिला
slab for practising austerities
[Mp. अत्तावण 7 15 8].
√अत्थ [from अस्त]
-pres. part. enl. अत्यन्तर 19 3
1 α (in a preterit sense), अत्व-
न्तय 17 9 7 dying.
अत्थक्कहें 4 14 6, 6 1 6, 12 4 2 all
of a sudden, without delay.
अत्थहत्त 14 13 5 अर्थवद् wealthy.
अत्थवण 13 12 5, 15 6 2 अस्तमन.
अत्थान 2 9 7, 19 15 6 आस्थान assem-
bly hall
-अत्थान-णिबन्धण 16 2 3 holding
the Darbar.
अत्थिय 12 9 7, 16 12 1, 18 9 7 (pl.)
6 4 5 अत्ति.
अत्थिय 18 9 7 अत्थि.
अथक् 17 16 6 अत्थि.
अथियहें 6 7 4 [अदिवसे] निशायाम्
अद्धसली 17 5 7 [अर्धशशिद्] Ardhasan-
dra arrow.
अद्दुम्मिहय 14 7 6, 14 3 6 अर्द्धोन्मीलित
half open, 14 5 2 partly visible.
अन्त° 13 4 7°, °14 13 6 आन्त्र (cf. G.
औत्तर).
°अन्तयारि f. 15 13 6 [अन्तकरी] विनाशिका.
√अन्दोल [आन्दोल] swing
-pres. 3 s. अन्दोलह 14 3 7, p. p.
enl. अन्दोलन्तय 14 2 8, pret. part
अन्दोलिय 17 15 8.
अन्दोलय 14 4 6, °14 12 7 आन्दोल enl.
अन्धार 7 3 8, °1 16 9 α , enl. 10 1
9 α अंधकार darkness (G. अंधार,
अंधारहें).
-enl. अन्धारय 9 9 9 α , 17 15 2
dark (G. अंधारहें adj.).
-अन्धारिय 7 2 3 अन्धकारित darken-
ed (G. अंधारहुं darken).
√अप्य [अर्प] give (G. आपहुं)
-abs. अपपेवि 16 11 3.
अपपय 2 12 6, 2 17 9 α , 3 3 11 α ,
16 12 9 β आत्मन् enl. one's self.
(cf. G. H. आप).
अपपणय 1 3 12, 8 1 7, 11 12 8 आत्मन्
enl. one's own (G. आपहुं);
-f. अपपणिय 12 4 4.
अपपाणय 1 1 19 β , 2 13 5, 11 10 2
one's self.
अप्पुण 5 14 4, 7 10 3, 10 12 8, 11
11 2, 17 5 10 β , 19 2 1 α , 20
1 9 α खयम् (G. आपण).
अप्पमाण 10 6 5 अप्रमाण.
√अप्फाल [आ+स्फाल] dash, strike,
beat (G. अप्फालहुं).
-pres. 3. s. अप्फालमि 4 12 2; p.
p. अप्फालिय 2 4 1; 11 6 6;
-3 9 5 blurted out? gl. कथित.
अमेय 15 10 7 [अभेद] अभेद.
अम्भन्तरे 1 11 7, °1 16 6, 5 5 4, 18
12 2 अन्त्यन्तरे within (G. सीतर,
भीतर).
अम्भारम्भ 11 1 5 ?
√अम्भिट्ट (नम्+गम्) confront in a
battles; (see अम्भिट्ट)
-pres. 3. s. अम्भिट्टह 17 9 3; p. p.
अम्भिट्ट 4 7 10 β , 4 8 1, 10 9 9 β
(with लुट्ठ) 7 5 2, 17 11 9,
enl. अम्भिट्टय 12 6 9 β , 15 1 β .
√अम्भिट्ट [आ+भिट्ट 'अनादरे, गतौ'; Hc.
IV 164=सम्+गम्]
-pres. 3. s. अम्भिट्टह 17 1 β , imper.
2. s. अम्भिट्टु 6 12 9 β ; p. p. अम्भिट्टिय

- 7 13 9b, 17 11 10b; enl. अन्वि-
डिय 8 9 8.
- अभियालय 18 2 3 अमृतालय abode of
nectar, heaven.
- अमुणिय° 8 6 4 अजात.
- √अमेह see √आमेह
- अम्हारिस° 9 6 8 अम्हादश.
- °अरण्य (in सुण्णारण्ण) 5 4 2 अरण्य.
- अराह्वक्ख 16 14 3 अराति-पक्ष.
- °अराय 1 2 8 अ-राय.
- °अरि 4 14 7
- अरुह° 2 6 9 अर्हत
- अरे 7 7 2, 8 8 8, 8 11 5, 9 10 8a
अरे (G. अरे)
- अलजिय 8 3 4 अलजित.
- अलहन्त 1 4 2, 2 12 4, f. enl. अलह-
न्तिय 9 8 4 अलभमान.
- अलिय 7 2 7, enl. 8 3 6 अलीक.
- अलिउलय 1 13 9a अलि-कुल enl.
- अल्ल° 1 7 4 आर्द्रा.
- √अल्लव [cf Hc IV 39 अल्लव] अर्प
give (cf G आलवुं)
-pres. 3. s. अल्लवति 13 3 10a.
- अल्लोण [Hc. IV 54] 13 12 5, 14
3 11, 14 5 8 [आलीन] आश्रित.
- √अवथर [अव+तृ]
-abs अवथरेवि 9 13 6; p. p. अवथ-
रिय 3 9 1b, अवङ्ण 1 16 5.
- अवगुणकारिय 19 5 4 अवगुणकारिका
- अवगूह 9 14 9b, °17 4 4
- अवच्छन्पिणि° 1 11 9a अवसर्पिणी.
- √अवत्तस [अप+त्रस्] 'flee from in
terror' (Mv.)
-pres. 3. s. अवत्तसइ 8 11 9a.
- °अवत्तस 13 12 7.
- √अवमाण [अप+मात्]
-abs. अवमाणेवि 16 7 8; p. p. enl.
अवमाणिय 16 1 9b.
- अवरओह 14 3 10 [अपरतीर्या?] tribu-
tary?
- अवरण्हय 5 2 4 अपराह enl.
- अवरासुह° 4 9 8 अपरासुह ?
- √अवरुण्ड [D. 1 11] (आ+रुण्ण);
-abs अवरुण्डेवि 10 12 3, 14 5 1, 17
18 10b, p. p. अवरुण्डिय 5 7 11b.
- अवरेक °10 5 1, 12 1 4, 14 8 7, 14
12 1, 18 10 6 अपर+एक another
one.
- †अवरोप्पर 3 7 2, 6 7 7, 14 6 1 [Hc.
IV 409] परस्परम्.
- अवलक्खण 19 2 6 अपलक्षण bad of ch-
aracter.
- °अवलम्बणिय 14 7 4 *अवलम्बनिका sort
of hanging ornament?
- √अवल्लय 20 11 4 gl. चित्तल्लेद (cf. D. 1
36 अवल्लया=ल्लोथ).
- √अवल्लोय [अव+ल्लोक्];
-pres. 3. s अवल्लोयइ 2 16 5; abs.
अवल्लोएवे 2 15 8, 3 6 10, 8 8 1;
p. p. अवल्लोइय 4 9 5.
- अवमत्पिणि 1 12 9b अवसर्पिणी.
- अवसे 18 3 8 अवसयम्
- √अवहत्थ [अप+हत्स्] forsake, push
aside;
-abl. अवहत्थेवि 1 4 1, p. p. अवह-
त्थिय 19 1b.
- √अवहर [अप+हृ]
-abs. अवहरेवि 5 3 9b, 9 10 1.
- अवहेरि 2 15 3, 18 11 1 अवधीरणा (cf.
Mp. 16 25 14)
- अवारें 5 2 5 [from अ-वार] within
no time, immediately [gl] gives
अदार='side door, secret door'
also] (cf. अवारिउ=तास्काळिक Mp. 9
25 13).
- अविआणिय° 20 7 9b?
- अविउल 2 12 1, अविओल 4 12 8 [D.
7 63 विओल=आविम] अलुद्धिम.
- अविचारें 5 8 3, 5 13 7 अविचारेण with-
out any further thought, im-
mediately.

अविचल 10 4 1 unmoved.
 अदुञ्जिय° 16 5 4 अजात.
 अदुहं 1 3 12 अदुध.
 असक 16 8 8 अशक.
 √ अस [अश्] eat,
 -pres. 3 s. असइ 16 7 3
 असचि 15 14 2 असत्या false.
 असमाहिमरण 19 9 3 असमाधिमरण.
 असराल 2 16 4 [Hp. 87 4 6, gl.
 असराल=बहु, अपर्यन्त] plenty of.
 असहन्त 11 10 1 असहमान,
 (अ) सि 6 5 2, 3, 5, 6, 10 10 8, 13
 3 8, 16 10 2, 16 13 5 (in com-
 binations like जाओसि, थिओसि, पत्तोसि,
 हूओसि, हुकोसि, मुणिओसि, गेमन्तिओसि)
 त्वम् (see Gram.).
 असि° 2 8 6 [असि] use of weapons,
 warfare.
 असुन्दर 3 7 4 unbecoming, 11 13 3
 unpleasant.
 असुरमन्ति 2 3 6 [असुरमन्त्रिन्] शुक.
 असुहावणय 12 3 9 b, 18 5 8 अगोभन
 (cf. G. सोहामणुं).
 अहवइ 12 2 9a, 13 4 4, 5, 6, 7, 16
 2 3, 16 2 7 [Hc. IV 419] अथवा.
 अहवा 20 8 3 अथवा.
 अहिष्ठिय 2 1 4 (?) gl. हर्षित.
 अहिणव 9 9 4 अभिनव.
 अहिणाण 19 1 4 अभिज्ञान (G. ऐघाण).
 अहिसुद्वेण 12 5 3 अभिसुखम्.
 अहिसुदिहय 8 1b अभिसुधीभूत became
 well-disposed or faithful
 √ अहिसार [अभि+सारथ्] take out (in
 a procession),
 -abs. अहिसारोवे 5 16 7.
 √ अहिसिञ्ज [अभि+सिञ्ज];
 -abs. अहिसिञ्जोवे 14 9 3.
 अहो 1 12 6, 9 10 8, 17 18 2, 19
 3 3. 4, 5, 6, 7. 8
 -अहो अहो 2 13 2. 8 4 4, 9 9 4,
 19 13 7.

अहोरण 14 7 8, °14 10 5 (D. 1 25)
 उत्तरीयवल्, gl उपरितनवल्म्
 आ
 √ आइज्ज [cf आ+व्यथ् 'to pin on'
 mw.] be put on (ornament);
 -pres. 3. sing. आइज्जइ 2 6 3,
 p. p. enl. आइदय 1 4 9b [आविद्ध]
 परिहित (cf. D. 2 23 कणाईवण=
 कणस्याभरणे डुडडलादि and आविंघ and
 आविंघण in PSM, hence Ramanu-
 jaswami's suggestion to connect it with कर्णे+आचिह् is to be
 discarded).
 √ आउच्छ [आ+पृच्छ्].
 -abs. आउच्छोवे 9 1 2, 9 7 1; p. p.
 आउच्छिय 19 1a.
 आउण्णय 9 4 3 (D. 1 20 आपुण्ण)
 [आपुण्ण enl.] पूर्ण
 √ आउल [आकुल्य्] harass, put to
 difficulty';
 -pres. 3 s. आउलेइ 10 10 2.
 √ आऊर [आ+पूर्य्] fill up;
 -pres. 3 s आऊरइ 4 6 3, p. p.
 आऊरिय 5 3 3, °7 13 6; enl. आऊ-
 रियय 3 2 1b.
 आपुस 15 1 1, 15 12 2 आदेज (OG. H.
 Avadhi आयस).
 आय 5 13 8, 12 6 5, enl. 10 6 7
 [Hc IV 365] इदम्.
 √ आयर (आ+इ् undertake);
 -p p. आयरिय 19 1 8.
 आयत्° 1 7 3 resting on.
 आयम्ब 4 9 6 आताम.
 आयम्बिर °8 9 3, 12 4 2, f. °रि° 17 2 7
 आताम.
 √ आयाम (सामर्थ्यं कृ) exert force,
 stretch oneself (cf. D. 1 65
 आयाम=वल, दीर्घः different from one
 occurring at Hp. 85 17 10, 87
 2 5);
 -abs. आयामेवि 7 7 9a, 17 7 9,

- आयामेपिणु 17 3 8 gl. प्रगुणीभूय, आरायणु 12 8 4 gl. युद्धरचना.
सामर्थ्यं कृत्वा वा. आराडि 17 9 1a आराटि (D. 1 75 renders this by विलपितम् 'shout'? G. राड shout, cf. Sk. राटि war, battle).
- √ आगच्छ [आ+गच्छ्]
-imper. 2. pl. आगच्छहु 3 4 10b.
°आगर 4 2 3 आकर.
आडविय 16 12 6 आटविक.
आडम्बर 1 13 8 आडम्बर.
- √ आडोह (आवीलय 'make turbid', cf. G. डोहें 'mix with a liquid, डहो-लु 'make turbid')
-abs. आडोहेंवि 4 10 3.
- √ आडप्प (Hc. IV 254; connected by Pischel (223) with pass. caus. of आ+धा)
-pres. 3. s. आडप्पइ 1 2 12a आरभ्यते; p. p. आडत्त 2 4 3, 13 9 8 आरब्ध.
- √ आण [आ+नय्];
-pres. 3. s. आणइ 2 16 2, p. p. 9 2 5, enl. 13 4 10b (G. आणहुं).
आण 8 2 3, 12 4 6 आज्ञा (G. आण).
-आणवहीवय 12 4 6 [आज्ञाप्रतीप enl.] apponent
°आणदयर 10 4 9a, 18 4 10a [आनन्द+कर] आनन्दक.
आणन्तय 6 1a 2 आणवहीवय आज्ञाभङ्गक
आतावण 12 11 9b, 15 9 10a, 19 6 8 [आतापन] suffering austerities. When with सिल (शिला), same as अत्तावणि-सिल.
°आदण्ण 2 13 5 [Hc. IV 422] आकुल.
आदेस 8 10 7 आदेश.
°आपण्डुर 8 1 1 आपाण्डुर.
- √ आमेल्ल (मुच्) leave;
-imper. 2. pl. आमेल्लहु 3 7 4; abs. आमेल्लेंवि 2 12 9 a, 10 7 1 (setting free), 17 5 2; p. p. आमेल्लिय °4 8 2°, 7 8 2, 12 9 8.
आरक्खिय 10 6 1°, 14 4 8 आरक्षिन् enl. guard, watchman.
°आरत्तय 14 6 4 आरक्त enl.
- √ आराह [आ+राह्],
-pres. part आराहन्त 9 8 9b.
आरिस 1 1b आरि (designation of Ravisena's *Padmacarita*).
- √ आरुह [आ+रुह्],
-abs. आरुहेंवि 12 7 5; p. p. आरुहिय 15 4 6, enl. आरुहय 2 1 9a.
- √ आरुस [आ+रुष्य];
-abs. आरुसेंवि 13 11 10, 14 10 9a, p. p. आरुट्ट 19 5 3, enl. आरुट्टय 10 11 9b.
आरुसण 16 2 9b कोपन.
- √ आरोह नि+रुध् (engage in battle) (cf. PSM √ रोढ=रुध्);
-p. p. आरोहिय 11 8 6, 15 3 1.
आलम्ग 5 11 7, 7 5 7, 20 6 1, enl. 10 10 9a (आलम्ग) fell upon, stuck.
- √ आलव [आ+लप्] speak with;
-pres. 3. s. आलवइ 18 9 2.
आलाणखम्भ 19 14 3 [खम्भ=स्कम्भ] आलानस्तम्भ.
आलावणि° 1 5 8, 7 2 4 [आलापनी] type of lute.
आलियय 19 14 3 [p. p. to आ+√ ली enl.] crouched.
- √ आलिङ्ग [आ+लिङ्]
-abs. आलिङ्गेंवि 11 6 7; agent. °आलिङ्गण 3 8 8.
आलीविय 17 14 8 आदीपित afire.
°आलुच्चिय 13 4 6 [आलुच्चित 'torn to pieces', mw.] plucked, shaven.
°आलुच्चिर 13 4 6 (agent. from आ+लुच्, cf. आलुच्चित 'torn to pieces', mw.) plucking at, pulling.

√आव [connected by Turner with
√आप्] come;

-pres. 1, pl. आवहुँ 2 15 2, 2. s.
°आवहि 7 12 5, 3. s. आवइ 5 11 9b,
10 1 7, 12 1 9b, 13 1b; imper.
2. s. आव 19 2 1, 19 15 4, fut.
3. s. आवेसइ 16 8 4; abs. आविंवि 6
11 9b; p. p. आव्य 1 14 1, 3 9
10b, 6 15 3, 14 11 1, 15 14 9b,
enl. 6 12 7, आव 1 7 9b, 1 12
9b, 2 5 2, 2 10 9b, 2 14 6, 5
2 9a, 10 2 7, 16 1 1, enl. 8 8
2 (g. आवहुँ).

आवइ 13 5 10 b आपइ (Hc. IV 400).

√आवग (f. आवग्नी) 11 2 7, 12 11 5;
enl. आवगय 16 8 7 स्नाधीना (gl.
at 11 2 7) all, entire; at 12 11
5='entirely one's own'? [Hp.
91 21 11 gl. आवग्नी=मूलगी (g. मूल्युं
all, whole; wholly, entirely)].

√आवट्ट [आ+वृत्] go towards;
-pres. part. enl. आवट्टन्त्य 17 3
4; p. p. आवट्टिय 7 6 6.

°आवङ्किय 1 2 3 [आ(=इषत्) + वक्र enl.
f.] slightly curved.

आवासिय 3 9 3, 11 8 1, 14 2 2 [आवा-
सित] camped.

√आवील [आ+पीड] tie up, tighten,
press;

-abs. आवीलवि 4 11 2, p. p. आवीलिय
14 1 7, enl. आवीलियय.

आवील (in पवणावील) 20 9 9b group,
multitude (?) (cf. आवीलन=समूह
FSM. and उपील below).

°आस 14 13 7 आस.

आसङ्किय 1 12 5, enl. 15 9 3 आसङ्कित.

आसण 16 2 9 अशन ?

आसणत्व 7 2 8 आसन्य.

आसण्य 7 4 2 आसन;

-आसणभव्य 18 4 4 आसन-भव्य.

आसणीह्व 1 8 5 आसनीभूत.

आसव 9 1 9a, 9 9 3 आस्रम.

°आसाकरय 20 1 5 आसापूरक.

आसास्य° 1 2 5 आसासक canto.

आसि 1 12 8, 2 13 9b, 5 5 5, 6 15
2, 8 7 8, 10 8 4, 13 4 10a, 19
10 9 आसीत्.

आसीविस-स्य 11 3 8 आसीविप-सर्प.

आहयण 16 12 9a [corrupt for आह-
वण=आहव?] battle.

√आहण [आ+हृत्] strike,

-imper. 2, pl. आहणहौं 19 3 10b;

pres. part. f. आहणन्ति 18 11 5.

आहव-भूमि 20 5 8 battle-ground.

√आहिण्ड [आ+हिण्ड्] wander, roam;
-pres. 3. s. आहिण्डइ 10 12 9b.

इ

°इ 3 13 7, 5 1 9, 5 2 7, 11 13 2, 13
2 4 अपि (g. य).

इज 4 9 9b इजू? (cf. इजा=माता PSM.).

√इच्छ [इच्छ्],

-pres. 1 s. इच्छसि 15 14 2, 3 s.

इच्छइ 15 12 5

°इच्छ 14 8 4 इच्छा.

इत्यन्तरे 1 14 1 अत्रान्तरे.

इन्त्य 8 9 7 see √ए.

इन्द्रत्तण 3 6 11b इन्द्रत्व.

इन्द्रवह 8 6 9b इन्द्रमह ? (cf. 38 14 8)

इन्द्रिन्द्र 13 7 4 (D. 1 79) अमर.

°इरि° 3 8 7 गिरि.

इसु 15 11 9a, 19 15 9 इन्म्

इल 12 11 9b, 19 11 4 इला earth
(Dingal इळ)

इव 5 13 8, 13 4 1a, 13 10 3.

इहलोय 4 13 4 इहलोक.

ई

√ईसीसि 4 13 8, 9 1 16, 15 8 6, (ईसीस°)
6 15 4 ईपर इपत्.

उ

उववयाण 16 5 4 उपप्रदान (i. e. दान, the
second of the उपायचतुष्टय).

उद्य 1 16 9b उदित.

उत्कर 14 5 5, 19 17 6° उत्कर with raised hands.

उत्खय 1 14 7° (with करवाल), 17 12 4 [उत्खात Hc. I 6] unsheathed; 13 4 8, 13 8 2 uprooted

उत्खन्ध 10 9 6, उत्खन्धय 11 13 5 [for उत्खन्दय=अवस्कन्दं enl. ? See उत्खन्द and ओक्खन्द PSM.] siege, march ? gl. वैरम्, but gl. on 30 1 5 उपरि वैरम्

उत्खल °17 13 2, 15 2 5 उल्लखल (G. ऊखल, ऊखलो).

√उगम [उद्+गम्] rise;

-pres. part उगमन्त 14 5 2, p. p. उगमिय 15 6 5; उगय 15 6 4, caus. p. p. उगामिय° 6 11 8, 17 8 10a.

उगाहिय 16 5 10 [उद्गाहित (D. 1 137)] accepted.

उगीरिय °4 13 4 (with शोत=स्तोत्र) [उद्गीर्ण] said, 8 6 3 raised (PSM. quotes two passages to support this sense)

उचलिय 6 13 10 उचलित started, moved.

°उचरिय° 17 12 6 ?

√उचाय (den. from उच) lift,

-abs. उचाएँ 19 11 5, p. p. उचाइय 2 11 2.

उचोलि 9 3 1, 20 3 3 [cf. D. 1 131 =नीवी] उत्सङ्ग lap. (Mr. 22 15 20).

उच्छ 19 11 7 उत्सवः (G. ओछव).

√उच्छल [उद्+शल] fly upwards,

-abs उच्छलै 17 6 10b, p. p. उच्छलिय 13 5 7, °1 1 9, 9 14 6, 1 13 1°, 18 1 1, °18 1 3, 17 12 10a 17 2 2 (G. उच्छल्लुं), caus. p. p. उच्छल्लविय 13 4 9 उच्छलिय 13 3 1b (G. उच्छल्लुं).

√उच्छह [उद्+सह];

-pres. 3. उच्छह 16 3 10b.

उच्छिष्ण° 17 5 7 उच्छिष्ण.

√उजल [उद्+ज्वल]

-p. p. °उजलिय 14 6 6; caus. p. p.

उजालिय 7 2 4 (G. उजाल्लुं).

उज्जुय 5 15 9a ऋजु enl.

उज्जीविय 19 15 2 उज्जीवित.

√उज्जोव [उद्+योतय],

-pres. part. f. enl. उज्जोवतिय 7 3 8, p. p. °उज्जोइय 15 14 5.

उज्जर 14 10 8 [from उद्+श्र] cf. Hc. I 98 ओज्जर निश्र.

उज्जिय °3 10 6, °5 13 6° उज्जित.

√उट्ट [उद्+स्था; G. ऊट्टुं],

-imper. 2. s. (intensive) उट्टु

10 4 4, pres. part. उट्टन्त 7 8 4,

9 10 3, enl. 16 13 4; abs. उट्टै 8 9 7;

caus. imper. 2. pl. उट्टवहँ 15 10 6.

√उड्ड [उद्+डय] fly (G. ऊड्डुं);

-pres. 3. s. उड्ड 1 5 4, 3. pl.

उड्डन्ति 5 11 5, 13 5 5, abs. उड्डै 10 9 8;

caus. p. p. °उड्डविय° 2 1 8.

√उड्डुण 14 3 3, 18 5 8° [D. 1 155

ओड्डुण=उत्तरिय] upper garment,

(G. ओड्डुं, ओडणी).

उड्डकिय 17 13 7 [from उद्+डौक्] अपगता ?

उणाइ 1 3 6 उणादि.

°उण्डि 17 6 5 (PSM. पिण्ड) bullet

like missile ?

उण्णाविय° 2 14 9a उणामित.

उण्हय 12 12 8 उण्ण enl.

√उत्थर (भा+क्रम्) attack, confront

(in battle),

-imper. 2. pl. उत्थरहँ 12 9 3

abs. उत्थरै 9 9 9a, 15 7 8, 18 2

9a, 17 4 1a; p. p. उत्थरिय 7 5 1,

15 5 2, enl. उत्थरिय 17 17 10a.

√उत्थल [from उद्+स्थल, *Pāñāla-ccāhi* gives उत्थलिभ=उच्छलिभ] be thrown upwards (g. उथलुं get displaced violently);
-pres. part. enl. उत्थलन्तय 17 3 5. p. p. उत्थलिय 1 3 13, 2 15 9a, enl. 11 8 9b.

उत्त-पउत्तिय 12 9 10b [उत्त+प्र-उत्ति enl.] repartee.

°उत्तारय 1 1 1 उत्तारक.

उत्तम 2 14 4 उत्तम (g. dial. ओत्तम).

उद्दण्ड° 3 3 6.

उद्दन्तुर 6 7 6 [उद्दन्तुर] having projecting teeth.

√उद्दाल (आ+छिद् Hc. IV 125) snatch away;

-imper. 2. pl. उद्दालहोँ 7 4 7; abs. उद्दालेवि 9 6 5.

√उद्दहय 7 11 9b gl. विनष्ट (cf. ओद्दहय).

°उद्दरण 13 6 2 उद्दारक.

उद्दाहय 15 1 5, enl. उद्दाहयय 8 3 9b उद्दाहित.

√उद्दूय [उद्+धृ] waive;

-pres. part. °उद्दूयमाण 1 7 5, p. p. उद्दूय 2 11 9a (cf. पवणुद्दूय Mp. 9 24 10)

उद्दूलिय 2 13 5, 17 1 10a उद्दूलित covered with dust.

उपगार 12 11 4 उपकार.

√उपपय [उत्+पत्] leap, fly;

-abs. उपपएवि 17 8 9, 16 14 8, 18 11 9b, 19 7 11b, उपपएवि 15 5 9b.

उपपज [उत्+पज्; g. उपपजुँ],

-pres. 3. s. उपपजइ 1 12 4, 5 1 5; abs. उपपजेवि 6 3 6; p. p. enl. उपपणय 2 1 1.

उपपरि 1 3 3, 2 3 4, 3 1 13b, 12 11 9a, 13 1 10a, 14 5 6, 19 11 4 उपपरि.

उपपहाण (from उद्+पगर्ग) dismount
-abs. उपपणवेवि 5 4 5.

√उप्याय (उद्+पादय);

-pres. 1. s. उप्यायि 6 11 3; 3. s. उप्यायइ 1 14 4, 12 12 8; p. p. 143 12b, (f. pl.) उप्याइउ (for उप्याइउ) 1 10 1.

√उप्याड [उद्+पादय्; cf. g. उपाडुं lift, carry] uproot;

-pres. part. उप्याडन्त 9 3 9a; abs. उप्याडेवि 8 9 2; p. p. उप्याडिय 7 11 5

°उप्लील 13 6 3 [D. 1 126] संघात.

√उत्थ [from ऊर्ध्व] raise; set up

-imper. 2. pl. उत्थहोँ 19 3 9; abs. उत्थेवि 10 10 9b; p. p. उत्थिय 1 7 8, 2 4 6.

°उत्थमड 4 8 5 [उद्भट] formidable.

उत्थिण्ण° 17 16 1a [उद्भिन्न] रोमाञ्चित.

उत्थय 4 7 10 b°, 12 1 1, 1 7 1a°

उत्थयचारि 11 4 2 gl. गिरिचारी समभूमि-चारी वा.

उत्थमणहुम्मण 19 13 1b, enl. 12 3 9b उत्थनोदुर्मनस् despondent (cf. g. आमणहुम्मणुँ).

°उत्थमाहय 6 4 2°, 18 8 6 [उत्थमाय enl.] anxiety, longing (Mp. 27 23 11 gl. ओत्थमाहिय=उत्कण्ठित).

√उत्थ्मील [उद्+मील] become visible, appear,

-pres. part. उत्थ्मीलन्त 14 5 9a; p. p. °उत्थ्मीलिय 9 5 4.

√उत्थ्मूल [उद्+मूल] uproot;

-abs. उत्थ्मूलेवि 13 3 10 b.

उत्थ्मोहिय 2 10 4 [उत्थ्मोहित] become free from delusion.

उत्थय 10 12 4 उत्थय, gl. सर्प.

उत्थस 10 11 8 उत्थस्

उत्थे उत्थे (for ओत्थे ओत्थे) 17 14 2 ओत्थे ओत्थे (g. ओत्थे ओत्थे).

उत्थालिय 20 6 1 [Hc. IV 36] उत्थानित raised (g. उत्थालुं throw up in the air).

°उहाव 13 9 4 (i) ? - (ii) [उहाव]
conversation.

√ उलुक्क (Hc. IV 116 उलुक्क=णिलुक्क=नि+ली) hide;

-pres. 3. s. उलुक्कइ 15 3 9; imper.
2. pl. उलुक्कहौ 14 5 4.

√ उल्लोल [उद+लुल] undulate, roll;
-pres. 3. s. उल्लोलइ 14 3 4.

√ उल्हाव (निर्वीपय्) extinguish,
-pres. 3 s. उल्हावमि 20 9 3; p. p.
enl. उल्हावियय 17 14 9a (cf. g.
ओलवयुं, होलवयुं).

उवयार 12 11 4, 19 1 5, 19 8 7 उपकार.

√ उवमिज्ज [from उपमीय्] be com-
pared;

-pres. 2. s. उवमिज्जहि 2 6 9; pres.
3 s. उवमिज्जइ 1 6 1, 11 10 8.

उवरि °2 2 9a, 2 3 8, 6 6 2, °11 5 2,
11 14 1, 11 14 8, 13 2 6, °14 7-
9a, 19 3 2; उवरि 17 8 10b उपरि.

उवर 1 10 3; 2 11 5, 12-3 5, 13 4 5.
उवर.

उवरिडिय f. 4 9 9a [Hc. II 163]
उपरितना.

उववयाण 16 5 4 [उपप्रदान] दान (sec-
ond of the four उपयस).

उवसमिय 18 1 9b उपसमित.

उवसोवणि 2 2 7 उपखापिनी soporific
charm.

उवसोह 6 3 4 [उपशोभा] adornment.

उवहि 2 10 5, 9 3 8, 13 2 7, 15 3.
8° उदधि.

उव्वरिय 5 11 3, 14 7 5 (cf. D. 1
132 उव्वरिअ=अधिक, अनिप्सित) अवशिष्ट.

√ उव्वह [उद+वह];

-pres. 3 s. उव्वहइ 11 5 9b, 13
10 9; p. 3 pl. उव्वहन्ति 1 10 6.

√ उव्वेड [उद+वेड्] free from a si-
ege,

-abs. उव्वेडेवि 18, 10 4; caus. p. p.
enl. उव्वेडामियय 20 7 9a

√ उव्वेड [उद+वेड्; PSM.] move qui-
ckly;

-abs. उव्वेडेवि 6 2 4.

उव्वेडिय 2 4 5 प्रवारित.

उव्वे° 4 11 6 उभय.

उड्डु 7-3 5, 6, 18 1 3, 6 that one.

ऊ

√ ऊसार [उत+सारय्];

-abs. ऊसारैवि 16 8 6.

ऊड्डु 7 3 5 that one.

ए

√ ए (इ) go;

-pres. 3 pl. एन्ति 5 12 5; imper.
2 s. एहि 7 9 1, pres. part. एन्त.
6 2 6, 11 11 7, 14 2 9a, enl.
इन्तय 8 9 7.

एय 17 7 2, ऐय 8 3 6, 15 12 2, 16
15 6 एतद् (g. ए).

एकयल 14 11 6 एक-कला.

एकत्तहौ 18 4 3 एकतः (cf. Hc. IV
420 एतहे=इतः) at one place, on
one side.

एकमण 12 12 9 एकमनसु.

एकमेक 17 14 1b, 19 10 10a (Hc. III
1) एकैक one another. (g. एकमेक).

एकल्लय 20 6 9a [एक+ल्लक] एककिन,
f. एकल्लिय 19 18 5 (g. एकल्ले, एकली).

एकवार 18 8 9b एक-वार once (g. एक
वार). cf. एकएँ वारएँ 14 8 9b once.

एकसि 2 14 1 (Hc. IV 428) [एकय.]
सकृत्.

एकैक 15 2 3, enl. एकैकय 8 12 9b एकैक
(g. एकैक) each one.

एत्तडय 10 10 8, 14 11 2, 15 12 2,
f. एत्तडिय 13 11 2, 15 12 3, 16
9 3, 19 14 6, 19 18 2 एतावत्.

एत्तहौ 7 11 3, 10 7 4, 10 9 2, 12 8
1, 18 3 4 [Hc. IV 420] (alw-
ays with वि) इत. now here,
equivalent to एत्थन्तरे=अग्रान्तरे.

- एत्तिय 7-9 2, 7 11 7, 8 6 9 α , 12 7 2, 12 7 9 b , 15 11.9 b , 15-12 9 b [Hc. II 157] इयत्.
- एत्तिणं 10 1 7 इदानीम्.
- एत्थु 16 8 8 [Hc. IV 405] अत्र.
- एत्थन्तरे (quite common) अत्रान्तरे at this juncture.
- एम् 2 9 5, 2 14 5, 3 5 6 etc. (P. s. have mostly एव) [Hc. IV 401, 418] इत्यम् एवम्, (G. एँन).-एम् वि 9 11 9 α .
- एवद्दु 3 9 4, 18 12 5 [cf. Hc. IV 408 एवद्दु, from ए+वद्दु big] एतावत् (G. एवड्डं).
- एवहिं (variant एमहि) 1 12 7, 2 8 4, 3 8 10 α etc. [Hc. IV 420] इदानीम्.
-एवहिं वि 5 8 2.
- एहु 19 7 5, enl. एहउ 16 12 4, एहएँ 15 10 5, एहु 15 11 9 α , 16 5 10, 16 8 8 b [cf. Hc. IV 362] एयः (G. ए).
- ओ
- ✓ओअर [अव+तृ] get down;
-abs. ओअरेवि 19 8 10 α , 19 9 9;
caus. p. p. ओआरिय 19 2 10 α .
- > ओउद्धरय 3 6 1 α [from अव+क्षर्] enl. निक्षर.
- ✓ओट्टदय(?) 17 17 4 विनष्ट(?) cf. उद्धय.
- ✓ओणल्ल (अव+ल्लम्) fall down;
-pres. part. ओणल्लन्तय 17 15 4;
p. p. ओणल्ल 8 9 5, 10 11 8 [ओण-
ल्लिय=अधःपातित Mp. 7 5 12]
- ✓ओणाव [अव+नामच्] bend down;
-abs. ओणाएँवि 9 11 7; p. p. ओणा-
विय 3 7 7.
- ✓ओरुन्म (अव+रुध्; रुन्म=रुध्, Hc. IV 218).
-abs. ओरुन्मेवि 9 9 9 α .
- ओरें 10 8 7 ओरे Ho' gl. मम सन्मुचम्.
- ✓ओलग्ग (सेव्) serve;
-pres. 3. s. ओलग्गद् 7 6 5.
- ओलग्ग 2 9 6 f. सेवा attendance.
ओलग्ग्विय 4 12 8 अवलम्बित.
ओल्ल 4 8 8 आर्द्र;
-ओल्लिय 11 8 3, 14 8 7 आर्द्रित.
✓ओवग्ग [उप+वल्ग] आ+कम् (PSM; cf. Pāi. उत्तरिओवग्गिआइ अकन्तं);
-abs. ओवग्गिय 4 11 3.
ओसहि 4 6 10 f. औषधि.
✓ओसुविणाय [उत्स्रप्पाच्] talk in sleep;
-pres. 3. s. ओसुविणायद् 17 15 3.
✓ओसर (अप+सृ).
-pres. 3. s. ओसरद् 8 3 6; imper. 2. s. ओसर 18 10 8;
-caus. ओसार (अप+सारच्);
-imper 2. s. ओसारे 13 2 9; abs. ओसारेप्यिणु 20.4 3; p. p. ओसारिय 4 9 3, 11 11 2, 16 4 5, 17 5 4 (cf. G. ओसरवुं diminish).
ओसोवणि 10 6 8 α उपसापिनी sleep charm -
ओह 1 13 6 ओघ.
✓ओहट्ट (cf. G. ओट्ट f. ebb) diminish;
-pres. part. enl. ओहट्टन्तय 17 3 4.
✓ओहट्ट [cf. D. 1 166 ओहट्टे अपसृत] move away. -
-p. p. ओहट्टिय 4 10 9 α .
- ओहर 1 2 2, 3 5 6 kind of aquatic animal (cf. उहर mentioned along with सय, सुंयुयार, कच्छप and मकर)= जलचरविशेष Mp. 10 12 9, 87 9 11.
ओहुल्लिय 5 2 2, 19 12 9 [from अव+
हुल्] म्लान (Mp. gl. 7 10 1), खिन्न (cf. D. 1 157 ओहुर=खिन्न, अवन्त).
ओहामिय 11 1 8, 11 13 6 अभिभूत, तिरस्कृत.
य
य 9 12 8 च.
यन्द 18 7 1 चन्द्र.
यल 11 11 6 कला.
क
कद्द 2 8 7, 19 4 1 b कति.

- कह्यहु 9 6 5 [cf. Hc. IV कह्यहँ IV 422 (1)] कदा.
 कहवंसिय 12 2 7 कपिवंसिक.
 कय 6 15 4 कृत.
 कंड 19 2 3 कः enl.
 कड 5 12 9b, 6 3 2, 6 3 7 [Hc. IV 416] कृतः.
 कडहमग 10 1 8 [*ककुर्मां+मार्ग] gl. दिग्मार्ग.
 कयन्त 10 8 6, 10 9 2 कृतान्त.
 कयावि 4 3 3 कदापि.
 ककर 8 10 8 [कर्कर] पवंतशिखर (Mp. gl. 31 25 7).
 °कनल 16 15 3 कक्ष flank.
 कक्खड 13 8 4 gl. कर्कश violent.
 कच्छ 4 11 2 कक्षा loin cloth (G. कच्छ, काछबी).
 °कज्जे 12 5 5 कायै for the sake of.
 °कज्जण 1 5 8 काञ्चन.
 कज्जय° 4 7 10a कज्जक cuirass.
 °कज्जय 18 6 1 कज्ज enl. lotus.
 कट्टिय-धर 3 5 10 [काष्ठिका+धर] staff-bearer (Mp. gl. 6 2 3 यष्टिधर) (cf. G. काठी).
 कट्टिय-वाल 3 6 9 [*काष्ठिका-पाल] staff-bearer.
 ✕ कडउल्ला° 14 5 7 [कडक+°उल्लय contracted] bracelet (cf. G. कडुल्ले).
 °कडय 7 1 2 कडक ridge.
 °कडप 13 6 1a, 13 8 4, [D. 2 13] निकर (G. कडपले).
 °कडिसरय 13 6 3 [कटि+सर enl.] कटिसूत्र.
 कडुंभ° 12 7 1 कडुक (G. कडुंनुं).
 कडुंभाविण° 11 12 5 (quali. °साहण) प्रहंत, पीडित, पराभूत (PSM).
 ✓ कडु [probably from कृष्ट] pull, draw out (G. काडुंनुं),
 -pres. 1. s. कडुलि 15 2 7; pres. part. f. कडुन्तिय 18 10 9a; abs. कडुंनि 5 10 8; p. p. enl. कडुियय 14 13 9a.
 ✓ कण [कणण; G. कणुं] groan;
 -pres. 3. s. कणइ 1 5 3.
 °कणय 11 8 4 [D. 2 56] gl. वाण.
 कणय-डोर 7 2 7 [कनक+दोर] thin golden necklace (cf. G. दोरो and कन्दोरो).
 कणय 7 2 6, 9 4 4, 9 5 1, 9 10 6, 16 9 8, [कणक] neck ornament (G. कंठी), necklace of one string (G. कंठी).
 कणिय 1 4 3 [कण्टिका] necklace of one (or more) string (G. कंठी).
 °कण्डुइय° 19 7 10 कण्डुयित.
 °कण्डुयण 2 12 4 कण्डुयन.
 कण्णारियं 19 14 2 [from कर्ण+आर] goaded near the ears (cf. आरोहें कवारिउ गइन्दु Bh. 2 5 5 where Gune renders it by कर्णयोः भङ्गशेन प्रेरितः; PSM, wrongly विभूषितः).
 कण्णजाड 16 8 3 कर्णजापः whispering in the ear; tale-bearing.
 कण्णादाण 6 3 9a कन्यादान.
 °कण्णिय° 4 5 6; 17 6 3 कर्णिका kind of arrow with an ear-shaped top.
 °कत्तरी 4 11 4 a term of duelling. (With this line compare Bh. 2 2 7 मल्ल-जुञ्ज-भावगण-सधइँ, दोक्कर-कर्तारि करण-पवधइँ; most of these terms are given by Jacobi with a query).
 कत्यइ 13 5 4, 5, 6, 8, 9; कत्य-वि 13 5 2, 3, 17 13 1a कुत्रापि.
 ✓ कन्द (कन्द), bewail, cry;
 -pres. 3. s. कन्दइ 8 2 9b; pres. part. कन्दन्त 9 10 2, 11 9 5, f. enl. कन्दन्तिय 19 5 10a;
 -agentive कन्दावण 9 6 9b.
 °कन्दल° 7 1 5 shoot.
 कन्दुअ-खण 16 2 3 कन्दुकक्षण game of ball.

कन्दोष्टं 1 13 8 [D. 2 9] नीलोत्पल.

कन्धर 11 6 8.

कप्य 4 4 9b, 8 2 3, 8 4 4, 18 9 9a

[कल्प] कर tribute (Mp. 39 6 1b gl. कप्य करः दण्डो वा).

√कप्य cut (G. कापयँ);

-pass. pres. 3. s. कप्यिज् 18 8 7; p. p. कपिय 4 8 3.

कप्यरिय 15 4 5, 15 5 3, 17 8 8 cut

(from √कप्य=√कप्य extended with र; cf. D. 2 20 कप्यरिञं दारितम्).

कप्यिणु 16 9 9 कृत्वा, gl. कययित्वा (cf. Kramadis'vara's *Saṅkṣipta-sāra* 5 59 कृपि; *Vasudevahṇḍī* I, p. 28, l. 1. कपि).

कम 1 13 9b, 17 12 8 कम step;

-कम-मुञ्चणं 1 6 3 कममोचन (1) taking steps, (2) swerving from tradition (?).

√कम (कम्) cross;

-pres. 3. s. कमइ 12 6 8; abs. कमेप्यिणु 2 3 7.

कमलायर 2 1 9b कमलाकर.

√कम्प [कम्प; G. काँपयँ];

-pres. 3. pl. कम्पन्ति 1 4 4; pres. part. कम्पन्त 1 3 14b, enl. 8 3 3; -agentive कम्पावण 13 9 2, 15 1b; -कम्पावणसील 20 9 9b.

कम्मन्त 3 13 6 [कर्मान्त given by MW. as occurring in the present sense in lexicons only] tilled or cultivated ground.

कम्मारय 2 10 2 [कर्मकार enl.] servant.

√कर [कृ; G. करयँ];

-pres. 1. s. करसि 1 3 9, 2 9 2, 4 4 4, 13 8 8, 2. s. करहि 5 16 5, करेहि 20 11 4, 3. s. करइ 2 9 3, 2 10 3, 4 5 9a, 9 4 4, करेइ 4 12 6, 11 6 2, 16 14 2; 3, pl. करन्ति 6 14 9a; imper. 2. s. करे 4 3 2,

6 16 8, 7 12 6, 8 4 4, 9 2 6, 9

10 5, 9 10 7, 12 10 9b, 15 5 6,

19 1 10b, 19 8 3, 19 15 6, करि

12 10 9b, 2. pl. करहु 4 3 3, 4 5

2, 5 10 7, 16 11 3, 19 3 8, 3. s.

करउ 17 18 4, करेउ 5 13 2, 17 18

7, 3. pl. करन्तु 12 4 7; fut. 1. pl.

करेसहुँ 3 6 11a, 2. pl. करेसहौं 12

8 9b, 3. s. करेसइ 16 8 5; pres.

part. करन्त 2 1 9a, 3 2 4, 3 7 8,

14 6 1, enl. 4 1 9a, 6 1-1, 8

1a, 17 4 10b; f. करन्ति 7 3 8, 14

7, enl. करन्तिय 9 8 4; abs. करेवि 2

7 6, 4 12 7, 5 7 7, 6 13 3, 10

7 1, 12 1 3, करेवि 1 8 1, 3 12 2,

4 11 5, 5 5 8, 7 10 1, 9 11 3,

10 8 3, 16 9 7, करेप्यिणु 2 14 8,

2 15 3, 5 3 2, 8 7 3, 10 8 9,

11 11 8, 14 9 1, 19 12 1b,

करेविणु 15 15 7; कप्यिणु see s. v.-

pot. part. करेवी 9 6 9b, 20 1 7;

-pass. pres. 3. s. किज् 13 11 10,

15 7 9a; p. p. कय 1 16 10, किय

11 1 7°, (enl.) 4 1a; -caus.

agentive करावण 18 1 2.

करण 4 11 4; 11 6 4 tactical move in duelling or subduing an elephant. See कतरी.

करयलगा 1 9 1 करतलाग.

√करकर (onom.) caw;

-pres. 3. s. करकरइ 8 2 9b.

करगा 1 5 2 कराग (Dingal कगो hand).

करन्विय °12 6 6, enl. करन्वियय 11 7

9a [करन्वित] व्यात.

करपहर 4 7 5 [करपहार] करकृष्टि.

करि 8 5 6.

कल्यण्डि 14 12 7 [कलकठी; cf. D. 2 30]

कोकिला.

कलम 1 4 2.

- कलमलय 12 12 8, Mp, 36 2 6, gl. काणेकखह 2 12 8 [काण+√इक्ष्] looks sideways.
- हेर्ष्याजमित-वेद. कापुरिस 2 13 2 कापुरस.
- कलुणय 9 10 2 कण enl. कामसत्थ 4 1 2 कामसाह.
- कल्लुं 2 12 9b, 7 12 9a, 16 11 3 कल्ले (enl.) to morrow (G. काल्य). कारणे 1 10 5, 4 12 3, 15 7 4, 20 12 11 कारणे for the sake of.
- कल्लोल 11 14 6 f., कल्लोल 1 2 5. कारिम 9 4 7, 14 13 4 [D. 2 27; really an °इम derivation from √कृ] कृत्रिम (1) artificial (2) insincere.
- कवच 4 7 10a कवच. काल 4 6 5 one of the nine treasures.
- कवण 5 13 9b, 9 9 2, 13 5 10b, 16 6 3 [of Pali को-पन, कि-पन, He. IV 367] किम् (G. कवण, कोण). °काल-चक्र 3 1 1a कालचक्र.
- कवन्ध 8 3 4 कवन्ध. °कालवास 10 8 8 [कालपाश] Yama's noose or an inauspicious astrological conjunction.
- क वि 1 2 4 कापि. °काव 1 1 19b काव्य.
- कस 9 10 3 कशा whip. किय (?) 11 1 7, 11 1 8 किं वा? किल?
- कसन °11 10 7, 14 7 7 कृण. किण 18 4 8 किम्.
- √कह [कथ; G. कहेहुँ]; किण 11 1 2, किण 19 17 11b किं तु.
- pres. 1. s. कहमि, 12 1 6, 3. s. किण 14 8 6 कि च.
- कह 3 11 1a, imper. 2 s. कहँ 1 9 9b, 6 13 7, 8 6 9a, 19 13 4, 5; 2. pl. कहहु 4 1 9b, कहहँ 19 4 9a, कहहँ कहहँ 12 1b, pres. part. (enl.) कहन्ता 3 7 9, 19 18 10a, किर 2 12 7, 4 4 4, 8 11 8, 12 6 9b, 12 10 5, 14 9 5, 17 10 1a [किल] यावत् just as; about to, as if.
- pass. pres. 3. s. कहिज्ज 19 10 1b; p. p. कहिय 1 12 8, 4 3 5, 4 5 8. किरिय 11 7 1 किया.
- कह 1 10 5 कथम्; √किलकिल (onom) chirp
- कह व 4 2 9a, कथम्+इव. -pres. 3 s. किलकिलह 1 5 7 (of G. किलकिलाट chirrup).
- कह वि 11 12 9a, 15 12 5 कथम्+अपि °किलन्तव 20 10 6 क्लान्त enl.
- कह वि कह वि 17 8 8. °किलामिय 19 6 6 क्लान्त
- कहकहन्ती 9 12 1 (onom.) whizzing. किलिच 13 3 2 [क्लृप्त] रचित.
- °कहाणय 11 3 1 कथानक. किलेस 9 10 9b, °19 6 9 क्लेश.
- कहिँ 1 10 3 कुत्र, किसलय 3 3 3.
- कहि-मि 12 12 9, 14 6 2, 3, 4, 5, 19 12 8 कुत्रापि somewhere, in some place, 12 2 3 somehow.
- काहँ 11 13 3 किम्. किह 1 10 6, 7, 1 10 9b [He. IV. 401] कथम्.
- कहु 17 5 10 कथम्. √कील (कोइ);
- काडसाय 2 11 8 कायोत्सर्ग. -pres part. कीलन्त 2 8 1.
- कायन्वरि 14 6 4 कादम्बरी wine. °कील 5 1 7, 15 7 8 क्रीडा.
- कागणि 4 6 11b [काकिणी] रत्नविशेष. कीलाल 19 7 8, °20 6 5 blood.
- काणि 10 12 2, 13 11 9 f. डैर (?). कुहय 10 10 9a, 11 8 8 कृपित.

- क्यारि 8 5 3 (?).
 कुञ्चि^० 13 6 7 कुञ्चित.
 कुट्टणि 13 9 4, 14 13 4 कुट्टिनी.
 °कुट्टक 3 1 4 [D. 2 37 लताग्रह; lexical
 कुट्टक, कुट्टक] bower, thicket.
 कुट्टिवि 15 2 5 कुट्टिविन् farmer? (cf.
 G. कगवी).
 कुटार^० 16 4 2 कुटार.
 कुट्टे see under √ लग्. .
 कुट्ट 16 10 1 कुट्ट.
 कुम्भिल 14 3 6 [कुम्भ+°इल] कुम्भवत्.
 कुम्भ 1 10 2 कुम्भ tortoise (also the
 tortoise incarnation of Viṣṇu)
 कुम्भायारय 15 9 10b कुम्भाकार enl.
 कुम्भागार 13 6 10b कुम्भाकार.
 कुलउत्ती 5 13 9a, 11 13 4, enl. कुल-
 उत्तिय 12 2 10b [कुलपुत्री] कुलीना स्त्री.
 कुलवह 4 9 9b कुलवधू.
 कुल-पावय 8 7 1 कुलपावक.
 कुलहर 15 7 9b, 19 6 4 [कुलगृह]
 father's house (as against father
 in-law's house).
 कुवलयणयणी 20 11 9a कुवलय-नयना.
 कुविल 16 10 8b.
 कुसुमा^० 14 2 5 कुसुम enl.
 कुसुम्भ 4 8 8, enl. 17 2 5 (G. कसुम्भो).
 कुहर 1 2 1 [कु-हर] gl. पर्वत
 कुह्लिणि 6 6 2, 8 3 1 [D. 2 62] रथा
 street, road (Mp. 9 23 11).
 कूर-भट 19 2 5 ruthless warrior
 कूरभट
 कूर-वीर 19 3 1a ruthless warrior.
 कृवार 2 8 2, 10 7 6 cry of help
 (cf. Bh. 8 14 1).
 °केजर^० 9 8 9a केजूट.
 केतदय 6 11 3, 15 12 2, 19 15 9
 कियत्.
 केत्तिय 11 10 8, 18 6 5, 20 9 4 [Hc.
 II 157] कियत्.
 केवु 10 1 4 [Hc. III 405] कुव.
- केम 1 9 9b, 10 11 4, 18 8 2 [Hc.
 IV 401] कयम् (G. केम);
 -केम वि 15 14 3.
 केर 4 3 2, 4 3 8, 9b, °15 15 9a सेवा
 केरय [Hc. IV 421 (20)] 16 1 9a,
 13 2 10b, 14 7 8, °19 2 9, 19 3
 1b, °20 3 10b, 20 5 4, केरी °1 9
 9b, 4 3 8, 5 5 3, 16 6 9a, °20 4
 4 genitive postposition (G. केरै).
 केव 16 12 8 कयम्.
 केवल्ल 1 13 6 केवल्लम् (G. केवल्ल).
 °केसरि 17 11 6 केसरिन्.
 केहय 16 1 2 [Hc. IV 402] कीदृश.
 केयिय f. 16 1 2.
 कोइ 5 13 9a कोइपि (G. को, कोइ).
 कोउहल्ल 1 12 6, 10 2 2 कोउहल्ल 5 5 1
 कुपहल्ल.
 √कोक् [Hc. 4 76] व्याह call;
 -pres. part. कोक्न्त 3 5 8, 4 7
 10b; p. p. कोक्विय 2 9 5, 15 4 7,
 16 8 1, abs. कोक्वैवि 19 1 6,
 कोक्वैवि 7 10 9a, 18 8 5, कोक्वै-
 प्पिणु 20 11 3; -caus. p. p. कोक्वा-
 विय 9 2 8.
 कोकय 13 11 11b inviter.
 °कोब्ब 3 5 5 कौब्.
 कोट्टय 1 8 7 कोट्ट enl. (G. कोट्टे).
 कोडाकोटि 2 10 5 [°कोडाकोटि] one
 crore multiplied by one crore.
 कोड्डावणय 6 7 8 [enl. agent from
 caus. from कोट्ट=कौटुक (D. 2 33,
 Hc. 4 422 (9)). कौटुकोत्पादक (G.
 कोडामणै)
 कोट्टमिय 14 11 8 [cf. PSM कोट्टमिअ,
 Hc. IV 168 कोट्टम=रम्] इरत्.
 °कोन्त् 11 8 5, 15 5 8 कुन्त्.
 ल
 लय 19 12 10b लय;
 -°लयगारय 5 1 5, °लयगारा 8 10 5,
 लयगरि f. 4 5 9a लयनारक (cf. Mp.
 लयगारउ 9 15 17).

- खयर 18 3 3 [खचर] खेचर.
 खयाल 13 4 8 gl. पर्वत-गर्ता (cf. Bh. 3 24 7, 4 3 1 where Jacobi interpretes it as 'thicket').
 खगडड 17 15 8 पञ्च-मुट.
 ✓ खड draw back, pull back;
 -pres. 3. s. खडैह 3 12 5; abs. खडैवि 3 7 3; p. p. खडिय 17 17 3 (cf. g. खंचाडुँ hesitate).
 खडहार 5 7 1 [D. 2 67 खडं तुणम्] तुणभार haystack (g. खड, भारे).
 ✓ खण (खन्, g. खण्डुँ);
 -pres. 1. s. खणसि 15 2 6; imper. 2. pl. खणहौँ 7 4 7; pres. part. खणन्त 12 8 5.
 खणें 17 1 10 α क्षणे in a trice.
 खणें खें खणें 9 10 3 now and again.
 खणडें 4 10 1, 15 8 3 क्षणाधेन.
 खणखणकरन्त 13 7 3 (onom) tinkling.
 खणड 17 13 10 b [खण्ड] खण्डशर्करा (g. खौड f. sugar).
 ✓ खण्ड -abs. खण्डैवि खण्डैवि 11 1 7.
 खत्त 10 12 1, 17 5 2 क्षात्रम्.
 खद्वय 17 13 9 [D. 2 67 enl.] भुक्त (g. खाडुँ)
 खन्धावार 4 2 9 b , 14 11 2 स्कन्धावार
 खन्ति 4 2 9 α धान्ति.
 ✓ खम (धम);
 -opt. 2. s. खमेजहि 19 2 10 b , 19 14 4; caus. pres. 3. s. खमावइ 4 14 3, p. p. खमाविय 19 14 1 b , enl. खम्मावियय 19 6 8.
 खम्भ 1 16 2 3 , 7 5 4, 19 14 3 [Ved. स्कम्भ prop, support, pillar] pillar (g. खौभो supporting pillar).
 ✓ खल [खल] falter;
 -pres. 3. s. खलइ 14 3 4; pres. part. खलन्त 17 13 3; p. p. खलिय 7 7 5.
 खलहल 13 5 2 (onom.) हल्व shaky (cf. g. खलमळुँ become infirm or dilapidate).
 खल 11 11 9 b .
 ✓ खा [खाइ, g. खाडुँ];
 -pres. 3. s. खाइ 19 3 2; -caus. p. p. (enl.) खानियय 9 11 2.
 खाण 2 8 4 खादन.
 खानियय see खा.
 खारिय 6 1 9, 8 6 7 क्षारित embittered, provoked, exasperated (see. Bh. s. r.)
 ✓ खिज [खिइ cf. g. खीजुँ to get angry];
 -pres. 3. s. खिजइ 18 9 3.
 खीण 3 1 α क्षीण.
 खीर 2 5 8 क्षीर.
 खीलिय 13 1 3 क्रीलित confined.
 खुज 8 1 6 कुञ्ज.
 ✓ खुड (=खुड, Hc. IV 116 खण्ड);
 -abs. खुडैवि 16 7 2, p. p. खुडिय 17 12 5, enl. खुडियय 13 10 10 α .
 खुत्त 14 7 9 b (D. 2 74) निमग्न (g. खैतवुँ get embedded).
 ✓ खुप्प (मस्, Hc. 4 101; g. खैपवुँ),
 -pres. 3. pl. खुप्पन्ति 17 2 9; pres. part. enl. खुप्पन्तय 20 10 5.
 खुरप्प 11 11 7, 15 5 3 खुरप्प sharp-edged arrow.
 खुरप्प 17 6 4 see खुरप्प.
 खुदिय 15 4 6 कुञ्च.
 खेव 10 10 7, 18 10 7, 19 4 6 [क्षेप] कालक्षेप delay;
 -ग किड वेड did not wait any more, acted promptly; विणु खेवें immediately.
 खेड 6 7 1, 9 8 4, 18 4 7 [Hc. II 174, IV 168 खेड्=रम्] क्रीडा sport.
 खेडिय 20 7 6 [खेडित; from ✓ खिइ (Dhātupāṭha) 'terrify, alarm'; cf. PSM. खेडण=पीछे हटना] made to

- retreat (cf. g. खेडवहुँ -unhinge, dislocate).
- खेरि 13 10 9 gl. क्लृप्तता uneasiness, anxiety (cf. Mr. 8 1 11 gl. वैर, but here we have वैरखेरि).
- ✓ खेल=कीड (g. खेलहुँ).
-pres. part. खेलन्त 9 4 1.
- खोणि 5 10 9a, °13 4 8 क्षोणी.
- खोह 13 4 8 psm. 'deep cavity, chasm,' but gl. अतीव गाढम्.
- ग
- गय 1 8 2, 5, enl. 5 4 1, enl. f. गद्य 12 9 9, 15 12 8 गत.
- गय° 9 9 8 [गद] disease, sickness.
- गय° 11 8 5 गदा.
- गयणह 17 2 6 ?
- गयवह 14 2 8 (गतपातिका) प्रोषितभर्तृका, विधवा.
- गगर् 13 8 7 गद्गद.
- ✓ गज [गर्ज] roar, make empty noise (g. गाजहुँ);
-pres. 2. s. गर्जहि 20 9 4, 3. s. गर्जइ 1 5 7, 3 3 7; pres. part. f. गर्जन्ति 15 14 9a; abs. गर्जेवि 10 10 8b, गर्जेवि 9 9 9a.
- गज्जा 11 3 5 गर्जना.
- गजोष्ठिय 17 11 10a; °20 10 8° [D. 2 100 (cf. Hc. IV 102 गुंजुल=उल्ल) रोमाहित.
- ✓ गण [गण; G. गणहुँ];
-pres. 2. s. गणहि 9 10 4, 3. s. गणइ 4 5 8, 15 11 7.
- गणियारि 5 14 7, °7 3 3, 7 3-10a, 19 17 8 gl. हस्तिनी cow-elephant.
- °गण्डवाल° 14 2 5 [ग्रंथिपाल] gl. भंडार-पलक i. e. भाण्डानारपालक.
- °गण्डवास 13 12 7 [गण्डपार्श्व] surface of the cheeks.
- °गण्ट 3 5 5 rhinoceros.
- गण्ट° 16 12 6, 18 6 5 gl. गणना (cf. Bh. 2 28=परिज्ञान Mr. 9 8 12).
- गण्टरवल 16 15 4 [*गण्टरक्ष] body-guard.
- गन्दुय 18 3 6 (vl. गे°) कन्दुक.
- गन्धार° 13 9 9 गन्धार the third primary note of music.
- गन्धुकड 1 15 3, 13 9 7 [गन्धोत्कट] highly fragrant.
- गन्धेसर 3 10 2 गन्धेश्वर sovereign by birth; गन्धेसरि f. 19 6 5 gl. अतिकोमलाङ्गी born in a royal family.
- ✓ गम [गम्],
-abs. गम्पि 2 7 5, 4 3 6, 10 7 7, 15 9 5, गम्पिणु 1 15 9b, 6 15 8, 10 6 1.
- गम 7 1 6 march of an assailant.
- गमय 5 15 2 [गमक] बोधक giver of knowledge.
- गमण 18 10 3 गमन.
- गमणमण 6 4 2, गवर्णमणय 3 6 1b गन्तुमनस.
- गम्भीरत्तण 4 6 8 गम्भीरत्व.
- ✓ गरह [गर्ह] censure;
-pres. 3. pl. गरहन्ति 2 14 5; p. p. गरहिय 5 1 6, 20 10 8.
- गरहण 13 8 7 गर्हणा self-censure, repentance.
- गरुज 16 6 4, 16 13 9b, enl. 1 13 7 गुरु.
- गरुयार 15 9 10b गुरुतर.
- ✓ गल [गल] get reduced, pass, fall (g. गलहुँ);
-pres. 3. s. गलइ 4 5 5; pres. part. enl. गलन्तय 2 7 9a; abs. गलेंवि 14 7 7.
- ✓ गलगज [गलगज] grunt, roar (used for the cry of elephants);
-pres. 3. s. गलगजइ 17 10 3; pres. part. enl. गलगजन्तय 3 6 6; abs. गलगजेंवि 20 3 6; p. p. गलगजिय 20 5 7.

- °गवकस्य 18 6 7 गवाक्ष enl. } गीठ 1 10 2, 1 16 2, 12 2 5, 15 5 2,
 ✓गविट्ट [denom. from *गविट्ट=गवेवित] 17 3 6, 19 16 7 gl. घृत्, व्याप्त,
 search; once wrongly संवरित, once गृहीत.
 -imper. 3. s. गविट्ट 3 11 10a. Original sense-गृहीत. Mp. gl.
 ✓गवेस [गवेस्] search; 4 3 5, 12 17 5 गृहीत, 4 3 5 स्वीकृत
 -pres. 1. s. गवेसमि 19 15 9; pres. (formed analogically-गुहः सूह,
 3. s. गवेसइ 11 13 2, 14 1b; imp- छुहः छुड, गिहः गीठ).
 per. 2. pl. गवेसहोँ 12 8 9a, 14 9 गुह्य 14 7 6, 14 8 8° [गुह्य] puden-
 9a; pres. part. गवेसन्त 19 17 9. dum muliebre.
 गवेसय 14 10 1, (n. pl.) गवेसाहँ 19 गुण 12 5 11 obligation;
 17 3 गवेष्क. -कवणु गुण 12 4 6 को गुणः what is
 गह 5 5 3 [ग्रह] possession by some the use of, what avails?
 evilspirit (=पिशाच Mp. 12 19 6). °गुप्यन्त्य 20 10 5 ब्याङ्कल ? in flurry,
 गहकछोल 8 11 4, 20 9 7 (D. 2 86) fussing with (cf. D. 2 102 'संग्रह ?
 gl. ग्रहवैरी राहुः (cf. D. 2 2 कल्लोल= वर-कञ्ची-कलाव-गुप्यन्तउ Mp. 7 24 10).
 रात्रु; cf. also mw. s. v.)
 गहण 12 6 9 in the usage कवणु गहणु ग्रहभर° 4 10 9a ग्रहतर.
 'what does he count for?'; 20 ग्रहकी 2 10 1, 4 3 9b (f.) गुर्वा.
 11 4 destiny (?). ग्रहहर 7 10 8 ग्रह-भर heavy load.
 °गहिर 1 5 3 गसीर. ग्रहहार 19 1 6, 19 4 4 [गुरुभारा]
 ✓गा [गै; G. गाहुँ]; गुर्विणी pregnant.
 -pres. 3. s. गाइ 7 10 7. ✓गुलगुल (onom.) grunt;
 ✓गा [गै-गाय्]; -abs. गुलगुलैवि 10 10 9b.
 -pres. 3. s. गायइ 1 5 8, 1 14 4, गुलिय f. 6 5 6 (D. 2 103) स्ववक clu-
 14 9 5; 3. pl. गायन्ति 7 2 8; imp- ster ?
 per. 3. s. गायउ 17 18 5; pres. गुह 19 6 6 गुहा.
 part. f. गायन्ती 14 10 8; p. p. °गुहिल 6 5 3 gl. घनम्, but perhaps
 गीय 19 9 1b. =गुह+इल i. e. गुहायुक्त.
 गावण 8 1 7 गायक ? गृहपुरिस 16 1 1 [गृहपुरव] spy.
 °गाम 13 9 8 ग्राम group of tones, नेय 2 4 3, 13 9 8.
 gramut. °नेज 17 16 8 त्रैवेयक (cf. D. 2 94
 °गामिय 1 1 3 °गामिय enl. नेजल=त्रैवेयक), neck ornament.
 गामेह-भास 1.3 11 आमीण-भावा. °नेह 6 5 5 गुहा.
 गिह 17 18 8; ग्रध्र (G. गीध). ✓नेह [ग्रह-गृहणा; M. घेणँ];
 गिम्हयाल 13 1 7 प्रीष्मकाल. -pres. 2. s. नेहहि; abs. नेहैवि 2 11:
 ✓गिल (गु) swallow (G. गल्लुँ); 6, 17 17 10a.
 -pres. 3. s. गिलइ 19 3 2; p. p. नेह 1 16 5.
 गिलिय 19 8 10b. गोवर 1 7 7, °2 2 2° गोपुर gate.
 गिल्ल° 1 15 1 आर्द्र (M. गीला); गोच्छय 6 6 5, 6 6 6 गुच्छ enl.
 -गिल्लिगिल्ललय 11 14 6 अतिशय-आर्द्र ? गोद्वरण 4 1 2, 8 8 5 गोघात्रण.
 गीय 19 9 1b गीत song. गोप्यव 18 7 5 गोषवद shallow puddle.

गोमय 2 17 2 श्रीखण्ड ? (गोमएण संमज्जण
· rendered by gl. as श्रीखण्डेनार्चनं
पटकूलेन मर्दनम्)

घ

घङ् 16 4 1, 19 14 6 [Hc, IV 424]
pleonastic indeclinable.

°घग्घर° 6 11 5 (onom.) hoarse cry
(of monkeys).

× घग्घरय 13 1 7 [घर्घरक] छुद्रघण्टिका
small ornamental bell.

√ घट्ट [घट्ट suit; G. घट्टुँ];
-pres. 3. s. घट्टइ 15 13 9a.

घट्टिय 5 12 7 [घट्टित] movement.

घट्ट 13 3 9a घट्ट.

√ घट्ट [घट्ट];

-pres. 3. pl. घट्टन्ति 7 5 3 (uni-
te); imper. 3. s. घट्ट 1 3 10
(suit; G. घट्टुँ); -caus. abs.
घट्टावैनि 19 2 2 (fashion; G. घट्टावुँ
make to fashion).

घट्ट 16 15 1 घट्टा.

घण 16 11 8 [घण] gl. गोलक-पाषाण.

°घण्ट 2 1 5 घण्टा.

√ घत्त (= क्षिप्, Hc. IV 143);

-pres. 1. s. घत्तमि 8 10 8, 16 12
9b; p. p. घत्तिय 2 12 6, 9 11 4.

°घत्तय 6 12 4 प्रत्त enl.

घर 2 16 9, 9 6 9b, 12 3 10b गृह;
meaning obscure at 8 2 7 (G.
घर).

°घरट्ट 13 11 4.

घरिणि 19 10 4 गृहिणी (cf. G. घरणी).

-घरिणियर 19 12 2 [गृहिणीगृह] wif-
e's apartments.

√ घल्ल=क्षिप् (cf. G. घालुँ push in);
p. p. घल्लिय 19 12 5; caus. p. p.
घालविय 11 9 8.

√ घवघव (onom.),

-pres. 3. pl. घवघवन्ति 14 3 2
roar (used for river-streams).

घवघव-बोस 13 1 7 tinkling (of small
bells) Bh. has घवघवन्त (किङ्किणि
and रह) and at both these
places it has reference to the
sound. So the sense 'glitzen'
suggested by Jacobi is in-
correct.

√ घाय [घातय].

-pot. part. घाएवउ 4 12 3; p. p.
enl. घाइयउ 6 11 1; pass. pres.
3. s. घाइज्जइ 1 10 5, 5 2 6, 8 11
6, 10 12 1; pres. part. घाइज्जन्त
9 10 3.

घाय 12 1 6 [घात] प्रहार (G. घा).

√ विव (क्षिप्);

-pres. 1. s. विवमि 13 3 10b, 2. s.
विवहि 9 8 3; 3. pl. विवन्ति 7 2 7;
fut. 3. s. विवेसइ 7 1 5; abs. विवेप्पियु
6 16 9a; p. p. वित 16 7 2, 17 7
10b, (enl.) 2 11 6, 5 7 1, 17 2 5.

√ घुम्म (= घूर्ण; Hc. IV 117; G. घूर्मुँ);
-pres. 3. s. घुम्मइ 1 5 4.

√ घुल (= घूर्ण; Hc. IV 117);

-pres. part. घुलन्त 4 8 9a.

घोर 9 12 2.

√ घोल (= घूर्ण; Hc. IV 117; G. घोळुँ);

-pres. 3. s. घोळइ 14 3 4.

√ घोस [घोषय];

-pres. 3. s. घोसइ 1 12 7, 19 7 4
(tell); abs. घोसेप्पियु 18 4 10a
(declare).

च

चउरगुणिय f. 8 7 9a चतुर्गुणा (G. चोगणी).

चउदिसु 2 10 9a, चउदिसु 2 16 10
चतुर्दिशम् (G. चोदिस).

चउपासे 3 10 7, चउपासेहिं 20 1 2, चउ-
पासिउ 7 11 6 चतुर्पाशम् (G. चोपास)
from all the four sides.

चउरुम f. 12 10 2 चतुर्भुजा.

चउररु 16 5 11b चतुररु chess.

चउरुण 11 4 8b चतुरुण less by four

चउवार 16 11 7 चउवार.

√चय [खज्]; imp. 2. sing. चउ
7 12 4.

चकी 18 11 4 [चकी] चक्रवाकी.

चक्रहृत्ति 4 14 9b चक्रवर्तिर.

चक्रय° 18, 11 4 [चक्रक] चक्रवाक.

चहय 14 3 5 (D. 3 1 enl.) चह.

चहङ्गि 13 12 7 [चर्चाङ्गित ?] मण्डित,

विभूषित [occurs also in Bh. where 'characterized' is the sense guessed by Jacobi. *Saindes'arāsaka* 168 com. gives चर्चकिवि=अर्चयित्वा].

√चड (=आ+रुह्; Hc. IV 206; G. चडवुं).

-imper. 2. s. चड 19 2 5, 19 15

4; pres. part. चडन्त 3 2 8, f.

चडन्ति 10 3 4; abs. चडेवि 11 3

9a, 16 6 2, चडेपिणु 3 12 6, 10

11 7; p. p. चडिय 2 11 1 enl.

3 8 10a, 15 2 9a;

-caus. pres. 3. s. चडावइ 6 3 9a,

abs. चडावेवि 2 3 1, 2 17 9b, 14

9 2, 19 2 9, 19 11 1b p; p.

चडाविय 1 9 1°, 12 1 1.

चडुल्ल 5 3 9a (qualifying सुरङ्ग)

restive (cf. Bh. 3 21 10).

चत्त 17 13 1a लक्त.

चन्दु 14 5 3 अर्धचन्द्र

चन्दमस 15 11 7 चन्द्रमस.

चन्दहास 10 1b चन्द्रहास magic scimitar.

चन्दिय 6 7 4 चन्द्रिका.

चन्दियण n. 10 1 9a, 18 5 4 चन्द्रिका

(cf. PSM, s. v. चण्डिण; G. चण्डरुं

moon-light, star).

चप्प m. 13 1 8 becoming pressed

together.

चप्पिय 4 13 9a, 11 7 4 आक्रान्त (cf.

Hc. IV 395 (6); Bh. s. v. चप्पइ;

G. चण्डरुं).

√चर [चर्; G. चरवुं];

-pres. 3. s. चरइ 1 10 8 (eat);

pres. part. चरन्त 3 2 8 (practise).

चरिमदेह 19 7 3 चरमदेह.

चरणगग 1 5 9b; °1 7 1° चरणगग.

√चलवल (onom.) writhe (of ser-

pents; cf. G. M. चलवल political

agitation);

-pres. 3. s. चलवलइ 13 4 7.

√चल [चल, G. चालवुं];

-pres. 3. s. चलइ 19 17 10a.

√चव (कथ्; Hc. IV 2; G. चववुं);

-pres. 3. s. चवइ 9 2 4, 12 9 4,

15 7 2, 15 12 1; pres. part.

चवन्त 11 14 8, f. énl. चवन्तिय 19

9 4, abs. चवेपिणु 8 11 7; p. p.

चविय 4 5 8, 6 12 6, 15 3 3

(active sense) उक्तवत्.

√चव [च्यु];

-abs. चवेवि 8 1 3, चवेपिणु 6 15 6.

चवडण 13 8 1b [cf. Hc. IV 110-

चमड=शुर्] crushing onslaught.

चाउल 2 17 3 (D. 3. 3) तण्डुल (cf.

H. चावल).

चारहडि 9 10 7, 17 8 10b चारभदी

heroism.

चालिय° 1 7 1 चालित.

√चिन्त [चिन्त];

-pres. 2. s. चिन्तहि 4 2 1, 15 13 1,

3. s. चिन्तइ 5 2 8; pres. part.

चिन्तन्तहो 3 2 1; abs. चिन्तेपिणु 13 4

(2; p. p. चिन्तिय 4 12 1; -pass.

pres. 3. s. चिन्तिजइ 8 7 4; -caus.

pres. part. चिन्तवन्त 16 9 5; p. p.

चिन्ताविय 2 9 2.

चिन्ता 2 8-9.

चिन्तावण 15 11 5 चिन्तापण.

चिहुर° 10 3 8, °19 13 9 चिहुर.

चुक 10 9 1, 13 8 1b, enl. 8 4 8

(cf. Hc. IV 177) अष्ट.

चुण्ण 19 11 8a चूर्ण powder; चुण्णु चुण्णु
10 10 4.

चुम्बल 17 12 2 (cf. D. 3.16 चुम्बल)
शेखर (with our अन्त-चुम्बलो cf.
Hp. 88 5 3 अन्त-चुम्बल).

√ चुम्ब [चुम्ब, G. चुम्बु];
-abs. चुम्बेति 9 14 9b, 20 3 3.

√ चूर (चूर्ण, G. चूर्णु; cf. Hc. IV 337);
-pres. part. चूर्न्त 3 7 2, p. p.
चूरिय° 4 8 7.

चैलहर 6 13 11a, 9 13 7 [चैलहर]
Jain temple.

चेलिय 2 16 3 चेल garment.

√ चोय [चोद्य्] urge, impel;
-abs. चोएँवि 15 5 8.

छ

छकारय 1 3 5 चक्रकारक.

छक्कण्ड° 1 11 8 पदखण्ड.

√ छज (Hc. IV 100 छुम्, G. छजु);
-pres. 3. s. छजइ 3 7 10a, 10
8 11a.

छडय 17 18 8 floor-plaster (G. छडो).

छण-चन्द्र 1 3 14b, °यन्द 1 15 3 [क्षण-
चन्द्र] full-moon.

छणवासर 14 12 4 [क्षणवासर] festive
day.

छणछणसह 11 9 6 (onom.) noise
produced by a solid object
while being cooked.

√ छण्ड, √ छट्ट (cf. Hc. IV 91 छट्ट=
मुच; G. छोडुँ) leave, quit;
-imper. 2. pl. छण्डहोँ 2 13 4; abs.
छण्डेँवि 11 1 7; p. p. छण्डिय 15 11 3,
enl. छण्डियय 7 5 9b.

°छण्य 14 1 1 छन्न enl.

°छप्य 2 1 7 [पद्य] भ्रमर.

छल 12 9 7 cleverness [cf. D. 3 24
छल्लो=विदग्धः].

°छाय 3 4 7, 5 4 1, 11 1 8, °छाय° 11
14 1 छाया;

—°11 13 6 वान्ति.

छारहडि 9 10 7 [क्षारघटी] ash pot.

छित्त 6 13 6, 12 7 4 [D. 3 27; cf.

Hc. IV 182] स्थष्ट (cf. Mp. 16
25 14b).

√ छिन्द [छिद्; G. छोँदुँ];
-pres. 3. pl. छिन्दन्ति 7 14 4, p. p.
enl. छिण्य 15 4 9a; pass. pres.
part. छिजन्त 11 9 6, 17 5 9, (f.)
छिजन्ती 8 3 1.

छिहर 19 6 5 [D. 3 28] पत्तल (G. छिहर).

छिन्व° 1 2 11 flat (esp. nose;
cf. G. छोँनुँ flat-nose).

छुड 8 3 7, 15 14 3 यदि [Hc. IV
385, 422]; 4 10 5, 10 3 4, 14

5 2, 15 12 2 शीघ्र [Hc. IV 401].

-छुड छुड 2 16 7, 6 2 4, 7 1 1, 10
1 6, 12 3 9a, 13 1 10b, 14 7

9b, 16 4 3 क्रमेण.

-छुड नें छुड 19 6 8, छुड ने छुड 15 1
6 क्रमेण.

-छुड...छुड 1 3 10, 11 (cf. Mp.
gl. 2 19 1 यदा यदा).

√ छुह (क्षिप; Hc. IV 143);

-pres. 3. s. छुहइ 19 2 2 pres.-
part. छुहन्त 9 3 9a; abs. छुहेँवि 12

3 5, छुहेँवि 7 8 3, 18 2 7; p. p.
छुह 7 14 6, 8 4 5, 17 3 3 छुह 18

2 2, (f.) छुही 17 16 9b.

छुह° 11 1 9b, छुहा 6 14 5 सुधा mortar.

छुहलुण्ण° 1 5 9a सुधा-चूर्ण.

छेय °1 9 5 छेद; 13 12 3, 16 5 9, 16
12 7 [D. 3 38] end, limit (G.
छेद, छे-ओ end, छेहेँ last).

छेयकाल 6 3 9b छेद-काल.

छेन्डइ 5 13 9b, 5 15 2, [Hc. II 174;
cf. D. 3 36 छिच्छओ=नारः] पुंश्लो.

छोडाविय 11 9 9b, 11 10 4, 13 4 6
p. p. from caus. of √ छोद=मुच
नोचिन released (G. छोशव्यो).

ज
 जह 1 10 2, 3 यदि;
 -जह वि 2.14 1 यद्यपि.
 जइयहुँ 16 4 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 20 4 9b
 (with तइयहुँ) यदा.
 जउ 6 10 8, 6 10 9b यत्र;
 -जउ जउ 17 5 8, 19 6 5 यत्र यत्र.
 जय (imper. 2. s.) 1 9 2, 3, 4, 5,
 6, 7 जय.
 जय° 2 6 9 जगत.
 जय° (for जव?) 9 7 8 जय.
 जयकार 12 6 1;
 -जयजयकार 3 7 8.
 √जयकार [*जयकार्य्] greet with
 the word 'victory';
 -abs. जयकारैवि 17 6 1a; जयकारेपिण्ड
 2 13 8; p. p. जयकारिय 16 6 9a.
 जक्खकहम 1 14 8, 14 6 8 [यक्षकर्दम]
 sort of perfumed cosmetic paste.
 जग° 2 1a जगत् (G. जग);
 -जगकण्ठय 9 3 4 [जगत्+कण्ठक] world-
 harasser;
 -जगन्तकर 17 9 10b [जगत्+भन्तकर]
 world-destroyer.
 -जगहर 15 6 4 [जगत्+ग्रह] world-
 mansion.
 √जगह quarrel, fight (Hc. IV 420
 शकट; G. शगडहुँ; शगडो 'quarrel');
 -pres. 3. s. जगडह 10 7 5; pres.
 part. जगडन्त 10 8 4.
 °जग 16 8 9a यज्ञ.
 जहघ-चारण-रिसि 15 6 6 जहा-चारण-श्रवि.
 जहिय 11 6 7 gl. गले रागै: कृत्वा पीडितः ?
 जह 14 10 4 जाल्य best, excellent.
 जजरिय 15 4 5 जर्जरित (cf. G. जाजहँ).
 °जडिय 9 4 2 [D. 3. 41] खचित (G.
 जडहुँ).
 √जण [जनय्] produce;
 -pres. 3. s. जणह 7 12 3; agent.
 f. °जणिय 3 1 13b. जणण 5 6 2, f.
 जणणि 9 6 6 जनयित्.

जणु 6 16 6 इव.
 जणेर °4 13 2, 7 11 5, °8 11 2, °9
 11 7; °17 11 2, 19 6 3, enl. 20
 3 10b, f. जणेरि °1 8 3, 7 12 9b,
 9 6 2. [*जन+कर] जनक.
 जणु 4 8 3 see जुण.
 °जत्त 16 10 7 यात्रा.
 जत्त 9 10 8 यत्त (?).
 जन्त 15 10 6 यन्त्र.
 जन्तिय 14 9 5 यात्रिक.
 जमकरण 8 4 1 [यमकरण] ? cf. Mp. gl.
 8 8 15 मरणं रोगो वा.
 °जमहर° 15 8 9a यमग्रह (cf. H. जौहर).
 √जम्प [जल्प्] speak;
 -pres. 3. s. जम्पइ 5 16 4, 12 1 1
 जम्पाण °6 14 3, 10 11 3 sort of pa-
 lanquin, sedan chair.
 जम्मण 4 11 6, 19 11 5 जन्मच.
 °जर 11 2 3 ज्वर.
 जलह 15 11. 7, 18 5 4 [जलाह] wet
 cloth used for cooling (cf. Mw.
 s. v. जलाहा).
 जलवास 2 17 3 gl. पुष्पाञ्जलि (?).
 जलिय 9 9 1 ज्वलित (G. जळुँ).
 जलोहर 1 5 5 [जल-उपग्रह] summer
 house ?
 जहिँ 2 7 3 यत्र.
 जं 1 10 9a यद्.
 -जं जि 2 7 8.
 -जं...तं 15 10 1, 2 यावत्-तावत्.
 -जं दिवसु...तं दिवसु 19 5 2 since the
 day.
 √जा (या, G. जाउँ, जहुँ);
 -pres. 1. s. जामि 4 4 3, 19 2 10b,
 pres. 1. pl. जाहुँ 2 12 8, 7 11 4, 7
 11 6, 13 11 10; pres. 2. s. जाहि
 17 8 2; pres. 3. s. जाइ 1 10 3,
 5 15 1, 16 14 8; pres. 3. pl. जन्ति
 2 7 2, 2 12 7; imper. 2. s. जाहि
 2 9 6, 5 7 2, 10 11 9b, 11 11
 5, 17 4 5, 17 6 1b, intensive
 जजाहि 15 5 5; imper. 2. pl. जाइ

- 3 4 10b, 3. s. जात 14 3 10; 3. pl. जन्तु 19 3 10b; fut. 3. s. जाएसइ 18 10 9b; pres. part. जन्त 5 1 8, 11 14 1, 14 13 1, enl. 9 5 9b, 16 13 4, 18 8 6; f. जन्ति 14 3 1, enl. जन्तिय 14 4 8; pot. part. जाएस 11 13 5.
- जा 12 3 2, 15 2 5, 6, 7, 8 यावद्.
- °जाय 17 5 1b [जात] पुत्र.
- जाय 1 13 1, 18 12 9b जात born.
- जाय 3 1 12 [जात] समूह ?
- जाम 15 8 9b याग.
- √जाण [ज्ञा-जानाति; G. जाणहुँ];
- pres. 1. s. जाणमि 11 5 5, 6, 7, 8, 9; 1. pl. जाणहुँ 2 13 9b, 5 5 2, 17 7 2, 19 14 10b; 2. s. जाणहि 5 16 5, 6 16 8; 3. s. जाणइ 4 5 4; imper. 2. pl. जाणहु 4 5 2, जाणहौँ 9 2 4; pres. part. जाणन्त 3 2 7; abs. जाणेंवि 5 5 7, 11 2 2, p. p. जाणिय 15 14 8; -caus. pres. 3. s. जाणावइ 3 4 10a, p. p. जाणाविय 5 12 4, 10 6 2, 20 4 1; agent. जाणय 9 3 2, °18 8 8.
- जाम 1 7 8; 1 16 7, 2 14 5, 10 12 2; 16 8 2 यावद्.
- जामाय 11 11 9b जामात् (G. जमाई).
- °जालोलि° 8 2 6 ज्वालावली.
- जावहिँ 3 4 8 यावत्.
- जावहिँ 2 2 1, 2 8 9a, 11 6 5 यावत्.
- जि see जें.
- √जिय [जीइ; H. जीना];
- pres. 3. s. जियइ 16 11 9; pres. part. जियन्त 11 10 2, 17 5 10b; -pass. pres. 3. s. जिजइ 7 11 9b.
- √जि conquer;
- p. p. जिय 12 11 4, 15 4 8-pass. pres. 3. s. जिजइ 16 12 8;
- √जिण [जि; Hc. IV 241];
- pres. 1. s. जिणमि 16 12 9a; 3. s. जिणइ 4 9 2, 12 9 3; pres. part.
- जिणन्त 12 11 8; abs. जिणेंवि 4 10 1, 4 11 1, 17 17 10b, जिणेंपिणु 10 2 4.
- जिणाल 6 2 5, °11 1b जिनालय.
- जिणालय 13 9 1b जिनालय.
- जिठिमय 8 6 9b जिह्वा ?
- जिम 1 11 9b यथा.
- जिम...जिम 6 12 9 b, 12 9 5 either ...or.
- जिमिय 2 17 9a मुक्त (Hc. IV 110; G. जम्मुं).
- √जिम्म (जृम्म्) yawn;
- pres. 3. s. जिम्मइ 17 15 3.
- जिह 2 11 8 यथा.
- जिह...जिह 3 13 8a यथा...तथा; 6 12 1, 17 14 2 because...therefore.
- जिह...तेव 12 4 4 because...therefore.
- √जीव (जीव G; जीवहुँ);
- pres. 2. s. जीवहि 7 12 1; 3. s. जीवइ 9 9 2; 3. pl. जीवन्ति 4 3 7, जीवहुँ 16 10 5; fut. 3. s. जीविसइ 8. 4 9b; pres. part. जीवन्त 5 2 4, 7 9 2, 10 11 9b, f. enl. जीवन्तिय 19 18 2; जीवमाण 17 8 3; pot., part. जीवेव 5 16 4; gerundive जीवेवें 2 8 4, जीवेवाहौँ 7 8 8a.
- जीय 7 8 6, 18 10 9b, 20 6 8 जीव.
- जीय 7 12 7 जीवित.
- °जीह 17 5 5 जिह्वा.
- जुमल °2 6 3, 13 10 10b, enl. जुमलय 1 5 6 युगल pair.
- √जुझ (जुझ्; G. झुझहुँ);
- pres. 2 s. जुझइ 20 2 2, 20 9 5, 3. pl. जुझन्ति 17 2 10b; imper. 2. s. जुझु 7 12 5, 2 pl. जुझहौँ 14 5 4; opt. 2. s. जुझेजहि 15 5 6; pres. part. जुझन्त 3 13 8b, enl. जुझन्तय 10 8 11 b, pot. part. जुझेव 4 9 1; -caus. p. p. जुझाविय 5 13 8.

जुञ्ज 4 5 9b, 16 12 8 युद्ध.
 जुञ्जणमण 12 8 9a योद्धमनस.
 जुण्ण-जोत्त-4 8 3 जीर्ण-जोक्त्र (This reading is preferred, because of the following खण्डिय-पुराह; but in the light of 33-17 7 and the gloss on 4 8 3 जण्णु=जानु may be the correct reading).
 जुण्ण 14 7 4 [जुण] जीर्ण (G. जुणु).
 जुत्त 11 13 5 युक्त.
 जुम्म 13 8 3 युग्म.
 जुवईयण 14 4 6 युवतीजन.
 जुवाण 5 13 9a, 17 17 2, enl. जुवाणय 5 5 2 युवन्.
 जुरावण 12 5 1, 17 9 10a (agentive from caus. of √जूर=खिद्) tormentor.
 जे 1 13 6, 4 14 5, 5 2 1, 5 13 2, 11 13 3, 14 3 3, 14 3 7, 15 7 6 एव;
 -(जं) जे... (ते) जे 2 16 9, 2 17 9a;
 -जे 20 3 1;
 -जो जे...सो जे 1 6 8, 10 8 5, 15 15 9a.
 -तेहँ जे ताहँ 10 3 9a,
 -जि 1 13 5, 5 2 1, 14 3 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 2 10 3, 3 11 10b, 15 7 6, 15 13 6, 7, 8. -सो जि 20 11 8;
 जेतहँ 1 14 3, 2 2 8, 2 9 7, 3 7 6, 13 8 6, 13 9 1b, 15 4 7, 18 1 7 यत्र.
 जेत्तिय 16 15 6 यावत्.
 जेत्थु 2 14 6, 12 11 8 यत्र.
 जेम 2 16 11b, 3 5 8, 4 7 2, 4 12 5, 10 11 4, 13 2 5, 9 यथा,
 -जेम...तिह 20 10 2 यथा... तथा,
 जेम...तेम 7 7 2 because... therefore
 -जेम जेम...तेम तेम 18 8 7, 18 9 3.
 जेव 16 8 6 यथा.
 जेहय 5 9 4, 6, 7 याहय (Hc. IV 402);
 f. जेही 19 6 1b.

√जोय [जोयज्] दृश् (G. जोलु);
 -pres. 3. s. जोयइ 7 10 6; imper. 2. pl. जोयहँ 2 3 9b; abs. जोएँवि 6 2 1, 8 8 1, जोएँपिणु 1 1b; p. p. जोइय 4 9 7, 15 13 3, enl. जोइयय 15 5 7; -pass. pres. 3. s. जोइजइ 8 7 4.
 जोइइण 18 7 5 [ज्योतिस+इइण] (D. 3 50 =इन्द्रगोप, but here=खद्योत; cf. MW. s. v. ज्योतिरिइण 'fire-fly').
 जोइइस 2 1 4, 5 7 5, 8 12 4 [ज्योतिष्] class of gods.
 जोइइसिय 3 5 7 ज्यौतिषिक class of gods.
 जोयण 9 11 6 (action noun from √जोय; cf. D. 3 50 जोअण=लोचन) दृष्टि.
 जोक्कारिय 5 5 8, 11 2 8, 13 12 1a, 19 2 10b, 19 17 10 greeted.
 √जोक्ख (cf. G. जोक्खुँ weigh);
 -pres. part. enl. जोक्खन्तय 10 1 9b, 10 5 1 (used with विज्जड=magic lores, cf. जोक्खइ आकलयति - Mp. 4 5 5).
 जोगेसर 5 15 2, 13 6 5 योगेश्वर.
 जोग 2 2 9b, enl. जोगय 10 4 4 योग्य; 19 6 8 योग्यम् 2
 जोत्त 4 8 3 योक्त्र.
 √जोत्त [denom. fr. योक्त्र; G. जोत्तरहुँ]
 -imper. 2. s. जोत्तँ.
 जोवण 5 2 6, 13 2 10b, 17 9-9b यौवन;
 -जोवणहत्ति 4 9 9b, 14 10 3 यौवनवती.
 जोह 8 6 4 योष.
 जेँ see जेँ.
 झ
 झङ्कार 14 3 2, 20 10 6° (onom.) tinkling, humming.
 -झङ्कारिय 7 2 3 [झङ्कारित] humming.
 झट 13 8 4, 15 13 7 [cf. D. 3 53 झडी=निरन्तरदृष्टि, G. झडी] forceful attack.

झत्ति 2 2 9a, 2 6 3, 13 4 1a झटिति.
 झम्प 17 17 4, 18 2 5 झम्पा jump (cf.
 G. झंपलावले 'jump into, rush in').
 झलक f. 4 10 4, 7, 9b splash (G.
 झालक, झालक splash, झलकावुं splash
 out from a container).
 झल्लरि° 1 11 4 झल्लरी gong (G. झालर).
 झस° 1 15 4 झष.
 °झस° 11 8 5 sort of weapon.
 झसर° 17 6 6 sort of weapon (*Pa-*
umacariya 8 95).

√झाय (घ्यै-ध्यायति);
 -pres. 2. s. ज्ञायहि 1 7 9b, 9 8 3,
 2. pl. ज्ञायहो 9 9 4, pres. part.
 ज्ञायन्त 19 14 7; abs. ज्ञाएँति 5 16 8;
 p. p. ज्ञाइय 9 7 8.

√झिज्ज (क्षीय्);
 -pres. 3. s. झिज्जह 18 9 3.
 झुणि f. 3 11 1a च्चनि.

झेन्दुय 19 15 5 [cf. D. 3 59 झेंडुओ]
 कंदुक (cf. G. झीँडवुँ green pod of
 the cotton plant).

ञ

√ञाल remove (G. ञालवुँ),
 -pres. 3. s. ञालइ 12 2 2.

ट

√ठ (स्था);
 -pres. 3. s. ठइ 11 6 8; 3. pl.
 ठन्ति 6 14 9b, imper. 3. s. ठाउ 16
 13 3, p. p. ठिय 1 9 9b, 3 10 2,
 7, 9a;
 -caus. imper. 2. pl. ठवहो 15 10
 6; pret part ठविय 2 3 8, enl
 ठवियय 8 12 7.
 ठाण 5 10 6 स्थान.

ड

√डक्क [दंग्: cf D 1 6 डक्क=दन्तशहीन
 G उंरुवुँ, उंरुवुँ]
 -pres. 3. s. डरइ 20 2 6.

√डञ्ज [दह-*pass.* दह; G. दाववुँ];
 -pres. part डञ्जन्त 10 7 9b, enl.
 डञ्जन्तय 18 9 4.

°डमर 13 10 9°, 14 12 9a Its usual
 sense is विह्व, विग्रह. Gl. at 13
 10 9 renders it by विह्वर. विह्वर is
 Des'ya विह्वर or विह्वर=रौद्र (D. 7 90;
 Hc. II 174) or आडम्बर, आद्येप
 (PSM.). But the sense भय
 'panic' suits all our contexts.
 cf. also डामर=भयह्वर.

-डमरकर 9 3 4 भयह्वर.

डर 15 2 3 दर fright (G. डर)
 डरिय 6 18 6, 15 2 1 वस्त (G. डरु)
 डसिय° 16 15 4 दह (G. डरुँ).

√डह (दह);
 -pres. 3. s. डहइ 16 4 9b, pres
 part. डहन्त 3 2 3, -agent. °डहण
 °1 7 2, 2 13 3, °20 9 6°, f. 9 12 4.

डिण्डीर° 14 3 7 फेन.

°डामर 17 1b, 17 17 10b भयह्वर caus-
 ing panic [cf. MW. s. v.], see
 डमर.

डाल °8 8 3; 9 7 3, °17 4 2 शाखा [cf.
 D 4 9, G. डाल, डाल्ले, डाली].

डाह 7 12 4, 15 12 9b दाह.

डिम्म 4 12 5, 13 6 3 डिग्गु.

°डोय 5 11 1 [D 4 11] दासहस्त woo-
 den spoon (G. डोयो).

डोर 16 9 8 [डोर] thin string-like
 neck-lace (G. डोरो)

डोला° 14 21 डोल swing.

डोलारुडी 17 15 8 डोलाखटा.

√डोह [डोलाघ्; G. डोलवुँ] swing to
 and fro;

-pres. 3. pl. डोहन्ति 9 7 3.

√डोह (क्षोमघ्, cf. G. डोहोवुवु to make
 turbid; डोँधु to mix with liquid
 and stir) muddle, render turbid
 imper. 2. pl. डोहो 2 13 4.

ढ
 ढकरिवन्त्य 1 10 1 gr. हठोक्तियुक्त making dogmatic assertions [cf. Hc. IV 422 अदभुतस्य ढकरि].
 ढिङ् 18 9 6 शिथिल (ग. ढौङ्).
 ढीङ्गीहोन्त्य 8 5 11a enl शिथिलोभवत्.
 √ ढङ्क (ढौक्; ग. ढङ्कुँ, ढङ्कुँ approach; ढङ्कुँ, ढङ्कुँ near) approach,
 -pres. 3. s. ढङ्कइ 5 4 8, 7 5 7, 10 12 8, 15 3 9b, 16 11 9b;
 imper. 2. pl. ढङ्कहौं 14 5 4, pres. part. ढङ्कमाण 10 11 5, p. p ढङ्क 3 1 1, 3 7 6, 4 7 7, 16 5 1, 10 2 8, 13 12 5; enl. ढङ्कय 8 4 8, 14 8 9b, ढङ्किय 1 14 3, 12 3 6.
 √ ढोय (ढौक्य्) bring, offer,
 -pres. 3. s. ढोयइ 2 16 5, 3. pl ढोयन्ति 6 3 3, p. p. ढोइय 7 1 8; 15 14 5.
 ढोय [ढौक] 16 5 2 haunt, approach [cf. न ददाति परयसुहृदोऽपि खग्रहे ढौकम् । *Upamītibhavaprapaṅcākatha*, p. 62, l 3-4]
 ढोयण [ढौकन] 16 2 5 presenting
 ढोर 2 7 3 पशु cattle (ग. ढोर).
 √ ढोव (ढौक्य्) offer,
 -pres. 3. s. ढोवइ 1 14 6
 ण
 ण 1 10 8, 2 13 9a, 9b न,
 -णन्ति 15 3 5, 15 7 3, 12 8 10b नापि.
 -णड 1 3 9, 2 16 5, 3 11 10b, 11 8 7 न तु.
 णहस्य 4 6 6 नैसर्प one of the nine treasures.
 णहूँ 12 12 10b नतु.
 णय-णिवास 1 6 1 नय-निवास.
 णयवन्त्य 6 3 1 नयवत् enl.
 णखल° 14 5 7 नख (ग. नख).
 णखन्तो (?) 16 9 4.
 °णमा 18 7 7 नग mountain.
 णङ्गल° 6 9 2 लाङ्गल.

णङ्गल्पहरण 20 8 5 लाङ्गलप्रहरण.
 √ णञ्च (वृत्-वृत्ति; ग. नाचुँ),
 -pres. 3. s. णञ्चइ 1 5 2; 3. pl. णञ्चन्ति 1 4 5; pres. part. enl. णञ्चन्त्य 5 1 9b, f. णञ्चन्ती 14 10 7;
 -caus. p. p. णञ्चाविय 17 15 9, enl. णञ्चावियय 11 7 9b.
 णजइ 3 7 10b [ज्ञायते], णजन्ति 1 4 6 [ज्ञायन्ते] [Hc. IV 444 gives as an उत्प्रेक्षार्थं निपात, नाचइ=नञ्चइ which is=नजइ according to Hc. IV 252] as if. (cf. ग. जाणे के).
 णटारम्भ 2 9 6 नाट्यारम्भ (ग. नाटारम्भ).
 °णट्टावय 11 7 9b नर्तक one making others dance.
 णट्टावयघर 14 12 8 dancing-hall.
 णत्थि 16 12 3 नास्ति (ग. नथी).
 णन्द-चङ्-जय-सङ् 11 14 10 नन्द, वर्धय, जय इति शब्दः.
 णन्दण 3 13 3 [नन्दन्] son; -f. °णन्दणी 10 1 5 daughter.
 √ णम् (नम्, ग. नमूँ);
 -pres. 2. s. णमहि 12 5 14a, 3. s. णमइ 12 2 4, fut. 3. s. णमेसइ 12 6 4; pres. part. णमन्त 1 8 12, 17 10 10a; p. p. णमिय 2 6 9, -caus p. p. णामिय° 1 8 2.
 णमोकार 6 10 1a नमस्कार.
 णर 16 15 7.
 णरवइ 4 1 9a नरपति.
 णराय 8 9 1 नाराच (Hc. I 67).
 णराहिड 1 12 7, णराहिडु 15 15 4 नराधिपः.
 √ णव (नम्);
 -pres 3. s. णवइ 3 9 4; pres. part. णवन्त 7 9 6; abs. णवैँवि 11 8 3, णवैँपिण्ण 1 1a, 1 7 9a,
 -caus. abs. णवैँवि 10 8 10.
 णवजोच्चण 1 4 9b नवयौवन.
 णवर 11 5 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9b, 11 12 2, 12 6 1 केवलम्, 12 4 8, 12 12

- 6, 15 6 6, 15 9 5, 15 12 8, 18
8 5 अनन्तरम्.
- षवृच्छ 10 2 2, 11 5 9b, f, 14 7 2,
enl. 14 4 5 नव (Hc. II 165)
- षडङ्गण 16 9 1 नभोऽङ्गण.
- षट्मणि° 2 6 8 [नभोमणि] svn.
- षं 1 8 13b ननु, इव (उत्प्रेक्षार्थक) as if
(Hc. IV 444).
-षं णं 1 6 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 4 12
2, 11 14 2, 3 4, 5, 6, 7.
-षं (with षाईं) 15 1 9b.
- षाईं 2 11 9b, 4 9 5, 4 11 2, 4 11
9b, 4 13 4, 5 1 9b, 7 13 1, 11
5 9b, 13 12 10b इव as if (Hc.
IV 444).
- षाह्य 14 11 4 ज्ञात enl.
- षार्डे 2 17 8, 15 2 2, षासु 1 13 1, °6
10 5, 11 8 1, 19 11 8b, enl. षामञ्च
16 4 3 नाम.
- षाय 16 4 6 [नाय] elephant.
- षामापास 20 5 2 नामपास.
- षामालय 1 15 7 नामालय.
- √ षण्ड (नद्र);
-caus. pass. pres. 3. pl. षण्डिञ्चन्ति
7 2 5.
- षाण °2 10 6°, 18 1 6 ज्ञान.
- षाम see षार्डे.
- षामालय 6 16 4 Mp. 12 16 10. gl.
has षावाल्लच नौयुक्तः, पद्मे नमनशीलः.
- षाव 13 12 5 नौका.
- षावद् 2 2 9b, 2 3 9a, 6 3 9b, 11 6
4, 11 12 2, 12 7 9b, 14 11 9b,
18 9 7 इव (उत्प्रेक्षार्थक) as if (Hc.
IV 444).
- √ षास (नश्-नश्यति; नासुँ,);
-pres. 3. s. षासद् 2 9 4, 5 2 1,
11 6 9a, imper. 2. pl. षामाहौ
8 11 1; 3. s. षासच्च 10 12 5; pres.
part षासन्त 3 2 10, 7 9 4,
10 12 1, 12 3 4, abs. षासेति 2
12 5, षासेप्यिषु 13 4 10a;
-agent. °षासण 3 8 10a, f. षासणिय
12 9 10a.
°षास 14 13 7, 17 10 10a नासा nose.
षासंघिय 17 14 8 [न+आसंघिय=अवधारित]
संदिग्ध uncertain, in peril.
षाहिं 1 3 1, 5 14 2, 6 6 4, 5, 6, 7,
8, 9 5 8, 9 8 2, 10 8 1, 11 7 9b,
12 2 4, 13 12 3, 16 4 8, 16 12
7, 17 13 7 नहि (Hc. IV 419).
√ षिडङ्ग (मरुच्, Hc. IV 101; cf. G.
वृद्धुँ),
-abs. षिडङ्गैति 14 5 1.
°षिडत्त 5 10 4 [निद्+वृत्त] निष्पन्न, सिद्ध.
षिडस्त्व 4 10 6, 4 11 9, 7 3 4
[निकुस्त्व] समूह.
√ षिय [दृश्; D. 4 38; Hc. IV 181];
-pres. 3. pl. षियन्ति 12 2 9b;
fut. imper. 3. s षिएसच्च 13 12 10b
(if we read षिएसद् with A. it
would be fut. 3. s.); pres. part.
षियन्त 10 2 5, 16 9 5, enl षियन्त्य
6 6 9b, f. षिएन्ती 14 10 6; abs.
षियँषि 2 9 1, 3 9 3, 6 7 9a, 6 15
4, 7 9 4, 9 11 5, 2 9 1, 5 2 3,
षिएषि 5 2 3, 7 10 2, 12 3 4, 14
8 1, 18 2 8.
षिज्जेत्त 2 12 7 नियोग occupation.
षियय 12 12 7°, 13 10 4 निज enl.
षियच्छिय 19 9 9 दृष्ट (Hc. IV 181
निअच्छ=दृश्).
षियत्त 4 10 5, 7 9 8, enl. षियत्तय 1 7
1a, षियत्तिय 11 13 7 निवृत्त.
षियत्य 11 6 1, f. षियत्यी 14 10 4 [D.
4 33.] परिहित (from °निवृत्त?).
षियल °1 5 6, 10 8 6, 14 1 6, °15
14 3 तिगट्.
-नियलियय 15 6 1, 19 15 3 निगटित enl.
नियस्सग 6 14 4 निवचन (cf. D. 4 38

- गिअंसण् and Mp. 11 14 11 गिया-
 सण्डं परिधानम्],
 °गिकाय 2 10 9a निकाय.
 गिकय 17 18 4 सुनिर्मल (see PSM. s. v.
 गिक).
 गिकस्मिरय 9 9 2 निष्प्रकम्प
 गिकारण 19 15 7 निष्कारण.
 गिकखय 7 8 8b [निक्षत, D. 4 32] निहत
 struck.
 गिकखत्तिय 5 11 2 [denom. from
 निखत्त=निक्षत ?] निहत (gl. क्षयं नीताः)
 slain.
 गिकखन्त 15 8 3, 15 8 8, enl गिकख-
 न्तय 5 9 11b निष्कान्त.
 गिकखदण 2 11 4, 19 13 10b [निष्कमण]
 वीक्षामहण.
 गिगूडपुरिस 16 3 2 गूडपुरष spy.
 ✓ गिग्ग (=निर्गम्);
 -pres. 3. s. गिग्गइ 11 13 1, imper.
 2 pl. गिग्गहौ 7 6 9a, pres. part.
 गिग्गन्त 7 7 4.
 गिग्गइय f. 15 12 8 निर्गत enl.
 गिग्गल 14 13 3 ?
 गिग्गण 13 10 2 निर्धन cloudless.
 गिग्गघाय 7 14 7 निर्घात lightning-stroke
 °गिग्गोस 2 1 3 निर्घोष.
 गिग्गिन्तय 17 9 7 निश्चिन्त enl.
 गिग्गियण 17 7 5 निश्चेतन.
 गिज्जलहरय 3 3 1b निर्जलघर enl.
 cloudless.
 °गिज्जिण 1 1 4 gl. जयनशील.
 ✓ गिज्जहर (धर्; cf. G. धरुँ);
 -pres. part गिज्जहरन्त 8 7 1.
 °गिज्जर 11 3 6, °15 9 6° निर्झर.
 ✓ गिड्ढ [नि+स्थाप्] विनाशय्;
 -imper. 2 pl. गिड्ढवहौ 6 2 8, p p.
 गिड्ढविय 17 14 2; agent. °गिड्ढवण° 7
 6 4 (cf. निड्ढइ=नश्यति Mp. 3 3 7).
 गिड्ढिय 1 2 5 [निष्ठित] युक्त full of ?
 गिड्डाल 10 3 8, 13 10 2, 8 9 4, 14 5
 3, 15 5 8; गिड्डाल 8 9 9 गिड्डालि
 8 2 1 ललट.
 गिड्ड 8 2 1 ?
 ✓ गिड्डइ (निर्दह);
 -pres. 3. s. गिड्डइइ 18 5 6.
 गिड्डाल see गिड्डाल.
 गिड्डालि see गिड्डाल.
 ✓ गिण्णास (निर्णाशय्);
 -pres. part. गिण्णासन्त 3 2 5
 -agent. °गिण्णासण 3 3 2.
 गिण्णित्ति 7 12 1 नीति.
 गिण्णुल 18 6 3 [निस्+तुल्य enl. ? cf. G.
 नीटोल] certainly (cf. *Pāhuda-*
dohā 198 cd चूरिवि च्चलगइ नित्तुल
 परम जउ पावेहि).
 गिहरिस 5 13 1 [*निर्देश] निर्दर्शन.
 ✓ गिहल [निर्+दल्य्] destroy;
 -abs. गिहलेवि 18 2 6.
 ✓ गिहाय [denom. from निद्रा] go to
 sleep,
 -pres. 3. s; गिहायइ 17 15 3.
 गिहाखिण्णय 2 14 2 निर्दाक्षिण्य enl.
 ungenerous.
 ✓ गिहार [निर्+दारय्] split open;
 -abs. गिहारैवि 2 7 4.
 गिहइ 9 11 6°, 11 4 4 स्त्रिघ.
 गिहुय° 3 3 1b निर्धूत.
 गिहुयगाय 5 12 3 [निर्+ D. धुयगाय] भ्रम-
 र-रहित
 गिप्पसर 12 3 8 निष्प्रसर.
 गिठ्मच्छिय 4 10 5, 4 3 9a, 9 6 6,
 12 6 4 [निर्भरित्त] तिरस्कृत.
 गिठ्मिच्च 17 17 9 निर्भोक ?
 गिमण्ण 10 3 8 निमग्न (cf. पुमण्ण Hc.
 I 94).
 गिमन्तणय 16 13 9a निमन्त्रण enl. invi-
 tation.
 गिम्मन्तिय 16 13 5 निमन्त्रित.
 °गिम्मन्तिय 3 4 1b [निर्मापित] निर्मित.

- °गिम्महण 1 9 4, 19 9 8 निर्मथन destruc-
tion.
गिन्मिन्ति° 16 3 9 निमित्तिन् astrologer.
गिरक्खियय 15 5 5 [p. p. enl.
from निर्+आ+ख्या cf. अक्खिय] said.
गिरस्थीकिय 20 4 7 [निरर्थकृत] निष्फलीकृत.
गिरस्थ 17 17 11b [निरर्थ] useless
गिरलङ्कारिय f. 19 5 5 अनलङ्कता.
गिरवसेस 20 10 4 निरवशेष.
गिरारिड 16 3 10a, 16 7 6 अतिगयम्
(frequent in Bh. Jacobi compares it with निरु=निश्चितम्, twice
in Hp., rendered as 'surely,'
'indeed' by Alsdorf, who notes
a gloss केवलम्; Mp. gl. 2 18 8
अनिर्धारितम् and 9 26 13 अत्यन्तम्).
°गिरिक 14 1 7 [D. 4 49] gl चौर.
गिरिक्खियय 8 8 9b निरीक्षित enl.
गिरु 14 10 9a, 1 4 1, 12 7 9a निश्चितम्
surely, indeed (See Hp. s. v.)
गिरुत्तड 5 5 5, 5 13 3, 8 8 2, गिरुत्तेण
14 9 9b (D. 4 30 निश्चितम्) certainly,
definitely (See Hp. s. v. गिरुत्त).
गिरुद्धय 15 3 8 निरुद्ध enl.
गिरुूरिय 11 8 7 (Hc. IV 124 गिरुूरइ=
छिनत्ति) छिन्न.
√ गिवड (नि+पत्);
-pres. 3. pl. गिवडन्ति 15 4 4; pres
part. enl. गिवडन्तय 1 5 2; abs.
गिवडेपिणु 2 13 8; p. p. गिवडिय
2 7 3, 7 8 5, 17 1 8
गिवन्धण 17 18 3 a binding, contract.
√ गिवस (नि+वस्);
-pres. 2 s. गिवसहि 7 12 5, pres
part. f enl. गिवसन्तिय 12 4 9b
√ गिवार (नि+वार्य);
-pres. 3 s. गिवारइ 2 12 9a imper.
2. s. गिवारि 10 7 8; 2. pl. गिवारहो
10 8 1; p. p. गिवारिय 4 9 3;
agent. गिवारय 17 2 4.
गिविट्ट 1 8 7, enl. 5 7 9 निविष्ट.
गिविसु 7 11 9b, गिविसे° 2 11 2, 11 9
1a, 11 12 6, 17 1 6, गिविसेण 18
12 1 निमेषम्
-गिविसद्धे° 4 3 4, 15 5 1, 17 4 8;
गिविसद्धेण 12 6 8 निमेषार्थम्.
-गिविसन्तरेण 6 8 6, 12 7 8 निमेषा-
न्तरम्.
°गिविय 14 9 4 [°निवेद] नैवेद्य.
√ गिव्वट्ट ? (used with hand, head
etc severed in battle),
-abs. गिव्वट्टेवि 10 10 3; p. p
गिव्वट्टिय° 4 8 4, 17 12 10a.
√ गिव्वड (निष्पद्; G. नीवडुत्तु);
-pres. 3. s. गिव्वडइ 16 5 9; imp-
er. 3. s. गिव्वडड 12 9 5,
-caus. abs. गिव्वाडेपिणु 6 4 9b
having chosen. cf. 21 13 4b.
√ गिव्वह (निर्वाह्य) pass (time);
-pres. 3. s. गिव्वहइ 16 3 10a.
गिव्वान 15 9 8 निर्वाणस्थान.
°गिसण्ण 15 13 9b ?
गिसाह 13 9 9 निपाद seventh note of
the gamut.
°गिसियर° 4 1b निश्चिततर.
गिसियर 8 10 4°, 15 3 6 निगाचर.
गिसिद्धअस्थु 16 10 2 gl सिद्धार्थ one
whose object is accomplished.
°गिसुडिय° 13 8 4 (Hc. IV 158 भार-
क्रान्तत्वेन नत्, cf. also D 4 4) gl.
भग्न.
√ गिसुण (नि+श्रु) hear,
-pres. 1. s. गिसुणमि 19 18 2; abs.
गिसुणेवि 1 11 1, 2 8 5, 17 4 6,
गिसुणेवि 1 12 7, 11 8 8, गिसुणेपिणु
9 5 3, 13 2 10a, 14 13 9a, 15
1 9a, गिसुणेविणु 11 11 6; p.
p. गिसुणिय 1 3 7, गिसुण 1 3 4.

°गिह 11 4 4 निभ.
 °गिसुम्भण° 5 3 5 [निशुम्भन] destroyer.
 गिहय 16 4 8 निहत.
 °गिहाय 3 1 2, 13 8 2 निघात.
 ✓ गिहाल [नि+भालय्; G. निहाळुँ],
 -imper. 2 s. गिहाळें 12 5 14a.
 3. s. गिहाळ 17 18 6; p. p. गिहालिय
 3 9 5, 10 1 4, 19 13 9
 गिहिय 3 13 7 निधि enl
 गिहुअय 18 2 3 निश्रुत enl.
 गिहेलण 2 17 1, °4 1 4 [D. 4 51,
 Hc. 2 174] ग्रह.
 णीयड 18 3 9b ?
 णीलाडलि 6 7 6 [णील+आवलि ?] row
 of sapphire ?
 णीसङ्गच्छु 2 13 4 निःसङ्गत.
 °णीसण 17 16 7 नि खन gl. शब्द.
 णीसदूय 14 1 6 नि.शब्द enl.
 °णीसन्दण 2 13 7 निःस्यन्दन without a
 chariot.
 णीसन्धि 18 12 9b निःसन्धि.
 ✓ णीसर (नि+सृ, G. नीसरुँ);
 -pres. 3. s. णीसरइ 15 11 4; im-
 per. 2. s णीसर 4 7 2, 12 6 5; 3.
 s. णीसरउ 19 4 6; p. p.
 णीसरिय 4 7 6, enl. 15 1 6;
 -caus. abs. णीसारेंवि 5 16 7; p.
 p. णीसारिय 10 9 1, 14 1 3.
 णीसावण 4 5 4, 8 4 9b, [+निःसामान्य]
 अनन्य, gl. द्वितीय-प्रभु-रहित.
 ✓ णीसस (निःश्वास);
 -pres. 3. s. णीससइ 18 5 7 sighs;
 णीसासन्त 9 7 3 exhaling.
 णीसुण 19 12 2 निःशून्य.
 ✓ णे [नी];
 -pres. 1. s. णेमि 18 3 7; 3. s. णेइ
 16 2 1; imper. 2. pl. णेहु 12 9 2;
 p. p. णिय 2 2 8, 5 3 9b,
 pass. pres. 3. s. णिजइ 5 2 5,
 pres. part. णिजन्त 19 18 7.

णेडर° 1 13 9b नूपुर.
 णेत्यार 20 7 8 नेत्र.
 °णेह° 9 14 9b जेह (G. नेह).
 णवण-पुज 18 4 5 लपन-पूजा.
 णवणवीढ 1 16 2 लपन-पीठ.
 ✓ णहा [हा; G. नहाळुँ];
 -pres. 3. s. णहाइ 1 5 5, 5 14 7
 7 10 7; imper. 2. pl.
 णहाँ 14 5 4; abs. णहाँवि 5 4 5,
 pret. part णहाय 15 9 7.
 णहाणइ 13 9 7 लानाब्द.

त

तइयहुँ 16 4 8 तदा.
 तइयहँ 8 8 2 तदा.
 तइकाल 6 14 2 [°त्रयीकाल] कालत्रयी.
 तइलोक्क 1 1 3, 1 11 3, 2 1a, 17 1b;
 त्रैलोक्य.
 तइलोक्कणाह 18 4 5 त्रैलोक्यनाथ.
 तउ 1 16 1, 9 2 3 (?), 16 7 3, 18
 7 2, 19 2 3 तत्त.
 तउ 6 10 8, 6 10 9b तत्र.
 तउ तउ 17 5 8, 19 6 5 तत्र तत्र.
 तवखणें 2 9 8 तत्क्षणात्.
 तवखणेंण 15 15 7, 6 10 7.
 तगथ° 1 9 8 तद्गत.
 ✓ तज्ज (तर्जय्) threaten;
 -imper. 2. s. तज्जु 7 12 3; abs.
 तज्जेवि 17 3 10a; pret. part. तज्जिय
 4 9 9b.
 तणउ 3 7 1a, 4 5 2, 10 8 7, 17 6
 10a, तणय 1 16 5; f. तणिय 3 6 10,
 4 3 7; तणइँ 3 7 1a; तणेंण 13 4
 1a, 19 5 3; तणँ 16 1a.
 तणुहेइ 8 5 3 ?
 तण्डविय 19 17 6 [cf. D. 5 5, Hc.
 IV 137 =तट्टव=तत्] विस्तारित.
 तत्त 3 2 2 तप्त.
 तत्ति 1 3 3, 16 4 1 [D. 5 20 तत्परता]
 चिन्ता.
 तत्थहँ 6 15 6 तस्मात्. स्थानात्.

- तण्वेषु 18 6 6 तल्प-बैशमन् bed-chamber.
 तम 18 5 7 (D. 5 1) शोक, gl. ग्लानि sorrow.
 तम्बार 12 3 6 gl. विनाश.
 तम्बिर° 19 17 6 ताम्र dark red.
 तम्बेरम 11 5 5 तम्बेरम.
 तम्बोल 1 14 5, 14 3 8 ताम्बूल.
 °तरङ्गि° 11 4 6 प्रगल्भा स्त्री.
 तरणि 1 4 2, °2 6 8°
 √ तर (तृ, G. तरुं),
 -pres. part. तरन्त 14 5 7a, 17 2 10a.
 तलवर 17 18 4 नगररक्षक.
 °तलाय 2 2 3 तडाग.
 √ तव (तप्),
 -imper. 3. s. तवच 17 18 7 तवसि 7 4 4, 18 1 5 तपस्विन्.
 तव-सिय 6 15 9b तपःश्री enl.
 तर्हि 1 11 5, 2 7 3 तत्र.
 तर्हिम्बिड 2 3 3, 2 3 5 तस्मात् स्थानात्.
 तर्हव 16 12 8 तथैव.
 ता 2 10 1, 4 3 3, 12 3 3, 13 1 1b, 13 6 1b, 15 10 7 तावत्
 °ताण 13 10 3 तान (tune), °द्राण (armour, helmet etc.).
 ताण-मुक्कु 10 2 8 मुक्कद्राण one who has put off the armour ?
 ताणन्तरे° 15 1 7, 18 1b तदनन्तरम्
 ताम 1 16 7, 2 14 5, 10 4 8, 16 8 2 etc. तावत्.
 °तार° 9 4 9a [तारा] कनीनिका, °14 6 2 (तार; gl. शुभ for शुभ्र) shunning.
 तालिय 13 8 1a [तालित] gl. ग्रहत्.
 तायर्हि 3 4 8 तावत्.
 तौर्बर्हि 2 2 1, 2 8 9b तावत्.
 √ तास (त्रास्य्);
 -abs. तासैवि 15 8 9b.
 °तिभन्त 4 11 3 तिन्त personal terminations.
 तिय 1 10 3, 6 9 6, 9 6 5, 15 7 6, 19 12 3 स्त्री enl.
 तियगार 3 2 3 ?
 तियमह्° 1 10 5 स्त्री.
 तियस 13 10 5 त्रिदश.
 तित्ति 2 7 2 तृप्ति.
 तिथ्ययरत्तण 3 11 9 तीर्थकरत्व.
 तिणयण 1 6 2 [त्रिनयन] S'iva.
 तिरिय 1 8 12 तिर्थन्
 तिलय° 13 10 2 तिलक-राग, (2) तिलक forehead mark.
 तिलमेत्त 3 11 10b तिलमात्र.
 तिलोअ 3 11 1a त्रिलोक.
 -तिलोमाणन्द 1 12 8 त्रिलोकानन्द.
 तिलोक्क° 12 11 2 त्रैलोक्य.
 तिवार 2 2 5, enl. 2 14 8 तिवारम्.
 तिस° 2 12 3 तृषा.
 °तिसत्ति° 17 6 6 [त्रिशक्ति ?] sort of weapon ?
 तिसरिवा 2 4 8 sort of musical instrument.
 तिह 3 13 8b तथा.
 तिहुवण 1 8 13b; 12 6 9a, 13 8 10a, 20 9 9b° त्रिभुवन.
 तीरिय° 17 6 3 sort of arrow (RSM.'s suggestion 'quiver' is unnecessary).
 तुङ्गत्तण 4 6 7 तुङ्गत्व.
 तुङ्गु 15 14 3 तव (G. तुज)
 √ तुट्ट (तुट्ट Hc. IV 216, 230, G. तुट्टुं, त्रुट्टुं),
 -pres part. तुट्टन्त 14 6 2, abs. तुट्टेवि 13 5 4, 7, 8.
 तुदि 6 3 9a सहाय.
 तुप्प 14 9 3 घृत (M. तृप).
 तुमुल 15 15 6 भयानक.
 तुरन्त 4 3 4, 5 2 9b त्वरमाण immediately (G. तरन्), तुरन्ति 2 9 9a, तुरन्तएंग 11 11 9a तुरन्तएंग 18 8 6.
 तुरमाणे 1 7 8, 12 4 1 त्वरमाणे hastily.

तुरिड 2 14 8, 12 11 6, तुरिय 4 3 2,
14 9 9 α , 16 14 5, enl. तुरियड 3
7 4 त्वरितम् soon.

तुव 19 15 9 तव

°तुसार 4 10 6 [तुवार] शीकर

तुह 12 9 7, 15 12 3 तव.

तुहारय 4 13 8, 9 1 8, f. तुहारी 4 5
9 α त्वदीय

तूरिय 7 13 6 [तूर्म+इक] तूर्मवादक.

√ तूम [तुच्य],

-abs तूर्मेवि 5 5 9b

°तूह° 1 2 5 तीर्थ, सरिदवतार gl. तड
[Hc. I 104, 2 72; D. 5 16].

तेत्तहें 1 14 3; 2 2 8, 2 9 7, 3 7 6, 13
8 6, 13 9 1b, 15 4 7, 18 1 7 तत्र.

तेत्तिड 16 15 6 तावत.

तेत्थु 2 7 4 तत्र, तेत्थुचि 1 11 4 तत्रापि.

तेम 4 5 8, 12 4 4 तथा (G. तेम),

तेम तेम 18 8 7, 18 9 3.

तेरय 19 7 1 α त्वदीय.

तेव 16 8 6 तथा.

तेहय 2 13 1, 4 5 3, 9 7 5, 12 2 5
तादृश् (Hc. IV 402).

तो 1 10 2, 1 14 1, 2 6 2, 12 7 4,
12 8 7, 15 6 6, 15 12 3, 16 7 3
तत..

-तो-वि 1 3 9, 4 3 6, 5 7 7, 16 7 3
ततः अपि

तोय 4 10 6.

√ तोड [तोड्य, Hc. IV 106, G तोडहुं]
-imper. 2. pl तोडहें 2 13 4,

abs. तोडेंवि 7 5 8, तोडेपिण्यु 2 12 8.

तोण° 18 6 7 तूण, gl. भन्ना (G. भायो
quiver).

°त्तय° 1 7 3 त्रय.

थ

√ थक,

-pres. 2. s थकहि 17 14 2, 3. s.

थकइ 10 3 9 α , 17 5 8, pres part

, enl थकन्तय 4 1 9 α ; imper. 2 s.

थकु 5 3 1, (थकु थकु) 20 9 5; p p.

थक 1 11 8, 17 2 9, enl. 8 11 3

11 10 1 स्थित (cf. Hc. IV 16)

थट° 13 6 4°, 17 1 1 α , 13 4 7, 20 3
9 समूह.

°थड 19 3 10 α , 20 3 10 α समूह (Bh.)

थण 14 7 8, enl. °11 4 6 स्तन.

√ थम्म (स्तम्म) stop, check the
course,

-abs. थम्मंवि 14 13 8

√ थरहर (onom; D. 5 27 थरहरिअ=
कम्पित; G. थरथरुँ) quiver;

-pres. part. थरहरन्त 10 11 4;

p p. थरहरिय 1 8 3, 6 13 6,

-caus agent. थरहरावण 10 11 1b.

√ थच (स्थापय),

-pres. part. थचन्त 2 6 5, abs.

थचेंवि 6 15 9b, 15 8 2, थचेवि 9 1

9 α , थचेपिण्यु 2 2 7; p. p. थचिय

2 7 5, 4 12 5, 12 12 3, enl.

2 11 5.

°थवह° 4 6 11b स्थपति.

√ था [स्था; G थाहुँ, थहुँ be],

-pres. 1 s. थामि 5 14 1; 2 s. थाहि

17 4 5, 2. pl. थाहु 2 16 11 α , 3

pl. थन्ति 7 7 8, imper. 2. s. थाहि

थाहि 11 11 5, 17 6 1b, 3. s. थाल

16 10 8, abs थाहुँचि 2 11 3, 3 2

1 α , p. p. थिय 1 7 5, 2 11 8,

3 10 8, 4 5 9b, 4 6 11b, 4 10

9 α , 5 3 1, 16 15 6, enl. थियय

19 17 8.

थासु 1 13 1, 4 11 5 स्थामन् strength.

थाइय 13 10 1b स्थायिन् enl.

थिरोयर 11 4 8 स्थिरोवर.

√ थुण (स्तु) praise.

-imper 2. pl. थुणहें 9 9 4, abs.

थुणेंवि 18 1 8, pass. pres. 3. s

थुण्वइ 3 9 6 थुणिजइ 20 2 5.

थूह 3 4 4 स्तूप turret, minaret.

येर (f.) 1 4 2 स्थविरा.

°थेरासण 3 12 7 [D. 5 29 स्थविर (=महा)
+ थासन] पद्य.

थोडय 16 8 7 [स्तोत्र+डय dim ; a. थोड्डे
little] weak, small.

थोत्तुग्गीरिय 4 13 4, 18 2 4 [denom.
थोत्त (स्तोत्र)+उदय्] sang a hymn.

थोर 7 2 7, 13 2 6, 17 16 3, 16 9 8,
enl. °थोरय 3 1 13 α स्थूल.

थोव 2 11 3, 4 13 3, 9 6 8 स्तोत्र
(Hc. II 125).

दृह्य 11 6 7, 13 1 9 b दयित gl. बल्लभ.

दृवी 2 13 1 दैवी.

दक्खरसाल 6 5 6 द्राक्षारसयुक्त.

√ दक्खव [दर्शय् ; Hc. IV 32 ; g.
दाखवहुँ] ;

-pres. 1. s. दक्खवमि 14 9 9 b , 2.
s. दक्खवहि 19 15 3 ; 3. s. दक्खवइ
2 8 5, 15 9 8.

दङ्ग °13 9 4, °15 11 8 दग्ध.

दण्डरयण 5 10 9 α दण्डरत्न.

दन्तिण 17 16 8 दन्तिन् elephant.

दमिय 5 4 3 दमित.

दर° 14 5 2 इषत् [Hc. II 215].

√ दरमल (=मर्दय्, चूर्णय्),
-abs. दरमल्लेवि 18 2 6 (Bh.).

√ दरिस (दर्शय्) ;

-pres. part. दरिसन्त 3 7 9, f. दरि-
सन्ति 2 2 9 b , दरिसन्ति 14 3 12 α ,
abs दरिसैँवि 19 5 9, p p. दरिसिय
4 11 5,

-दरिसाव (दर्शय्, g. दर्शावहुँ) ;

-1. s. दरिसावमि 11 10 6, 3. s. दरि-
सावइ 2 3 9 α ; imper. 2. s. दरिसावि
6 14 1 α , fut. 3. s. दरिसावेसइ 19
12 7 ; p. p. दरिसाविय 11 12 9 α .

°दरिस 6 5 4 [°दर्श] दर्शन.

√ दल [दलय् ; cf. g. दल्लुँ pulverise,
make into floor] tear open,
pound ;

-pres 1. s. दलमि 15 2 5.

√ दलवइ (चूर्णय्, Bh. ; cf. g. दाल्लोवाडो
total ruin),

-pres. 3. s दलवइइ 4 2 9 b ; 17 9
3 ; p. p. दलवइयि° 4 8 7.

दवत्ति 13 2 9, 16 1 2, 19 11 4 श्रीघ्नम्.

°दवाणल° 19 12 10 b दवानल.

दहन्तिय (f.) 17 2 3 दाहयन्ती.

दाह्य 4 5 9 b दायिक coparcener.

दाढ° 7 11 5 दंष्ट्रा.

दाण-मयन्ध 15 1 α दान-मदान्ध.

°दार 18 10 8 (voc. s. दारैँ) दार wife.

√ दाव [दर्शय् ; Hc. IV 32] ;

-pres. 1. s. दावमि 20 9 3.

दिड 3 6 11 α [D. 5 39 ; Ved. दिव् ; g.

दी] दिवसम्—कं दिड 3 6 11 α when²

-दिँ दिँ 10 5 4 [= Ved. दिवे दिवे]
दिने दिने

दियन्तर 17 1 4 दिगन्तर.

दियवर° 11 14 9 द्विजवर.

दियह 5 12 5 दिवस.

दिणयरहास 20 12 11 [दिनकरहास] सूर्यहास
sort of magic sword. cf. चंद्रहास.

दिवसयर 15 3 9 b [दिवसकर] सूर्य.

°दिसि 1 1 13 दिश (g. दश).

दिहि 19 3 8 धृति (Hc. II 131).

दीय 6 4 5 द्वीप.

दीव 6 4 9 α , °9 9 1°. 13 11 4 दीप.

-दीवय 15 6 4 दीपक (g. दीवो).

-दीवि 7 3 8 दीपिका (g. दीवी)

दीवियय 19 12 10 b [दीपित] ज्वालित.

√ दीस [दय्य, g. दीसहुँ] ;

-pres. 3 s दीसइ 1 15 1, 2 etc.,
4 5 6 ; 3. pl. दीसन्ती 5 12 8, 5 12
9 b , 10 3 2 ; p. p. दीसिय 8 9 3.

दीह° 1 2 3 दीर्घ.

दीहर° 1 12 3, enl. दीहरय 11 13 9 b
दीर्घ.

दुकर 1 2 4 दुष्कर.

दुक्खु दुक्खु 5 4 3, 5 13 6, 17 7 3,
18 8 3, 19 3 5, 19 11 1, 19 13 19

दुःखं दुःखम् with great difficulty.

दुग्गन्ध 4 1 6, 7 3 9 दुग्गन्ध foul-smelling.

दुग्गेज्ज ०4 14 9b, 15 11 2 दुग्गेज्ज.

दुग्गेहणि f. 12 8 1 [दुग्गेधना] difficult to fight with.

दुग्गमय 12 11 1 दुग्गम enl.

दुग्गिणवार 4 4 5 दुग्गिणवार.

दुग्गम 10 12 9a दुग्गम.

दुग्गुत्त 17 1 10b दुग्गुत्त.

दुग्गहसार 5 8 4 दुग्गवेस (see √पइसर).

दुग्गवेस 18 6 6 दुग्गवेस.

दुग्गवइयय 4 10 9b [दुग्गवजित enl.]

दुग्गपरिवाजक.

दुग्गमइत्त 20 8 9b gl. वृक्षोत्पन्न.

दुग्गमुह 18 7 3 दुग्गमुह

दुग्गमहिल 5 13 6, 7, 8, 15 13 6, 7, 8

दुग्गमहिला.

दुग्गमिय 18 9 1 [=दुग्गमिय from √दुग्ग=दुग्ग, Hc. IV 23] दूग्ग

दुग्गहय 16 9 10b दुग्गहय enl.

दुग्गहणिय f. 14 13 6 दुग्गहणिय enl.

दुग्गलिय 19 11 3 दुग्गलिय

दुग्गवार 6 7 7 द्वार

दुग्गवार 17 11 7 दुग्गवार.

दुग्गलिहयय 18 5 9b दुग्गलीभूत enl.

दुग्गवाय 2 12 2, 11 6 4, 20 7 9b दुग्गवात.

दुग्गविसह 9 4 4 दुग्गविसह

दुग्गसील 19 4 6 दुग्गसील.

-दुग्गसील-सहाव 13 12 10a दुग्गसील-सहाव.

दुग्गोत्तरिय 9 7 8 gl. दुग्गोत्तीर्ण

दूग्ग 12 5 2, 14 1 3, enl. 12 6 3 दूग्ग

-f. दूग्ग 15 14 4, दूग्ग 15 12 8

दूग्गहो 10 2 9b दूग्गहो.

दूग्गत्तण 19 2 7 दूग्गत्तण.

दूग्गट्ठण 2 15 2 दूग्गट्ठण.

दूग्गमन्व 10 6 8b दूग्गमन्व.

√दूग्गिहो (दूग्गीभू),

-pres. 3 दूग्गीहो 6 4 3; p. p. दूग्गीहय 8 11 9a.

दूग्गिगण-कम 19 7 7 taking long strides (cf. PSM. उग्गिगण=उत्क्षिप्त).

दूग्गत्तय 19 16 7 [दूग्गत्त enl?] bad news.

दूग्गम 17 11 3 [दूग्गम] असाधारण.

दूग्गह 7 7 3, 10 1 1, 15 8 7 दूग्गह.

दूग्गामिय 13 1 4 दूग्गामिय.

दूग्गवास 10 2 5, 18 4 3, 19 1 5 [दूग्गवास] camp (primarily=पटकुटी tent).

दूग्गसिद्ध 15 11 2 दूग्गसिद्ध.

√दे (दा; a. देहँ);

-pres. 1. s. देहि 4 4 3, 4 5 5; 3

s देह 1 14 5, 2 15 7, 4 6 9, 12 5

14b, 16 2, 1; 3. pl. देन्ति 6 3 4,

16 6 2, imper. 2. s. देहि 2 14 1,

7 8 7, 8 4 4, 10 7 8, 15 12 6;

3. pl. देव 17 18 5; opt. 2. s. देज्ज

2 6 10b; fut. 1. pl. देसहँ 2 12 9b;

pres. part. दिन्त 2 16 11b, 3 6 9,

देन्त 10 3 5, 17 5 4, 18 5 2, 18

12 9a, f. दिन्ति 12 9 9, enl. देन्तय

19 10 10a; abs देवि 2 11 2, 2

17 4, 4 7 1, 4 12 7, 7 10 3, 11

13 8, 13 11 1, देप्पिणु 2 2 7, 2

14 8, 2 15 3, 17 1 7, 19 5 7,

p. p. दिण्ण 1 13 6°, 1 15 6°, 18

4 8; pass. pres. 3. s. दिज्जइ 8 11

6, 16 8 3, 19 10 1a; pres. part.

दिज्जन्त 17 5 9;

-caus. imper. 3. s. देवाचउ 17 18

8; abs. देवावेवि 5 16 6; p. p. देवाविय

1 8 3, 4 6 2, 8 2 7

देउल 1 5 3, ०8 3 3, देउल 2 2 3

देउल (a. देउल).

√देक्स (from √दइक्क contaminated

with पेक्स=प्रेक्ष; Hc. IV 181; a.

देखहँ).

-pres. 3. s. देखइ 17 15 2.

देउल 2 2 3 see देउल.

देवय 9 6 8 देव enl.

धुयगारय (prob. for धुयरागय) 5 14 9 α
भ्रमर (cf. Trivikrama धुयराओ
and PSM.).

धुव° 7 14 8 धुत.

√ धुण (धु-धुनोति; G. धुण-धुँ),

-pres. 3. s. धुणइ 8 11 9 β ; abs.
धुणैवि 11 6 6, 17 7 6.

धूय 9 2 5 दुहिता.

धूमद्वय 1 15 8, 8 5 3 धूमध्वज fire.

धूमल° 17 14 9 β [धूमल] धूम.

√ धूमा (धूमाय्; G. धूमाहुँ),

-pres. 3. s. धूमाइ 18 5 3, caus.
p. p. धूमाविय 14 1 5.

°धूल 13 9 4 (1) धूप (2) ?

धूवन्त 3 6 4, °17 5 2 धूयमान.

धूसरिय 19 1 7 धूसरित.

धेयुव 3 13 5 धेनु enl.

धोरणि °7 7 2, 11 12 2 पङ्क्ति.

धोव (धाव् wash, G. धोवुँ); -

-pres. 3. s. धोवइ 1 14 6; pres.
part. enl. धोवन्तय 14 9 7.

प

पइज 5 7 7, पइज 12 7 5 प्रतिज्ञा.

पइरिक्क 14 13 5 [d. 6 71 =विशाल]
extensive, huge (प्रचुरतर Mp.
9 24 12).

√ पइस (प्र+विश्, G. पेसुँ);

-pres. 1. pl. पइसहुँ 6 13 9, 3. s.
पइसइ 5 4 2, 5 7 3, 8 12 1, 16 9 6,
पइसइ 4 1 8, 5 9 2, 9 4 1, 19 12
2; pres. part. पइसन्त 3 9 10 α ,
14 1 2; p. p. पइसइ 2 9 9 α , 4 10 2,
enl. 5 7 9, abs. पइसैवि 14 11 9 β ;
pot. part. पइसेवळ 10 8 3

√ पइसर [analogically formed
from √ पइसार=caus. of √ पइस]
enter;

-pres. 1. s. पइसरसि 6 8 4, 7 12
9 α ; 1. pl. पइसरहुँ 7 9 1; 3. s. पइ-
सरइ 4 1 α , 1 β , 4 1 1, 14 1 9 β ,

3 pl. पइसरन्ति 5 12 2; imper. 3.
s. पइसरउ 19 4 6; abs. पइसरैवि 12
1 3, 15 2 4, 18 2 1; p. p.
पइसरिय 5 6 1;

-caus. abs. पसरैवि 13 10 10 α ,
19 11 7; p. p. पइसरिय 5 5 8,
11 2 5, 14 1 2, 15 13 4, enl.
2 17 1.

पइसार 7 4 6, 9 5 7, 12 5 12 [from

√ पइसार=प्रवेशय्] प्रवेश (G. पेसरो).

°पइहर 19 6 4 पतिगृह.

°पइव 14 3 12 α ; enl. पइवय 5 12 5
प्रवीप.

पइहर 1 2 11, 9 3 6, 11 4 8, 14 2 1

प्रवीर्षे, gl. वीर्षतर.

-पइहरच्छि 1 15 2 प्रवीर्षाक्षि.

पइहिय 7 10 6 [*प्रवीर्षिका] वीर्षिका.

√ पडञ्ज (प्र+युञ्ज);

-abs. पडञ्जैवि 2 14 6, 13 6 2, 16
7 4; p. p. पडञ्जिय 2 9 8.

°पडन्ति 5 12 4, 11 14 10 [प्र+उक्ति]

पडन्तियड 3 11 1, पडन्तियड 1 3 4 उक्ति.

पडमचरिय 1 16 10 α पडमचरित.

√ पडळ (पञ्, Hc. IV 90);

-pass. pres. part. पडळिजन्त 11 9 6.

°पडोळि 16 14 8 प्रतोळि (G. पोळ).

पय 2 8 2, 7 10 9 α , 15 8 2 प्रजा.

पयङ्ग 18 11 2 [पतङ्ग] sun.

√ पयट्ट [प्र+वृट्];

-pres. 3. s. पयट्टइ 5 4 9 α , p. p.

पयट्ट 4 7 5, 5 15 9 β , 9 9 3, 10 9
6, 12 7 5, 13 11 1 α , 17 1 1 β .

पयत्त 16 4 8 gl. प्रयत्त.

पयाणय 12 5 14 β प्रयाण enl.

पयार 14 1 9 β प्रकार.

√ पयास (प्र+काश्);

-pres. 2. s. पयासहि 11 11 3.

°पयाहिण 1 1 18, 6 13 3 प्रदक्षिणा.

√ पक्कन्द (प्र+क्कन्द);

-pres. part. f. पक्कन्दन्ति 18 11 5.

पकल° 9 3 7 श्रौढ full-grown, strong
(cf. =समर्थ Hc. II 174; G पाकल
fully ripe).

पक्वतरिय 4 2 9α, 16 14 5 [*उपस्कृत]
कवचित, संनद्ध (cf. D. पक्वतरि=अश्वस-
नाह, G. पाखर, √पाखरलुं).

√पक्खल (प्र+खल्);
-pres. 3. s. पक्खलइ 1 5 6.

√पक्खाल (प्र+खाल्, G. पखाल्लुं);
-imper. 3. s. पक्खालउ 17 18 6.

पक्खि 15 5 4 पक्खिन् (G. पंखी);

पक्खुद्दण 3 3 7 प्रक्षोभन.

√पगास (प्र+काश्);
-pres. 3. s. पगासइ 2 9 4; p. p.
पगासिय 11 8 1.

पघित्त 15 6 3 प्रक्षित्त.

°पघोस् 20 12 7 प्रघोष

पङ्क° 18 11 5 पङ्क (G. पौंख f.).

पङ्गण 6 9 1, enl. 1 14 9b प्राङ्गण.

पङ्कुत्त 2 7 3, °13 3 5°, f. पङ्कुत्ती 14 10
5 gl. प्रगुत्त concealed, covered.

पचण्ड 4 6 5 प्रचण्ड.

पचविय 10 2 3 (प्र+चविय=उक्त, चव=कथ
Hc. IV 2) उक्तवती.

पचविय 9 3 7 प्रच्युत.

पचोद्दय 15 5 7 प्रचोदित.

पच्चक्खणाय 19 14 4 प्रत्याख्यान enl.

√पच्च (पच्य);
-pres. part. पच्चन्त 11 9 7 पच्चारिय
6 1 9, 13 3 8, 15 5 5 [*प्रचारित?]
उपालब्ध addressed sarcasms, ta-
unted, challenged (cf. Hc. IV
156).

पच्चवर 15 2 6 gl. सुसल (D. 6 15).

पच्चुत्तर 16 5 1 प्रत्युत्तर.

पच्चुद्धरिय 13 7 10 α प्रत्युद्धृत.

पच्चोल्लिड 10 6 3, 11 8 7, 16 4 9b
[*प्रखलीकम्?] (variants पच्चोल्लिड,
पच्चोल्लिय, पच्चोल्लिड, पच्चोल्लिय, पच्चोल्लिड, gl.
loosely अतिशयेन समर्थ) प्रत्युत्त (Hc.

IV 420; variants पच्चोल्लिड, पच्चोल्लिड,
पच्चोल्लिड. Bh. पच्चोल्लिड).

पच्चुत्तं 4 10 7, 4 11 5, 7 7 1, 12 8
4, 9b, पच्चइ 1 2 7 पच्चात्, ततः.

पच्चल 11 4 7, 11 6 6 पृष्ठ back;
-पच्चलें 8 10 3, 8 10 9b behind;
15 5 6, 17 2 4 afterwards.

√पच्चाय (प्र+छाद्);
-pres. part. पच्चायन्त 17 14 4.

पच्चिम 1 7 1, 1 13 3, 5 4 1 [पश्चिम]
last;

-पच्चिम-भाय 8 6 2 hinder port-
ion; 5 4 1 western region.

√पजल, √पज्जल (प्र+ज्वल्);
-pres. 3 s. पज्जलइ 12 12 8; pres.
part. पज्जलन्त 1 15 4, enl. पज्जलन्तय
4 4 8, 17 15 4; p. p. पज्जलिय 20
4 9α.

पजोत्तिय 20 5 4 [प्र+°योक्त्रित] yoked.
°पञ्चम° 13 9 9 The fifth note of
Indian gamut.

पच्चसुह 1 15 2 पच्चसुख lion.

पच्चणण 9 4 9b पच्चानन lion.

पच्चणिय 14 7 4?

पच्चिस 4 5 6 पच्चिस.

√पच्च (प्र+स्थाप् Hc. IV 37; पाठवहुं)
send;

-pres. 2. s. पच्चवहि 12 4 7; imper.
2. pl. पच्चवहौं 6 2 8; p. p. पच्चविय
4 3 2, 10 12 7.

√पड (पत्, G. पडवुं);
-pres. 3 s. पडइ 19 3 2; 3. pl.
पडन्ति 18 9 6; imper. 2. s. पड 6
12 9b, 19 15 4; pres. part. पडन्त
4 8 9α, enl. पडन्तय 1 10 2; abs.
पडेंवि 10 8 4; p. p. पडिय 13 3 5,
enl. पडियय 3 8 10b, 8 9 8, 15
1 8, 15 2 9b;

-caus. pres. 1. s. पाटमि 7 4 9b,
13 10 10b, 15 2 8; 3. s. पाटद्

- 1 14 6, 5 4 2; 3. pl. पाठन्ति 6 14 6; abs. पाठेति 18 10 2, पाठेवि 8 9 8; pass. pres. part. पाठिज्जन्त 17 3 7.
- पठ 19 16 8 पठ्.
- पठह्य 19 5 7 पठह् enl. (ग. पठो).
- पठिडवयार° 12 11 4 प्रत्युपकार.
- पठिकूलिय 6 8 2 [प्रतिकूलित] obstructed.
- पठिखलिय 13 2 8 [प्रतिखलित] obstructed.
- पठिच्छिय [from प्रति+इच्छ्] 4 3 9, gl. परिज्ञात accepted.
- √पठिजीव [प्रति+जीव्];
-pres. part. पठिजीवन्त 15 11 4 living.
- पठिदोच्छिय 12 6 6 [प्रति+जुगुप्सित; cf. दुडच्छ Hc. IV 4.] gave a return threat.
- पठिथिर 8 7 3, पठिथिर 17 12 10^α [परिस्थिर] स्थिर.
- पठिपह्य 7 13 6 [प्रतिप्रहत] blown (with ref. to तूर्य); 17 15 9 struck.
- पठिपाहुड 16 2 5 [प्रतिप्राहृत] return present.
- पठिपुच्छिय 9 14 1, 19 4 1^α [from √पठिपुच्छ=परि+पुच्छ्] asked.
- पठिपेडिय [from पठिपेळ=प्रति+प्र+ईर्य्] 17 3 2; enl. 13 1 9 pushed back.
- √पठिरक्ख [प्रतिरक्ष्] protect;
-pres. 3. s 1 14 7, 19 14 9.
- पठिरक्ख 9 10 9^α, 19 8 3 [प्रतिरक्षा]
-9 10 5 (mss. पठिवक्ख) protection.
- पठिवय 10 8 5 see पढीवय; gl. पुनरपि.
- पठिवणणय 2 13 1 प्रतिपञ्ज enl.
- पठिवत्त 14 11 1 प्रतिवार्ता information.
- पठिवाइय 7 8 4, 6 gl. प्रतिवापित, पुनर्वहित.
- पठिवारउ 2 7 5, 2 10 5 [*प्रतिवारकम्] again.
- °पठिह्थिय 8 5 1 तिरस्कृत.
- पढीवय 2 15 2, 2 17 3, 3 7 5, 4 9 1, 4 11 1, 7 10 5, 11 1 7, 11 3 3, 12 1 9^b, 12 3 8, 13 4 10^b, 16 1 1, 18 1^b, 19 11 6; पठिवय 10 8 5 [प्रतीप enl.] gl. पुनः पुनरपि again, back, then, further, and also.
- पडुत्तर 16 9 5, 19 10 1^α प्रत्युत्तर.
- √पठ [पठ्, ग. पठुँ recite, echo some one's words] read, recite;
-pres 3. s. पठइ 1 14 4; pres. part पठन्त 3 6 9, 3 7 8, 10 3 2.
- पढुक्य 14 13 8, पढुकिय 19 6 9 [प्रदौकित] approached, advanced.
- पढोइय 19 17 8 [प्रदौकित] brought near.
- पणह° 4 1 4 प्रणयिन्, gl. याचक, सज्जन.
- √पणञ्ज [प्र+ञ्जत्],
-pres. 3. s. पणञ्जइ 1 14 4; p. p. पणञ्चिय 2 7 6, 5 5 4; agent.
°पणञ्चिर 4 8 4, f. °पणञ्चिरे 17 2 7.
- √पणव [प्र+नश्],
-pres. 3. s. पणवइ 1 5 5, 7 10 8; abs. पणवेति 1 1 16, पणवेप्पियु 1 1 1 to 15, 17, 18, 19^α, 1 9 8; p. p. पणविय 6 12 4, pass. pres. 2. s. पणविज्जहि 2 6 9; 3. s. पणविज्जइ 5 2 5.
- पणाल 19 10 10^b [प्रणाल] channel, stream.
- √पणाल (प्र+नश् or नाशय्);
-pres. 3. s. पणालइ 3 3 8; abs. पणालेति 5 4 1, 15 8 9^b.
- °पत्तिज्जवण° 14 8 5 (प्रस्रायन) consoling, conciliating.
- √पदरिस [प्र+दर्शय्],
-pres. 3. s. पदरिसइ 10 1 9^b; imper. 2. s. पदरिसहि 2 9 6; p. p. पदरिसिय 1 3 12, enl. पदरिसियय 15 8 6.
- पदीसिय 17 2 8 [from प्र+इर्य्] दृष्ट.

पचरिय 3 12 3 प्रधृत.
 पचाह्य 12 7 2b प्रधावित.
 °पन्ति 17 16 8 पङ्क्ति (ग. पॉति).
 पपुच्छिय 18 1 2 प्रपुष्ट.
 ✓पपुञ्ज (प्र+पूज);
 -abs. पपुञ्जैवि 20 3 6.
 पफुल्ल 5 5 6°, 15 3 2, पफुल्लिय 5 1 9α,
 9 1 7°, 10 3 6, 10 4 9b प्रफुल्ल.
 पभार 14 3 2 [प्राग्भार] mass.
 ✓पमण (प्र+मण);
 -pres. 3 s. पमणइ 12 1α, 14 5
 4; pres. part. enl. पमणन्तय 3 9 9.
 पनामिय 3 4 2 [प्रत्रामित] made to go
 around.
 ✓पमुहल [denom. from प्र+मुखर];
 -pass. pres. part. enl. पमुहलिज्ज-
 न्तय 20 10 6 being made noisy.
 पमोक्कलड 15 6 3 [प्रमुक्क + °ल + कम्]
 with full freedom.
 पर 1 13 5, 6, 7, 8, 8 11 3, 18 1 9b
 [परम्] केवलम्; 4 2 5; 4 5 5, 15 7
 5 परन्तु.
 परहँ 7 13 1, 12 6 5 [प्रणे ?] gl. प्रभाते;
 7 1 5 tomorrow (cf. MW. प्रणे
 tomorrow morning, प्रणेतन relat-
 ing to the next day; cf. also
 the two meanings of कल्प).
 परभायण f. 6 3 2 परभाजन; enl. परभाय-
 णिय 12 4 4. Another's belonging.
 परजिय 4 9 9α, 12 9 10b पराजित.
 परचड 17 14 9b ?
 परमरुण 18 11 9α highly beneficial.
 परमप्यय 2 6 7, 2 12 6 परमात्मन् enl.
 परमेस्वरी 10 5 5 परमेस्वरी.
 परम्पर 1 9 6 परात्पर.
 °परसु° 17 6 6 परसु.
 परहुय 19 13 7 परसृता.
 पराह्य 2 16 10, 2 13 6, परानिय 2 11
 2 प्राप्त.
 °परायणिय 12 10 1 पराजयकारिणी ?

✓परिअच्च, परियच्च [परि + अच्] circum-
 ambulate;
 -abs. परिअच्चैवि 13 8 7, परियच्चैवि 10
 2 8, 18 1α, परिअच्चैवि 7 14 6, 12
 10 5; p. p. परिअच्चिय 4 11 9b,
 परियच्चिय 2 2 5, 2 7 6 [परियच्चिवि=
 प्रदक्षिणीकृत्य MP. 7 26 18, परियच्चिय=
 परिवेष्टित 8 13 6].
 ✓परियत्त [परि+वृत्] return;
 -pres. 3. pl. परियत्तन्ति 5 12 6;
 abs. परिअत्तैवि 18 11 8; p. p. परियत्त
 5 11 4, enl. परियत्तय 17 2 6, 19
 3 1α; caus. p. p. परियत्तिय 19 12
 9, 19 13 1α (gl. व्यासुष्टित), enl.
 परियत्तियय 18 8 9α.
 ✓परिअप्प [परि+कल्प];
 -abs. परिअप्पैवि 9 4 2 परिकल्प्य.
 परिओस 3 6 8 परितोष.
 परिओसिय 17 17 1b परितोषित.
 ✓परीयद्ध [परि+वर्ध ?];
 -pres. 3. s. परियद्धइ 2 7 9α.
 परियरिय °3 3 1α, परियरियय enl. 17 10
 4 [परिकरित] परिवृत.
 ✓परियल [परि+गल्];
 -pres. 3. pl. परियलन्ति 1 4 8,
 18 9 6.
 परियाणय 5 15 8; परिजाणय 19 18 3
 परिज्ञायक.
 परियाणिय 2 4 9α, 14 11 7 परिज्ञात.
 ✓परिक्ख [परि+ईह्, G. परखहुँ];
 -pres. part. f. enl. °परिक्खन्तिय
 19 15 7.
 परिक्ख 19 1 10b परीक्षा (G. परख).
 परिघल्लिय 19 18 5 परिक्षित thrown out.
 ✓परिविच [परि + क्षिप्];
 -abs. परिविचवि 19 2 7; p. p. परिविच
 19 7 5.
 परिचक्कलिय 9 2 2 [°परिचकलित] परिवर्तुल
 (cf. D 3 29 चकल=वर्तुल).
 °परिचाय 3 2 4 परित्याग.

- √परिचिन्त (परि+चिन्त्);
-abs. परिचिन्तेति 4 12 5, 5 5 6,
5 10 9a, 7 8 2; p. p. परिचिन्तिय 4
11 9a, 15 10 3, enl. 18 8 9a.
परिचिन्तय 16 3 7 परिचिन्तय.
परिजाणय see परिजाणय.
परिद्विच 1 8 13b, 1 11 3, 3 4 8, 4
13 1, 8 10 6, 14 5 6, 16 1b,
17 13 8, enl. 19 17 10a द्रुष्टिच.
परिद्विचिय 12 12 6 प्रतिष्ठापित made over.
√परिण (परि+न्ति; G. परणह्);
-imper. 2. s. परिणि 10 5 8b; pres.
part. परिणन्त 6 9 1; abs. परिणेति
13 1 1b, परिणेति 12 12 7, परिणेतिच्यु
10 7 1, 16 10 6; infm. परिणह् 5
15 9b; p. p. enl. परिणय्य 13 1 9b;
pass. pres. 3. s. परिणय्यहि 15 7 9b.
-caus. p. p. परिणय्यिच 2 8 7, 5 1 7,
10 7 4, 12 5 6.
√परितव (परि+तव्);
-pres. 3. s. परितवहि 7 12 6.
परितुष्ट 16 10 1, परितुष्टिया f 15 14 8
परितुष्ट
परित्त 13 7 8 परित्त्राण.
परिधिष्ट 13 11 7 [*परिष्ट्ट] अतिष्ट्ट.
परिपमाण 16 5 4 प्रमाः full measure ?
√परिपाल (परि+पाल्य्);
-imper 2. s. परिपालहि 20 1 6;
3. s. परिपालत् 17 18 4; pres part.
enl. परिपालन्ता 6 1 1; pass. pres.
3. s. परिपाल्यहि 9 4 3; gerund
परिपालय्यिच 6 16 7.
परिपाल 5 3 9a परिपालत्.
परिपुच्छिय 11 14 2, 16 1 2 परिष्ट्ट.
परिपुच्छण 11 3 9 परिष्ट्टण.
परिपुण्य 18 12 3 परिपूण्.
परिपत्तिय 15 8 4 परित्तपित.
परिष्ट्टरन्त 1 15 8 परिष्ट्टरव.
√परिमन (परि+मन्त्);
-pres. 1. pl. परिमनह् 6 13 7; 3. s,
परिमनहि 10 3 9a, 10 8 11a, 11 6
9a, 15 4 3; 3. pl. परिमन्ति 4 6 4,
11 14 7; pres. part. परिमन्त
1 15 4; abs. परिमन्तेति 11 3 9b;
agent. परिमन्तिर 7 2 3;
-caus. p. p. परिमाल्य 16 11 6;
परिमालिर 18 8 1 परिमापनाय.
परिमिय 2 11 8, 3 5 9, 5 8 8, 16 14
1 परिष्ट्ट.
परिमियत्य 16 10 2 [परिमिताथे] ज्ञाताथे;
gl. दयार्थज्ञाता.
√परिक्वत् (परि+क्वत्);
pres. 3. s. परिक्वत्हि 15 2 3; imper.
2. s. परिक्वत्हि 16 8 3, 16 9 2.
परिक्वत् 3 6 1b, 17 1 8 परिक्वित.
परिक्वत् 11 14 11a परिक्वत्.
परिक्वाति 3 6 7, 16 13 9a परिक्वाति.
परिक्वात् 18 9 5 वाक्वत् ?
परिक्वारिय 10 5 7 परिक्वारित.
परिक्वत्तय 16 3 6 [action noun from
√परिक्वत्=परि+क्वत्] परिक्वोवण
√परिवेष्ट (परि+वेष्ट्);
-p. p. परिवेष्टिच 1 8 6, 5 5 9a,
7 6 8; pass. pres. part. enl.
परिवेष्टिन्ता 2 12 4.
√परिसङ्ग (परि+सङ्ग) move away
-imper. 2. s. परिसङ्गहि 17 14 2.
परिसिञ्चिय 8 8 9b परिञ्चित.
√परिसुञ्ज (परि+सुञ्ज) be proved
pure;
-imper. 2. pl. परिसुञ्जह् 19 1 10b.
√परिसृजे (परि+सृज्) end, destroy;
-pres. part. परिसृजन्त 3 2 5; abs.
परिसृजेति 20 7 5, परिसृजति 3 10 8;
p. p. परिसृजिय 1 10 9a.
परिह 16 11 6 परिहत्.
√परिहर (परि+हृ);
-pres. 3. s. परिहरन्ति 1 3 9, 4 12
2; परिहरन्ति 18 8 9b; 3. pl. परिहरन्ति
7 3 9; abs. परिहरन्ते 10 5 8a, परि-
हरेति 4 3 8, 18 7 4, 18 9 2.

°परिहरण 1 3 11
 परिहविय 16 4 6, 19 6 2 [from
 परि+भृ] पराजित, तिरस्कृत.
 परिहाण्ड 19 1 10 α परिधान enl.
 परिहिय 9 4 6, 9 5 1 परिहित.
 परिहेवय 2 8 4 [परिधातव्य] परिधान; but
 gl. ताम्बूलादि.
 परोक्षर्णे 15 11 6 परोक्षे without hav-
 ing seen.
 परोप्पर 7 14 1, 8 6 1, 12 9 3, 15 3 3
 परस्पर.
 परोवर 17 16 2 परस्पर.
 पलयकर 11 10 9 b प्रलयकर.
 पलयभाउ 1 11 2 प्रलय-भावम् ?
 पलित्त °3 2 2, 7 11 9 α , enl. 5 7 1
 प्रदीप्त.
 पलीविय 7 4 5 प्रदीपित.
 पलोह 17 13 5 क्षिप्त, पतित; 17 16 3 $^{\circ}$
 पतित.
 °पलङ्क ° 1 14 9 α पर्यङ्क.
 √पल्लाण (denom. from पर्वाण) fur-
 nish with saddle (g. पल्लाण्डु);
 -imper. 2. pl. पल्लाण्हेँ 19 3 10 α .
 पल्लुह 7 10 5 (Hc. IV 166) प्रत्यागत.
 पव° 14 1 7 प्रपा.
 पवण्डुल 5 1 9 α पवनोडुत.
 पवयल 17 7 7 gl. समर्थ.
 पवद्विय 9 13 9 α प्रवृद्ध.
 √पवत्त (प्र+वर्त),
 -pres. 3. s. पवत्तइ 2 9 3; p. p.
 पवत्तिय 5 11 2 (gl. कृत).
 पवरिसिय 1 16 4, 7 प्रवृद्ध.
 √पवस (प्र+वत्);
 -pres. part. पवसन्त 4 4 1, enl.
 पवसन्तय 19 1 α .
 √पवह (प्र+वह);
 -pres. 3. s. पवहइ 3 13 6; pres.
 part. enl. पवहन्तय 3 8 10 b , 14
 11 9 α .
 पवालायावर 14 12 6 ?

√पवियम्भ (प्र+वि+जृम्भ) flash forth,
 appear;
 -pres. 3. s. पवियम्भइ 10 2 2.
 °पवित्त° 1 2 12 α पवित्त.
 पविरल° 1 2 11 प्रविरल.
 °पविहाय° 16 5 6 प्रविभाग.
 पवोहिय 14 8 7, 15 10 5, 19 4 2
 (cf बोह) उक्तवत्.
 पव्वहयय 4 13 9 b [प्रवृजित enl.] परिवा-
 जक.
 √पव्वज्ज [प्र+वज्ज];
 -abs. पव्वज्जेवि 17 18 10 α ,
 पव्वज्ज 12 2 5 प्रवृज्या
 पव्वालिय 19 15 2 [Hc. IV 41] श्लवित.
 पसरिय° 4 11 9 α , 17 7 5 प्रसृत.
 °पसर 9 8 4 प्रसर.
 पसव° 14 11 8 पशु (PSM. s v.).
 √पसाह [प्र+साधय];
 -pres. 3. s. पसाहइ 1 14 8; imper.
 2. pl. पसाह्हेँ 19 3 10 α ; abs.
 पसाह्हेँवि 2 16 2.
 पसाहय 10 12 7 प्रसाधक decorator ?
 पसुत्तिय 1 14 9 α प्रसुप्त.
 °पह 16 9 4 पथिन्.
 √पहण (प्र+हन्);
 -pres. 3. s. पहणइ 14 7 1; abs.
 पहण्हेँवि 19 5 8.
 √पहर (प्र+हर);
 -pres. 3. s. पहरइ 15 5 9 α , 20 9
 6; 3. pl. पहरन्ति 7 14 1, 8 6 4; im-
 per. 2. s पहर पहर 15 4 7; pres.
 part. enl. पहरन्तय 15 4 2; pot.
 part. पहरेवत् 11 13 5.
 °पहर° 4 7 5 प्रहार.
 पहसिय 18 6 4 प्रहसित.
 पहासिड 3 9 3 [प्रभाषितम्] gl. प्रभाषितवान.
 पहाणय 15 8 4 प्रधान enl.
 पहिण्डिय 17 13 3 (प्रहिण्डित) परिभ्रान्त.
 पहिलय 1 8 7, 1 11 2, 11 2 2 प्रयम
 (g. पहेल्लं).

पहिलारय 9 3 3, 16 12 4; f. पहिलारी
9 6 2 प्रथमतर enl.

√ पहुञ्च [*प्रभृत्य; denom. from प्रभृत;
G. पहुँचुँ] (He. IV 390) suffice,
-pres. 3. s पहुञ्चइ 6 4 4.

पहुञ्च 14 7 9α पर्याप्त (s. पहुँचुँ reach).

पहुञ्चण 3 9-4 प्रभुत्व.

पंजुलि 7 5 5 पांजुली.

पाइक् 4 4 6 पादातिक (G. पायक).

पाडजिय 2 9 8 [*प्रातोधिक; cf. आतोच]
player of musical instruments.

पाडस 3 8 6, 9 5 9α प्राडप्.

पायय 1 2 3 प्राकृत.

पायड 3 1 13α, 16 4 9b पादप.

√ पायड (प्रकट्य);

-pres. 1. s पायडसि 1 1 19b, p. p.

पायडिय 16 14 9b.

पायड 19 10 4, enl. पायडय 6 13 5
प्रकट, व्यक्त.

पायारवत्त 1 5 1 प्राकारवत्.

पायाल 12 8 4, 17 10 9, [*पादाल ?]

पादातिक gl. पादक 2 (cf. G. पायल).

पायालय 13 6 1b पाताल enl.

पाडिहेर 3 3 10 प्रतिहार्य.

पाण 2 9 9b प्राण.

पाणपिय 19 12 3 प्राणप्रिया.

पाणालि 14 6 1. (D. 6 40=इत्तद्वयप्रहार)
gl. जलच्छटा.

पाणिय 14 3 8 पानीय (G. पाणी).

पाणिगहण 10 4 4; पाणिग्गहण 10 4 7,
18 4 8 पाणिग्रहण.

पारक्य 6 1 6, 11 10 1, 15 1 8 [cf.
He. II 148] पर, gl. शत्रु (cf. G.

पारक्य stranger).

पारणय 4 3 2 पारणक

पारदय 16 5 8 प्रारब्ध enl.

पाराडट्टय 7 6 1, 7 7 4, 7 13 8, 15 4
8, 17 4 8, 19 8 9, 19 17 7 परा-

खुत्त (Mp. 52 19 14b gl.).

पारावय 1 5 3 पारवत्त.

पाराविय 2 16 8 पारित.

पारिहच्छि 12 1 8 gl. वेग.

पारोह 9 3 6 प्ररोह sprig.

√ पाल (पाल्य; G. पाळुँ);

-imper. 2. s. पालँ 7 12 6; pres.

part. पालन्त 3 2 6, 10; -pass.

pres. 3 pl. पालिञ्चन्ति 20 10 9b.

√ पाव (प्रभाप; G. पामहुँ),

-pres. 1. pl. पावहुँ 2 15 2; 3. s.

पावइ 4 13 9b, 12 1 9α; 3. pl.

पावन्ति 14 11 6, 20 1 9b, fut. 1.

pl. पावेसहु 3 6 11b, 2. s. पावेसहि

19 7 5; pres. part enl. पावन्तय

11 9 7, 13 11 5; p. p. पाविय 2

16 7, enl. पावियय 13 5 10b.

पाव 8 11 2?

पावज 5 13 7 प्रवज्या.

पावालोलि 11 14 4 प्रवालावलि:

पासु 4 4 3, 12 7 1, 14 10 9b, 15

12 8, 16 11 9b पार्श्वम् (G. पास)

near.

-पासेहि 2 13 8, 18 3 9b पार्श्वे near.

-पासिड [पार्श्विकम्] 4 5 4, 10 9 6

(genitive post-position); 9 5

6, 7, 8; 10 8 2, 3 (ablative

post-position) from.

पासेय 1 13 7, 18 5 9α प्रसेद.

-पासेइय 20 6 2 प्रस्त्रिच.

पाहाण 7 14 1, 13 3 10b पापाण.

पाहुड 13 11 11b, 14 10 9b प्रासृत.

पाहुणय 5 13 8 प्राचूर्णक (G. प्राहुणो,
परोणो).

√ पिय, √ पिव (पिव; G. पीहुँ);

-pres. 3. pl. पियन्ति 1 4 8, im-

per. 2. s. पिवहि 9 8 3; pres. part.

पियन्त 7 9 6; abs. पिएवि 5 4 5, 18

2 8; pot. part. पिएवँ 2 12 5.

पिव 13 10 3 इव.

पियारय 2 9 1, 4 1b, 5 8 2, f. पियारी

8 4 6 प्रियतर enl.

पिङ्गल° 1 3 8 पिङ्गल; 4 6 5 one of the nine treasures; °11 4 4° tawny.
 *पिच्छय 17 12 6 पिच्छ enl.
 *पिञ्जरिय 14 6 7 पिञ्जरित enl.
 पिट्टिजन्त 9 10 8 पिट्ट्यमान (cf. g. पीटुँ beat).
 पित्तिय 17 4 2, 17 7 1a [पित्त्य, पैत्र्य or पैत्रिक] पितृव्य grand uncle.
 पिसुणत्तण 14 9 9a पिसुणत्तव.
 पिसुणिय 15 1 7 [पिञ्जनित] सूचित.
 पिहिमि 2 15 3, 5 5 2, पिहिमि 1 4 9b 12 6 8 पृथ्वी.
 पिहुल 8 1 2 पृथुल.
 ✓पीड (पीड्; g. पीडुँ);
 -pass. pres 3 s. पीडिज्जइ 5 11 6.
 पीलण° 1 4 4 पीडन.
 पुक्कर 11 6 4 पुक्कर.
 *पुक्कड 15 7 2 पुक्कवः.
 पुच्छिय 2 14 9a पृष्ट.
 ✓पुज [पूजय्; g. पूजुँ].
 -abs. पुजेवि 4 3 5, 10 7 1, पुजेप्पिणु 16 9 9.
 पुज 5 16 7, 11 2 8, 13 9 2 पूजा.
 पुट्टि 17 5 4 [*पृष्टि] back (g. पुँट्ठव f.).
 पुण° (in पुणासणत्थ) 7 2 8 पुनः.
 पुणु 1 8 2, 9, 1 16 7 पुनः (g. पण).
 -पुणु पच्छइ 10 8 9 पुनः पश्चात्.
 -पुणो वि 10 12 4, 16 3 3 पुनः अपि.
 -पुणु पुणो वि 19 17 1a पुनः पुनः अपि.
 -पुणुपुणु 19 2 1b पुनः पुनः.
 पुणरवि 13 9 1a पुनरवि.
 पुणरुत्त 14 12 9a पुनरुत्त.
 *पुणण° 1 2 12a पूर्ण.
 -पुण्णात्तस 2 9 5 पूर्णाणुप्.
 -पुण्णपत्ति 2 6 10a, 3 3 2 पूर्णपत्ति.
 पुण्णालि 12 9 10b, 15 14 2 (p. 6 53) पुंश्वली.
 ✓पुप्फुच (onom.) hiss, snort.
 -pres 3 s. पुप्फुवइ 19 3 4.
 पुरउ° 4 13 4, 17 4 5 पुरतः.

पुरवइ 1 5 8 [पुरपति] gl. श्रेष्ठी.
 पुरित्तयार 4 4 5 पुरुषकार.
 पुराण 5 9 10.
 पुरोहिय 4 6 11b पुरोहित.
 पुलयसररी 11 4 6 समुच्छित्तशरीर. [cf. PSM पुल].
 पुलउग्गय 8 5 11a [पुलकोद्गत] उद्गत-पुलक.
 पुलिन्द 10 7 9b.
 पुव्वण्हएँ 5 2 4 पूर्वाहे enl.
 पूरन्त 19 6 4, 19 12 10a पूरयत्.
 ✓पेक्ख [प्र-ईक्ष्; g. पेखुँ];
 -pres. 1. s. पेक्खमि 10 8 1; 2. s. पेक्खहि 8 3 2; 3. s. पेक्खइ 6 11 2;
 imper. 1. pl. पेक्खहुँ 12 9 7; 2. s. पेक्खु 8 2 9b, 8 3 1, 2, 3, 4, fut. 2. s. पेक्खेसहि 9 6 8, abs. पेक्खेंवि 3 5 10a, 3 9 1b, पेक्खवि 18 5 9a पेक्खेप्पिणु 9 4 9a, 9 14 9a, पेक्खेविणु 6 1 10a, 19 12 3.
 पेक्खणय 3 6 3, 8 1 6 प्रेक्षणक.
 पेक्खणयोहर 14 12 3 प्रेक्षणकट्टह.
 पेम्म 10 2 2, 14 13 2 प्रेमन्.
 *पेरिय 16 1 4 प्रेरित.
 ✓पेह (प्र-ईद्),
 -abs. पेहेंवि 17 5 2; p. p. पेहिय °11 5 8, °13 7 1a, 13 9 5°, enl. पेहियय 19 5 10a.
 -pass. pres. part. पेह्जिजन्त 11 9 4.
 पेसिय 2 15 1, enl. पेसियय 13 11 11b.
 पेसण 16 2 2 प्रेषण serving.
 *पेसण with चुक्क 5 13 2, 7 8 5 lit. 'missed the mission'; 'died'.
 पेसणयारी 6 9 6, 8 4 6 [प्रेषणकारी] दासी.
 पोक्खरिणि 2 2 3, 3 6 5 पुक्करिणी.
 पोट्टल 13 4 7, 18 2 7, enl. पोट्टलय 15 6 3 पोट्टल bundle (g. पोटली).
 *पोट्टिमय 3 4 1a प्रोटिमन् enl.
 पोत्तय 10 7 8, 11 12 9a पौत्रक.
 ✓पोमाय (श्वाच्),
 -abs. पोमाएँवि 13 9 1a; gl. श्वाघांश्वा.

फ

फगुणगन्दीसराह 18 4 5 फाल्गुन-गन्दीश्वराहच.
°फड° 5 11 1, फडा° 13 6 1 α फटा.

फम्फाव 8 12 2, 9 14 6, फम्फावय 3 6 9
sort of bard.

°फर° 17 6 4 फलक shield.

√फरहर (onom.; g. फरफरहुँ) flutter;
-pres. part. फरहरन्त 3 4 6, 15 2 8.

°फलिह 7 5 1, 17 6 4 परिघ.

फलिह 6 5 2 स्फटिक.

फलिह° 14 6 5 स्फटिका alum.

√फाड (स्फाट्य्; g. फाडहुँ) split open;
-abs. फाडेपिण्यु 9 2 9b; p. p. फाडिय
5 10 9b, 13 4 8, 19 7 9.

फाडिम° 1 4 6 स्फाटित gaping.

√फिट्ट (स्फिट्ट्य् He. IV 177=अंश)
नश (g. फीट्टहुँ);
-pres. 3. s. फिट्टइ 10 12 2.

फुकार 12 9 9, enl. 19 3 4 फुत्कार.

√फुट्ट (स्फुट्ट्य्; g. फुट्टहुँ) break open;
-pres. 3. s. फुट्टइ 13 2 9; pres.
part. फुट्टन्त 17 3 6; abs. फुट्टेवि
8 5 11b; p. p. फुट्ट 13 6 3.

फुड 5 13 2 स्फुट.

√फुर (स्फुर);
-pres. part. फुरन्त 14 6 3, enl.
फुरन्तय 8 3 2.

फुलिङ्ग 1 13 7 स्फुलिङ्ग.

°फुल्ल° 1 7 4 [फुल्ल] पुष्प (g. फूल).

फुल्लन्धुल 7 13 5 (D. 6 85) अमर.

√फुस (=सृञ्; He IV 105),
pres. part. f. enl. फुसन्तिय 18 10
9 α .

√फेड (स्फेट्ट्य्; g. फेडहुँ) destroy;
pres. part. फेडन्त 3 2 3.

भ

भह्य 6 9 3, 13 1 9, 15 6 2, 15 11 1
[*भयिका] सीति.

भङ्गिणी 12 12 1 भगिनी.

भउह 14 3 10 भू (g. भूँ).

भउहाल 10 2 9 α भ्रूवत्.

भयभीय 8 10 2 भयभीत.

भयभीस 4 3 9 α [भयभीष्म] भयंकर; gl.
भयस्यापि भीष्मः.

भयभीषण 11 11 1 [भयभीषण] भयजनक.

भयाडर 19 2 9 भयातुर.

भयावण 8 1 4, 20 3 1, 20 6 9 α
(भीषक) भयानक.

√भक्क (भक्);

-pres. 3. s. भक्कइ 2 12 8.

भग 17 5 1 α भग.

भग्गव° 13 12 7 [भार्गव] gl. शुक्र.

√भल्ल (भल्ल्; g. भौल्लहुँ);

-pres. 1. s. भल्लमि 5 14 2; 3. pl
भल्लन्ति 7 5 4, abs. भल्लेवि 6 15 5,
12 5 12.

-agent. भल्लण 3 8 9.

भडारय 1 8 13 α , 2 6 1, f. भडारी 1
14 3, भडारि 10 2 2 भडारक.

√भण (cf. g. भणहुँ recite aloud,
study) speak, consider,

-pres. 1. s. भणमि 6 1 10b; 3. s.
भणइ 3 7 3; 3 pl. भणन्ति 10 5 8 α ,
12 9 4; imper. 2. s. भण्य 15 14
2; fut. 3. s. भणेसइ 19 5 2; opt.
2. s. भणेज्जहु 19 12 10 α , pres.
part. भणन्त 2 11 4; 2 16 11 α ,
enl. भणन्तय 15 4 9 α , abs. भणेवि 2
12 8, 6 7 4, 6 7 5, 8 11 6, 14
5 8, भणेवि 3 9 6, 4 12 7, 7 2 7,
11 5 3, 13 11 1 α , भणेपिण्यु 8 3 8,
12 11 6, 14 13 9 α , 15 2 9 α ,
18 3 3;

-भणेवि 2 7 8, 2 17 8, 19 11 8 α ,
भणेवि 2 4 9b, 8 4 8 इति कारणात्
for the reason that.

√भण्ड (cf. D. 6 101 भण्डण=कलह; g.
भौण्डहुँ abuse);

-imper. 2 pl. भण्डहेँ 4 8 9 α .

भण्डार 9 4 1 भाण्डागार (g. भण्डार).

भक्तार 9 1 8, 10 5 8b भर्तुं (g. भरथार).
 भद्रहस्ति 11 4 2, 11 5 2 भद्रहस्तिन्
 भन्त° 11 14 1, enl. भन्तय 1 10 1 भ्रान्त.
 भन्ति 1 10 1 भ्रान्ति (भन्ति=विस्मयः MP. 3
 15 10)

√भम, √भव (भ्रम्; g. भमर्तुं);
 -pres. 3. s. भमद् 14 2 9b; 3. pl.
 भमन्ति 7 7 8, 11 5 8; imper. 2.
 s. भसु 19 15 5; pres. part. भवन्त
 19 13 10a; enl. भमन्तय 1 13 9a,
 12 12 9; abs. भमेँवि 12 1 9b; p.
 p. भमिय 15 6 5;

-caus. भाम;

-abs. भामेँवि 17 7 9,

-caus. भमाड;

imper. 2. pl. भमाडहोँ 5 10 8; p.
 p. भमाडिय 5 10 9a.

भसुहा 14 12 8 सू; cf. भवह.

√भर (घ; g. भरर्तुं);

-pres. part. भरन्त 13 7 1b; abs.
 भरेष्विणु 2 11 5; p. p. enl. भरियय
 °14 6 7, 15 5 9a;

-caus. imper. 3. s. भरावड 17 18 8.

भल्लेँभल्लेँ 11 7 4 (onom.) sound of
 submission emitted by the
 elephant.

°भल्लु° 4 5 6.

भवन्त 5 9 3 भविष्यत्, gl. आगासिक.

भविष्यायण 1 1 8 भव्यजन.

भसल 2 4 7, 10 3 1 (Hc. I 244,
 254) भ्रमर.

भाद् 4 13 4, 19 6 3, भाय 10 4 3,
 10 7 3 भ्राट्.

भायर 4 3 7, 4 12 3, 9 7 9a, °18 1 5
 भ्राट्.

भायणय (for भाङ्णय) 19 10 6 [*भाणि-
 नक ?] भागिनेय.

भायणा °18 12 5, 19 6 1b f. भाजन.

भामरी 2 14 8 परिभ्रमण, प्रदक्षिणा.

√भाव (भाव्य);

-pres. 3. s. भावद् 5 12 8; abs

भावेँवि 2 7 9a, 5 16 6; p. p. enl

भावियय 11 7 9a.

भाव 6 11 9b, 6 12 9a स्वरूप form.

भावण° 1 8 10, 2 1 2, 5 7 3 [भावन्]

भवनवासिन्.

√भास (भाष्),

-pres. 3. s. भासद् 3 3 8; pres.

part. enl. भासन्तय 4 13 7.

°भासुर 17 9 1, enl. भासुरय °11 5 9a,

11 11 9a भयङ्कर.

भिडडी° 4 9 9a सृकृति

भिङ्गार 2 17 4 सृङ्गार.

भिङ्गारी° 19 3 3 [D. 6 105 चीरी] cri-
 cket.

भिञ्जत्तणु 2 10 3, 8 2 5 सृज्यत्व.

भिज्जन्त 11 9 4, 17 3 5 भिद्यमान; 17

1 6 [*अभ्यजत्] being sprinkled

(g. भीजातुँ, भीजातुँ).

√भिड [सिद्] confront in a battle,

fight (g. भिडतुँ, भडतुँ),

-pres. 3. s. भिडद् 4 3 3, 12 2 7;

3. pl. भिडन्ति 7 5 3, 12 8 8; im-

per. 2. s. भिड् 12 6 5; p. p. भिडिय

4 11 3, 10 11 7 -p. p. भिड् 17

4 3.

°भिण्डिमाल° 17 7 4, भिण्डिवाल 7 8 1,

10 11 8 भिन्दिपाल.

भित्ति 6 1a ?

√भिन्द (भिन्द; cf. g. भेदतुँ);

-pres. 3. s. भिन्दद् 16 5 2; imper.

2. pl. भिन्दहोँ 5 11 5; abs. भिन्देँवि

10 3 5, 13 4 1b.

√भिन्भिन् (onom.) produce shrill

notes (used with crickets);

-pres. 3. s. भिन्भिन्.

°भिन्भल 1 5 4 विहल.

भीह 15 3 5.

°भीस see भयनीस,

भीसणिय 12 9 10 α , 17 13 10 α मीषिका.

भीसावण 15 1 5, 15 15 6, सीसावणि
17 1 2 भीषण.

°भिसिणि 14 5 8 विसिनी.

°भुज° 7 5 1, 17 3 3 भुज.

भुजङ्ग 13 4 7 भुजङ्ग.

भुवहन्द 7 14 3, भुवहन्द 13 4 5 भुजगेन्द्र.

भुक्त्वा° 2 8 2 वुभुक्षा.

भुक्त्वा मार 2 8 2 वुभुक्षा मार (भुक्त्वामार°=
छुवामरी MP. 5 19 3).

√ भुज (भुज्);

-pres. 1. s. भुजमि 5 14 2; 2. s.

भुजहि 12 11 5; imper. 2. s. भुजे

4 12 6, 12 11 3, भुजु 7 12 2;

pres. part. भुजन्त 5 1 8, enl. भुज-

न्तय 4 14 9 b , 19 18 10 b , pot.

part. भुजेव्वत् 16 13 1 b ; p. p.

f. भुती 11 13 4.

-caus. p. p. भुजाविय 15 15 9 b ,

enl. भुजाविय 8 12 8 b .

भुजय 14 2 7 (1) [भोजक] gl. अग्ने-
भोजकाः (2) भुजं enl.

भुम्भल 14 2 9 b [cf. n. 6 114 भंभल=

भूर्ख] (with. भोली) artless, sim-

pleton. gl. अभिनवा, अकुटिला. (cf.

g. भम्मर भोळी);

भुव °1 10 7°, 3 1 12°, °7 1 α , °9 1

8 b , °11 6 6, 14 13 9 α , 15 2 4°,

18 12 9 α भुज.

भुवहन्द° 13 4 5 भुजगेन्द्र.

भुवहम 20 2 6 भुजहम.

°भूय 16 8 4 भूत्, °9 9 8° ghost.

√ भूस (भूपय्);

-pres. 3. pl. भूसन्ति 7 2 6; abs.

भूसेवि 16 15 9 b .

भूसण-इल 19 18 7 [भूपणइला] भूषणापृथ्वी ?

√ भेय (भेटय्);

-pass. pres. 3. pl. भेइज्जन्ति 16

7 9 α .

°भेरे 13 10 9 मेरी

°भेसइ° 13 12 7 gl. वृहस्पति.

म

म 2 13 4, 12 7 9 α (with imper.),

10 12 4 (with present) 18 10

4 (with future) मा (g. म).

-सं 19 4 6 मा.

महयपट्ट 15 6 5 ?

√ महल [denom. from *मल्लि]

मलीनय् (cf. g. मेळुं < मल्लिकम्);

-pres. 3. s. महलइ 7 12 8; pres.

part. महलन्त 17 1 9, enl. महलन्तय

20 10 7; abs. महलेंवि 14 1 8, p. p.

महलिय 14 3 9, 15 9 7, 17 1 10 b ;

-pass pres 3 s. महलज्जइ 20 11 5;

-agent f. enl. महलणिय 6 3 9 b .

मठड 1 9 6, 3 5 1 α , 5 11 7, 14 5 2

मुकुट (g. मोढ).

°मठल 3 7 7 मुकुल.

-मठलिय° 5 2 2, 9 6 1, 18 11 3 मुकुलित.

मठलि करेपिणु 19 1 2 मौली कृत्वा; कर

मठलि करेपिणु=gl. वदहस्तौ.

मऊर 3 5 3 मयूर.

मथगल 1 15 1 [मदकल] गज (g. मेगळ).

मथरदय 18 11 4 मकरध्वज.

मथरन्द 13 3 5 मकरन्द.

मथरहर 1 10 6, °11 14 1° [मकरयइ]

समुद.

मयालय 11 4 5 [मद्+आल+क] मद्युक्.

मगहाहित 1 9 1 मगधाधिपः.

√ मग (मागय्; g. मागुं),

-pres. 3. s. मगइ 3 12 5, मगेइ

17 12 9, p. p मगिय 15 14 7;

pass. pres. 3. s. मगिज्जइ 12 12 5.

मघ° 13 7 10 b मघा.

मङ्गलगारय 1 1 14 मङ्गलकारक.

मज्जणय 1 16 3, 15 13 4, 15 14 4

मज्जन enl.

मजाय 12 8 2 मर्यादा.

मज्जे 1 11 3, 5 11 9 b , 6 3 6, 15 13

8 मध्ये (cf. g. माहि, माँ).

मज्जिम° 13 9 9 मध्यम (g. माशम).

- मञ्जरिय 14 45 मञ्जरी enl. (cf. G. मोंजर).
 °मढक 8 9 9a मान ? (cf. PSM).
 मढफर 3 8 9, 4 3 8, 11 11 8, 14 1
 4 (D. 6 120) गवे.
 मणासण्ड 9 11 5 मनामनाक.
 मणिष्ठ 10 12 6 मण्डष्ट.
 °मणिरथण 18 2 5 मणिरत्न.
 °मणुयत्त° 3 11 1, 18 2 1 मनुजत्व.
 मणुस 17 13 9, मणुस 8 3 7, 16 10 7
 मनुष्य (cf. G. माणस).
 मणोञ्ज 16 6 1, 17 16 8°. 18 3 5 मनोज्ञ.
 मणोहरगारय 2 6 10a मनोहर-कारक.
 √मण्ड (आ+रभ्; G. मोंडहुँ) begin,
 -imper. 2 pl. मण्डहों 4 8 9b.
 √मण्ड (G. मोंडहुँ) arrange artistically;
 -abs. मण्डेंवि 4 5 9b, 17 18 10b;
 —pass. pres. 3 s मण्डज्जइ 5 11 6.
 मण्ड 13 4 10b, 18 8 9a (with वल्लिवण्ड),
 मण्ड मण्ड 11 13 4, मण्डएँ 18 3 2
 [*मर्द] forcibly, with great
 difficulty (cf. D. 6 140 मड्=वला-
 त्कार; Bh. has thrice मण्ड, once
 मण्ड मण्ड; Mp 7 20 15 and 9 14-
 10 महेँ=हठत्; G. मोंड मोंड with
 great difficulty. Jacobi and
 Alsdorf fail to see its connection
 with मड्).
 √मण्ण [मन्थ G. मानहुँ];
 -pres part. enl. मण्णन्तय 2 16 6;
 abs. मण्णेंवि 9 3 9a.
 °मस्तवाल 14 2 6 गज (cf. D. 6 122
 मतवाल=मदोन्मत; H. मतवाला).
 मत्यएँ 1 8 13b [मस्तके] on, above
 (G. माये)
 √मत्थ [मथ्—pass. मथ्य्];
 -pass. pres part enl. मत्थिजन्तय
 20 6 9b.
 मन्तण 16 3 7, enl. मन्तणय 15 13 4,
 17 1a मन्त्रण.
 मन्द 1 13 9a. √मन्मीस [From मा भैषी; cf. D. 6
 129 माभाद, मासीसिजम्=अभयप्रदानम्,
 Hc. IV 22, 22 मन्मीसही; Bh. s. v.
 मंसीसइ] comfort, pacify;
 -abs. मन्मीसेवि 10 2 1, 11 9 8;
 p. p. मन्मीसिय 15 2 2.
 मन्मीस f. 5 6 7 comfort, consolation.
 √मर [मृ; G. मरुँ];
 -pres. 1. s. मरमि 19 18 1b; 3. s.
 मरइ 5 7 7, 8 3 8, 18 6 8; imper.
 2. s. मर 7 12 5, 15 4 7, मर मर 5
 7 2; 2. pl. मरहों 16 11 3; 3. s.
 मरज 12 7 9a.
 °मरगय° 1 4 3 मरकत
 मरह 3 9 8, 10 9 6, 11 7 2 (D. 6
 120) गवे.
 °मराल° 3 4 5.
 मरिसाविथ 6 9 9a मरिषित.
 मरु° 1 5 2 मरुत् wind.
 √मरुस (मृश्);
 -opt. 2. s. मरुसेज्जइ gl. क्षमां कुर्व.
 √मल (मृद्; Hc. IV 126);
 -pres. 1. s. मलमि 10 8 9, 12 7 4;
 abs. मलेवि 12 10 9a, 18 1a; p. p.
 मलिय 15 1 5, 16 1a, 18 9 5.
 मसि पोडुल्लय 1 5 6 3 मशी-पोडुल्लक.
 महग्गय 10 10 9b, 13 8 1b, महाग्गय
 20 6 8° महाग्गज ?
 महणसि° 16 3 9 [महानसिच] सूपकार.
 °महणस 14 2 7 महानस ?
 महन्तय 4 3 2, 4 4 8 [महत् enl.]
 minister, councillor.
 °महराय 1 7 9a महाराज.
 °महल 4 11 2 [महत्+ल] महत्.
 महाइय 3 7 2, 4 5 9a, 8 4 3 [frequ-
 ent in Bh. Jacobi renders it
 by महालन्. Twice in Hp. Gl. at
 87 8 5 महधिक अतिशयवन्त. Alsdorf
 connects it with महा+आय (D. 1
 73 आग=अत्यर्थम्)] महदिक. Mp
 5 22 10 महादत्.

महाउस 3 8 6 महादालुक.

महाय^० 1 3 7 ?

महाकाल 4 6 5 one of the nine treasures.

महागह 1 3 14b [महाग्रह] राहु.

महाकह 3 8 5^०, 5 4 2 महा-अटवी.

महारय 6 4 9a, 19 1 8 मदीय (G. म्हाई).

महायवत्त 13 1 4 महातपत्र ?

महिला^० 1 1 8 महिय enl.

महुमह 1 6 7. [मधुमय] विष्णु.

महोरग 18 7 7.

महोवहि 3 3 7 महोदधि.

मा 12 9 2, 13 12 10b.

√मा [मा; G. माहुँ] be contained in;
-pres. 3. s. माइ 1 10 3, 16 14 8; pres. part. मन्त 11 5 1; p. p. माइय 9 5 2, enl. माइयय 8 3 9a.

माउलय 19 10 7 मातुल enl.

माहुँ 18 7 2, 19 2 10b, 19 6 2, 19 8 10b, 19 10 6, 19 16 10a [मातः] term of endearing address to a familiar woman.

मायरि 9 6 4, 19 8 4, 19 16 7 मात्.

मायावाल 2 2 7 मायावाल.

मागहभास 5 9 5 मागधभाषा.

√माण [मानय्; G. माणहुँ] enjoy;
-pres. 2. s. माणहि 20 1 6; fut. 1. pl. माणसहुँ 9 6 5; pres. part. माणस्त 9 3 5; abs. माणेंवि 14 8 9b, 14 9 6, p. p. enl. माणियय.

माण 5 10 6 मान.

-माणइरि^० 3 8 7 मानगिरि.

-माणस्थम्भ 5 7 8 मानस्तम्भ.

माणव 4 6 5 मानव.

*माणवथम्भ 1 7 8 मानवस्तम्भ.

मासुस 10 5 2, 10 11 4 [मातुष्य]
मतुष्य (G. माणस).

माम 13 2 10a^०, 18 1 3, enl. 13 11 8 [माम] father-in-law.

√मार [मारय्; G. मारहुँ],

-pres. 1. s. मारमि 8 10 7; 3. s. मारइ 9 10 5, imper. 2. pl. मारहें 6 9 4; p. p. enl. मारियय 9 11 1.

माणप 3 13 8a, 20 9 1 माहात्म्य.

माहव-मास 6 5 10a, 11 4 1, 19 9 5 [माघवमास] gl. चैत्रमास (usually माघव=वैशाख).

माहेन्द 10 1 10b [माहेन्द्र] gl. इन्द्रजाल. मिय^० 14 4 1 अमृत.

मिग 16 15 1, 19 13 8 one of the four breeds of elephants (of. मय 16 12 2).

-मिगणयण 19 3 7 मृगनयना.

-मिगमय^० 14 6 5 [मृगमद्] कस्तूरी.

-मिगल्लोयणिय 16 13 8 मृगल्लोचना enl.

मिचइय 12 2 8, 12 5 4, 18 4 6 मैत्री.

√मिल [मिल्; G. मलहुँ];

-pres 3. pl. मिलन्ति 18 3 8; abs. मिलेंवि 9 13 9b, 17 5 5, मिलेवि 9 6 4, मिलेपियु 11 1 8;

-caus. 2. s. मिलावहि 15 11 9b.

√सुज [सुज्];

-pres 3. s सुजइ 13 1 8, 15 5 4; 3. pl. सुजन्ति 6 7 5, 7 2 6; imper. 2. s. सुजें 15 7 2; 2. pl. सुजहु 19 2 8, 3. s सुजउ 5 2 5; pres. part. enl. सुजन्तय 3 6 6; abs. सुजेंवि 6 15 9b, 7 11 6, 10 12 7, 12 4 7, सुजवि 8 3 6, 10 12 5, 12 2 4, सुजवि 15 13 5, सुजपियु 13 8 10a; p. p. सुज 4 10 4, f. सुजौ 4 10 4, enl. सुजय 14 8 9b; -pass. pres. 3. s. सुजइ 1 3 14b, 7 12 2; pres. part. सुजन्त 3 2 9.

सुय 2 8 2, 15 11 8, f. enl. सुइया 19 18 1b घट (G. सुओ).

सुच्छंगय 5 13 4 सूच्छौ गता.

सुच्छाविय 6 9 3, 19 8 4, 19 15 1b सूच्छिता.

√ सुण [त्रा=ज्ञा; Hc. IV 7];
 -pres. 3. pl. सुणन्ति 16 12 7; abs. सुणैवि 3 12 1α; p. p. enl. सुणियय 10 2 3; pass. pres. 3. s. सुणिज्जइ 20 2 5.
 सुद्धिया 15 14 8 सुग्धा enl.
 सुरव° 1 5 7, 14 10 8, सुरय 14 12 3 सुरज.
 √ सुसुमूर (मह्; Hc. IV 106) pound (सुसुमूरण=पिण्डीकरण Mp 7 6 12);
 -pres. 3. s. सुसुमूरइ 17 9 4; p. p. सुसुमूरिय 4 8 7°, 8 6 2, 17 7 1b, enl. सुसुमूरियय 1 3 1b.
 °सुसण्डि 4 5 6, सुसण्डि 11 8 5, 17 6 5 प्रहरणविशेष.
 °सुहयन्द° 2 15 4 सुखचन्द्र.
 सुहयैक्खा 10 2 7 [सुखप्रेक्षक] desirous to see (your) face.
 सुहवत्त 15 8 5 सुखवार्ता oral message?
 °सुहलिय 13 9 6 सुखरित.
 -सुहलीह्वयय 1 13 9b सुखरीभूत enl.
 सुहियर्षं 11 11 3 सुधा; gl. एवमेव वृथा (cf. D. 6 134 सुहिअं, सुहिआ=एवमेव करणम्).
 मूढी 17 16 9b मूढा.
 मेच्छ 9 10 8 म्लेच्छ.
 °मेलय 3 7 10α मेलक (g. मेलो) gathering.
 √ मेलव [मेल्य्; g. मेलवुँ];
 -abs. मेलैवेवि 5 6 2, मेलैपिणु 19 17 3.
 √ मेह (मुच्; g. मेलवुँ);
 -pres. 3. s. मेहइ 5 4 6; pres. part. मेहन्त 14 6 1; abs. मेहैवि 10 5 8b, मेहैवि 3 1α, 12 6 4, मेहैपिणु 14 1b, 19 17 3; p. p. मेलिय 3 9 8, 11 7 6, 11 8 7, 13 7 1b, 14 9 3, 17 10 10α, 19 5 10b;
 -caus. abs. मेह्णवैपिणु 19 12 1α; p. p. मेह्णविय 9 11 8, 11 9 8, enl. मेह्णवियय 13 5 10α, 20 7 9b.
 मेसात्तण 8 5 3 मेघादन.

मेहलहर 1 5 5 मेखलाघर.
 मेहुणय 6 1 3, 19 10 6 gl. स्यालकं (cf. D. 6 148 मेहुणिया=यत्न्याः भगिनी and मेहुणय=पितृव्यसुत; cf. M. मेवणा).
 मोक्कल-वेत्स 8 3 1 मुक्तकेशी (g. मोक्खुँ free).
 मोगगर °4 5 6, 8 5 5°, °11 8 5° मुद्गर.
 √ मोड (मोड्य्; g. मोडवुँ) break;
 -pres. 3. pl. मोडन्ति 7 2 8; p. p. °मोडिय 4 8 6; -caus. p. p. मोडाविय 11 10 4.
 मोर 3 4 5 मयूर.
 मोरय 3 1 13α [°मयूरक] gl. पिच्छ.
 र
 रडरव 19 3 3 रौरव.
 √ रय [र्य्];
 -abs. रएपिणु 16 15 9α, 17 1 7; p. p. रइय 17 13 10b.
 °रय 10 2 2 [रत] सुरत.
 रयण 12 12 10b रत्न.
 रयण 9 12 3 रत्ना, सूर्यपत्नी.
 रयण 4 6 6 [रत्न] one of the nine treasures.
 रयणि 16 15 7 रत्नि.
 रयसल 19 1 2 रत्नखला.
 √ रक्ख (रक्ष्; cf. g. राखुँ keep);
 -imper. 1. pl. रक्खहुँ 15 10 7; 2. pl. रक्खहौं 19 8 6; -3. s. रक्खत्त 18 7 9b; pres. part. रक्खन्त 3 2 6; p. p. रक्खिय 11 3 5, enl. 16 8 9α.
 रक्ख 17 17 3, 19 8 6 रक्षस्.
 रक्खण° 10 5 7 रक्षक; gl. सुभट.
 °रक्खवाल 11 9 8 रक्षापाल guardian (g. रक्खवाल).
 रक्खत्ती 9 12 8, enl. रक्खत्तिय 5 8 3 राक्षसी.
 √ र्होळ (=दोल्य् Hc. IV 48) swing to and fro;
 -pres. 3. s. र्होळइ 14 3 7; p. p. र्होळिय 13 7 4; agent. °र्होळिर° 13 12 8.
 र्ह 1 5 9b.

रक्षिय 1 5 9b, °14 3 8 [रक्ष+इत्] रक्षित
coloured.

रज्जुय 1 11 3 रज्जु enl.

√रड (रड् ; G. रड्डुँ weep, cry);

-pres. 3. s. रडइ 19 7 11b; imp.
er. 3 s. रडड 12 9 5.

°रण° 14 3 8 corrupt for गण?

रणडइ 5 6 5, 11 10 9b, 12 7 4, 17
4 10a, 20 1b रणसुख battle-front.

रणवीड 4 5 9b रणपीड.

रण्य 4 1 6 [Hc. I 66] अरण्य (G. रान).

रत्तिन्दिड 10 7 5 रात्रिदिवस.

रत्तुप्पलिहूअय° 9 6 6 रत्तोत्पलीभूत् enl.

√रम (रम् ; G. रमडुँ);

-pres. 3. pl. रमन्ति 14 11 8; im-
per. 2. s. रयु 19 15 5; 2 pl. रमडुँ
14 5 4; pres. part. रमन्त 18 12
8, f. रमन्ति 18 8 6; abs. रमेँवि 14
11 4 (in रमेँवि ण णाइय=G. रमी न
जाणी); -pass. pres. 2. s. रम्महि
8 6 9b.

°रम्भ° 19 12 4 [रम्भा] कदली.

रव° 14 2 2 कलमज्जुल sweet sounding.

रवणय 2 2 2, 14 1 1 [*रमण्य enl.]
रमणीय.

°रविन्द° 4 9 6 अरविन्द.

रसन्त 10 3 2, 14 6 8 रसत्.

°रसमन्ती 14 2 9a [°रसवती] रसयुक्ता.

रसोइ 17 13 10b रसवती cooked food
(G. रसोइ).

°रहियय 5 2 9a °रहित enl.

रहङ्ग 15 12 7 [रथाङ्ग] चक्र.

रहङ्ग f. 7 3 10b तरङ्ग (cf. Sk. लहरी; G.
लहेर), gl. वेला=जलपूर.

राय 4 12 6, 5 5 4 राजत्.

राउलय 19 10 7 [राजकुल enl.] gl.
राजा;

-7 1 9a राजकुलिक royal.

राय-सिय 6 9 6 राजश्री royal fortune.

राणय 2 15 5, 3 9 2, 5 5 2, °8 4 4,
9 3 2, °11 10 2, 15 8 4, 20 3 8,
20 11 8 राजत् enl. [cf. Sk. राजा-
नक, G. राणो]:

रामकह 1 2 6°, रामकहा° 1 2 1 रामकथा.
राविय 4 8 8 [Hc. IV 49] रक्षित.

°राव 10 3 2.

रासि° 9 14 4 रासि.

रिच्छ °3 5 2°, 8 5 5° ऋक्ष (G. रीच्छ).

रिच्छोलि 11 14 4, 14 4 3, 14 6 8
(D. 7 7) पङ्क्ति.

√रिज्ज [ऋज् ; cf. G. रीज्जुँ-'be plea-
sed'] prosper;

-imper. 3. s. रिज्जत् 12 11 3.

रिण °13 3 10a, °19 10 9 ऋण.

°रिहालय 11 4 5 [रेखाल enl.] रेखायुक्त.

√रुभ, √रुव [रुद्र; G. रुप weeps];

-pres. 3. s. रुभइ 18 12 6, रुवइ 19

3 3, pres. part. f. रुवन्ति 19 2

10a, enl. रुभन्तिय 19 9 10b; p. p.

रुण 19 10 8; gerundive रुवेवडुँ

7 8 8b.

√रुब [रुच्य्] like;

-pres. 3. s. रुबइ 1 3 14a, 2 15 6.

रुडय 11 10 3 रुड enl. (G. रुडो).

°रुण्ड 17 13 10a.

रुन्द 19 13 8 (D. 7 14) विपुल.

रुण्य° 2 16 4 रौण्य enl.

रुहिर 19 6 5 रुधिर.

रुव° 9 8 3 (रुवु 18 6 8, रुवइ 3 7 4)
रुप.

रेड (स्रवय् ; G. रेडुँ);

-pres. part. enl. रेडन्तय 4 9 7;

p. p. रेडिय 17 3 2.

√रेह (राज्, Hc. IV 100);

-pres. 3. pl. रेहन्ति 2 11 9a.

√रोक (G. रोकडुँ) check, stop,
engage;

-pres. 3. s. रोकइ 17 9 3, pres.

part. रोकन्त 4 7 10b; p. p. °रोकिय°

6 1 9.

√ रोव [रुद्; Hc. IV 226; G. रोवुँ];
-pres. 2. s. रोवहि 19 15 8; pres.
part. f. रोवन्ती 8 3 1.
रोसावियय 8 9 9a रोषित enl.
रोसावरियय 13 1a रोषापूर्णे.

ल

लह 1 12 7, 5 2 3, 5 8 3, 7 6 9b,
8 1 9b, 9 1 6, 10 4 4, 10 10 8,
11 12 8, 12 9 7, 13 3 8, 14 5
4, 14 11 2, 15 1 8, 15 8 5, 15
12 3, 16 1 2, 16 8 7, 18 3 1,
18 3 6, 18 8 9b, 20 9 5 (G. ले)
well, lo.

√ लय [ला, G. लेवुँ] take;
-pres. 3. pl. लयन्ति 7 2 6; pres.
part. लयन्त 18 1 8; abs. लएवि 18
1 9b, 2 लएवि 2 3 9a, 18 10 8,
लएपियु 2 15 9a, 3 12 6, 7 6 2
14 11 1; p. p. लइय 2 5 1, 2 11
7, 2 12 2, 4 7 5, 12 2 3, 15 3
3, 17 4 1b, 18 4 3, enl. लइयय
2 4 7, 4 10 9a, 11 12 9b; pass.
pres. 3. s. लइजइ 2 5 5.

°लडडि° 17 6 5 [*लकुटी] लकुट.
लडार 1 3 5 लडार.

लकुडि° 11 6 4 [*लकुटी cf. D. 7 19
लकुडं=लकुटः] लकुट (cf. G. लाकडी).

√ लक्ष [लक्ष्य];
-imper. 2. pl. लक्षहोँ 5 5 1; abs.
लक्षेँति 4 2 4; pass. pres. 3. s.
लक्षिजइ 2 3 4, 6 13 5, 10 10 5,
11 6 9b, 17 9 10b.

लक्षण 1 3 7 [लक्षण] व्याकरणशास्त्र, 2
9 8 लक्षणशास्त्र.

√ लग [*लग्; G. लागुँ];
-imper. 2. s. लग्यु 8 10 3; 3. s.
लगड 9 10 5; fut. 3. s. लगैसइ 18
6 9b; pres. part. °लगन्त° 13 5
1b, f. लगन्ति 17 2 3; abs. लगैँति
(=from) 1 16 4, 12 2 8, 20 11

8, लगैँति (=from) 6 9 8; p. p. लग
1 9 1, (कम्पणहँ) 10 1 8, गिएवि)
10 2 4, enl. लगग्य (मजहि) 9 10 7;
—with कुँडे (=पुष्टे) chase, pres. 3.
s. कुँडेलगइ 12 4 2; p. p. enl. कुँडे
लगय 12 3 7 [D. 2 62 कुँडे हतालु-
गमनम्; Mp. 29 14 11 gl. gives
कुडि=पुष्टे; PSM. records कुडावय =अलु-
गमन. Eng. 'trail' 'trace'; G. पीछे].

लगणखम्भ 1 1a [*लगनकम्भ] आधारखम्भ.
लङ्गल° 6 11 8, 19 7 10 लाङ्गल.

√ लङ्ग [G. लौघुँ];
-pres. part. लङ्गन्त 2 8 1; abs.
लङ्गैँति 11 6 7, लङ्गैँपियु 2 3 7, 6 6 1.

√ लज [लज्; G. लाजुँ];
-pres. 3. s. लजइ 10 8 11b, 11
12 9b; opt. 2. s. लजिजइ 18 8 3;
3. s. लजिजइ 20 11 5.

लञ्जणारिय 19 5 5 लाञ्जनकारिका.
लट्टि 11 6 2 यष्टि.

लद-संस 13 4 3 लदधंस.

लदभइ 4 12 4 लदभ्यते.

√ लल [लल्, लड्] dangle;
-pres. 3. s. ललइ 14 7 8; pres.
part. ललन्त °13 4 5°, °17 13 3,
f. ललन्ति 10 3 4.

√ लह [लम्];
-pres. 1. s. लहमि 12 1 6; fut.
2. s. लहेसहि 19 8 2; abs. लहैँति 2
9 7, 10 4 1, 18 2 1.

लहिम 9 12 3 लधिमव.

लहु 18 10 5 लघु quickly.

लहुन 6 12 3 लघु enl.

√ लाय [लाग्य];
-abs. लाएँति 2 11 3; p. p. लाइय 3
9 10a, 11 2 3, 11 8 6.

लायण °1 13 6, °2 16 2°, 14 12 3°
लावप्य.

लाहव 17 6 9, 20 2 1a [noun from
causal base *लाहवः] लाम (G.
लाहवो).

°लियं 3 12 6 लत taken.

लिह see लीह.

लिहाविय 6 9 9b, 12 5 6 लेखित.

लीह 17 7 8, 18 10 9a, °लिहं 15 12 7 [लेखा] रेखा (cf. g. लीटी).

लीण 13 12 9, 14 5 8 लीन.

लुज 4 8 3°, 15 5 4 लुत.

✓ लुह (=लृ, Hc. IV 105; g. लृँ) wipe;

-pres. 2. s. लुहहि 19 15 8; pres.

part. f. लुहन्ति 19 6 10a; agent.

°लुहण 15 12 7;

-caus. abs. लुहावैवि 19 11 1a.

✓ ले (नी; g. लेँ) take;

-pres. 1. s. लेमि 4 4 3; 1. pl.

लेँ 2 15 7; 2. s. लेहि 18 2 2, 3;

3. s. लेह 1 10 9b, 7 5 7; imper.

3. s. लेह 1 3 13; 3. pl. लेन्दु 19 3

9; pres. part. लेन्त 18 12 9a,

enl. लिन्तय 17 3 10b; abs. लेमि 1

10 3, 4 3 8, 4 5 2, 5 6 9a, 10

12 5, 14 9 8, 18 3 2, लेपियु 1 4

1b, 14 10 9b, 15 1 9a;

-caus. p. p. लेवाविय 15 15 9a.

°लेसं 3 11 3 लेस्या.

लेह 13 11 7, 14 13 9a, 15 8 4 लेख.

लोय 3 12 2, 6 16 1 लोच.

✓ लोह (लुह्) roll about, wallow (g. लोट्; आळोट्);

-pres. part. लोहन्त 14 13 8, enl.

लोहन्तय 8 3 3; p. p. °लोहियं 4 8 7.

✓ ल्हस (Hc. IV 197) संस् fall, pass away, fade;

-pres. 3. s. ल्हसह 18 5 9a; p. p.

ल्हसिय 10 11 8, 17 4 6, 17 17 1b.

°ल्हासं 19 18 4 म्लानि fading.

व

व 1 4 2, 1 5 3, 1 13 4, 2 7 3, 4 10

5, 6 13 1, 9 1 8, 17 11 10b हव;

2 3 9b वा.

वह्यागरण 7 14 4 वैयाकरण.

वह्तरणि 11 9 3, 11 10 5 वैतरणी.

वह्माणिय 15 15 5 वैमानिक.

वह्तराय 2 9 2, 2 10 3 वैराग्य.

वह्तरिणि 19 4 9b वैरिणी.

वह्वत् 15 13 7 [वैवस्वत] यम.

✓ वह्सर (analogical formation of the primitive from वह्सार, the causative base from वह्स=उप+विश्) sit;

-imper. 2. pl. वह्सरह 10 1 7; abs.

वह्सरेवि 6 1 5, 15 2 4;

-caus. p. p. वह्सारिय 5 14 3, 20 3 3.

वह्सण 5 11 8, 5 14 3, enl. वृह्सणय

16 9 8 [उपवेशन] आसन (cf. g. वेसँ).

वय 20 10 7 (?) gl. वदन.

वयवन्तिय 12 4 9b वतवती enl.

वयस 19 12 6 [वयस] gl. मित्र.

वङ्ग वयणु 1 3 6 [वङ्क वचनम्] passive voice (cf. Old g. वङ्कुमी उक्ति).

°वङ्क 10 10 6 वाक्य.

वक्त्राणियं 1 3 2 [*व्याख्यानित enl.] व्याख्यात.

वक्त्रिस्त 13 4 4 ?

वगलासुह 17 3 4 [वगलासुह] वदवानल.

वङ्गियं 20 4 5 [वङ्कित] worsted (in battle).

वङ्गुडय 6 16 5 [वङ्क+Ap. suffix °उडय]

वङ्क (g. वङ्कँ).

✓ वञ्ज (Hc. IV 225; व्रज्);

-imper. 2. s. वञ्ज 7 12 4.

°वञ्ज 14 12 5 ?

✓ वज्ज [वाय्; g. वाज्जँ];

-pres. 3. s. वज्जह 3 3 7, 17 10 3;

वज्जन्त 3 2 9 वर्जयत्.

वज्ज 16 14 4 वाय or वय or वादित.

✓ वज्जर (Hc. IV 2; कय्);

-imper. 2. s. वज्जरहि 15 12 6;

p. p. वज्जरिय 4 13 7, 5 7 10, 9

6 1, 12 4 1.

- √ वञ्च [वञ्चय्];
 -pres. part. f. वञ्चन्ति 7 3 7; abs. वञ्चन्ति 13 12 9; p. p. वञ्चिय 4 11 9a, 5 8 4.
- √ वञ्छ [वाञ्छ्; G. वाँछ्णुँ];
 -pres. 3. s. वञ्छद् 9 13 8.
 वदद् 15 12 3, 18 3 7, 19 8 10b.
 to be sure, indeed.
 वदद् 11 4 6 वृत्त.
 वदद् 15 14 3 imper. 3 s. of ?
 वद-णिविद 13 11 4 वदनिविद.
 वदीवा 12 4 6 see आणवदीवा.
 वद्वारय 16 4 8 [comparative of वद्व
 enl.; cf. H. वडा, D 7 29 वद्व = महत्]
 महत्तर (cf. G. वदेरें).
- √ वद्व [वृध्-वर्ध्; H. वदना)
 -pres. 3. s. वद्वद् 2 7 9b; pres.
 part. वद्वन्त 12 12 10a, 17 1 10b;
 p. p. वद्विय 4 7 10a, enl. 14 13 9.
 -caus. p. p. वद्विय 9 10 9a.
- वण 8 9 4 वण.
 वणफद् 14 1 4 वनस्पति.
 वणालय 5 2 1 वनालय.
 वणालद् 13 9 3, 17 18 5 वनस्पति.
 °वणिय 3 1 13b वनिता.
- √ वण्ण [वणैय्];
 -pres. 1. s. वण्णमि 1 4 1; abs. वण्णन्ति 18 6 8;
 -pass. pres. 3. s. वण्णज्जद् 11 10 8.
 °वहलिय 19 4 9a f. मेघ (cf. D. 7 35
 वहल = दुर्दिन; G. वादली cloudlet).
 वद्दावय 19 4 1a [वर्धक, वर्धापक] brin-
 ger of good news (G. वधावो).
 वद्दावणय 9 5 1 [वर्धनक, वर्धापनक] br-
 inging good news (G. वधामणुँ).
 वद्दाविय 10 6 8a [वर्धित, वर्धापित] co-
 ngratulated.
 वद्दामरिस 12 2 2 वद्दामर्ष.
 √ वन्द् [वन्द्; G. वाँद्वुँ];
- imper. 2. pl. वन्दद् 3 4 10b; abs.
 वन्दन्ति 2 17 1, 10 2 8, वन्देपियु 4
 13 5, 15 9 8; p. p. वन्दिय 15 7 1.
 वन्दणमति 1 8 5, वन्दणहति 2 7 1, 18
 4 3 वन्दनमति.
 °वन्दि 11 9 9a, 17 17 10a वन्दित्.
 वन्दिण 3 6 9, 8 12 3, 10 3 2 वन्दित्.
 √ वन्ध [वन्ध्; G. वाँधुँ];
 -pres. 3. s. वन्धद् 13 1 9b; abs.
 वन्धन्ति 1 10 6, 17 17 6;
 -caus. abs. वन्धावैति 14 9 2.
 वन्ध 4 11 4 वन्ध.
 वन्धहि 8 8 9b corrupt for वदहि=वर्धये.
 वप्य 3 9 6, 3 13 8a, 20 9 1 (D. 6
 88) पिता (G. वाप).
 वप्यिकी 4 3 9b (Hc. IV 395 वप्यिकी)
 पैतृकी (G. वापीकी).
- √ वम [वम्] vomit, emit;
 -pres. 3. s. वमद् 13 5 6, 3. pl.
 वमन्ति 14 13 7.
 °वमाल 7 13 7, 10 5 2, 13 1 3, 16
 15 9a; enl. °वमाल्य 2 4 7 (D. 6
 90) कलकल.
 -वमालिय 7 2 4 कलकलयुक्त.
 वम्म 14 2 8 मर्मन्.
 वम्मीय 4 12 9a वल्मीक.
 वर 2 4 8 उत्तम.
 °वर [वर] श्रेष्ठ or added svārthe (cf.
 G. तस्वर, सरवर etc. wherein °वर is
 added svārthe);
 -गिरिवर 1 10 6, 6 11 4, 7 14 1;
 जिगवर 2 5 9a; सुरवर 2 6 1; हयवर
 3 13 4; गयवर 3 13 4, 6 1 8°; रह-
 वर 4 7 9; णरवर 5 1 2, 5 2 5; सर-
 वर °4 10 2, 5 4 8, 17 5 4; तद्वर
 6 3 5, 6 6 7; कुमुनिवर 6 8 2, 17
 4 10b; अस्तिवर 11 8 5°, 14 13 9a;
 पुरवर °11 12 7°, 15 10 9; दस्ययग-
 इवर 12 12 5; मुनिवर 13 3 7, मुनि-
 वरवरिद् 13 3 7; हरिवर 19 18 6.

वरहन्त °5 15 9b, 7 2 9a वरयितृ bride-
groom.

वराय 4 8 9b, f. enl. वराइय 12 7 9a
वराक.

वेरि 1 3 9, 2 14 1, 10 8 6 वरम्.

वरिय 20 5 10a वृत.

√वरिस [वृष्; G. वरसहुँ];

-pres. 3. s. वरिसइ 10 1 9a; pres.
part. वरिसन्त 8 10 9a, p. p. f
वरिद्धी 1 14 9b.

°वरिस 1 16 4 [वर्षे;] वर्षा.

वरि-सग्न 13 12 6 gl. उपरितन-खर्ग.

वरिसद्ध 1 10 3 वर्षोधम्.

√वल [वल्; G. वलहुँ];

-pres. 3. s. वलइ 13 1 1b, 14 3
4, 17 9 3; 3. pl. वलन्ति 7 2 8;
imper. 2. s. वलि 17 8 10b; वल
20 8 3, वल्ल वल्ल 11 11 3, 17 8 3,
20 8 7, 2. pl. वलहौँ 8 11 1; pres.
part. enl. वलन्तय 20 2 9b; abs.
वलैवि 12 3 8, 12 6 1, वलेवि 2 15 2;
p. p. enl. वलियय 8 3 5.

√वल [वल्; G. वलहुँ];

-pres. part. वलन्त 2 11 9b.

वलवन्त 15 10 6 वलवद.

वलग्न 7 3 1, 14 7 9b, 16 15 5, 18
5 9a [अवलग्न] (Hc. IV 206)
आरूढं (cf. G. वलग्नहुँ adhere to, be
attached to).

°वलाय 14 6 9b वलाका.

वलियय 8 3 5 [वल + °इक enl.] बलिन्
(G. वलियो).

वलिवण्ड 18 8 9a [cf. D. 6 92 वल-
मद्दा = बलात्कार; PSM. cites वलिमद्दा;
Bh. has वलिवण्ड (thrice), Hp.
वलिमद्द] violence (cf. मण्ड).

√वसिकर [वशीकृ];

-abs. वसिकरैवि 15 9 1; p. p. वसिकिय
4 5 3, 16 7 8.

वसुधरि 1 8 3 वसुन्धरा.

√वह (G. वहैहुँ, वही जहुँ) flow, move,
carry, bear;

-pres. 3. s. वहइ 4 5 3; 3. pl.
वहन्ति 17 2 9; pres. part. वहन्त
10 8 6, f. वहन्ति 11 10 5, वहन्ती 1 2
6, enl. वहन्तय 13 6 11 b, 13 11 5.

√वह [वध्];

-pres. 3. s. वहइ 6 11 2; fut. 3.
s. वहेसइ 6 11 3; pres. part. वहन्त
20 7 9a; abs. वहैवि 17 8 2.

वहल 14 10 3 वहल.

वहव 5 1 1, 5 9 1, 12 9 6, 16 13 1
वहु.

°वह्णिण 5 4 7, 9 6 2, °13 11 10 भणिनी
(G. वहेन).

वहिरय 9 8 2 वधिर enl.

वहु 9 2 1, 18 4 10a, enl. वहुय °5
15 9b°, 6 15 9b, °13 10 2°, 19
15 7, वहुव °15 7 9b वधू (G. वहु).

-वहुवर° 4 9 8, 10 4 9a वधुवर.

वहुक्खम 13 2 7 [वहुक्खम] अतिसहिष्णु.

वहुत्त 14 12 9a (Hc. I 233) प्रभूत
(H. वहोत).

वहुरूव 9 9 6 वहुरूव.

वहुल° 13 12 8 gl. तिमिर.

वहुल्लम्मिय 19 9 5 बहुलाष्टमी enl.

वहुवारड 8 10 4 बहुवारम् enl.

वहुसंथ° 16 9 6 [वहुसंथ] gl. बहुनिचार°.

°वंस 11 4 8 [वंश] back (cf. G. वांसो).

वाह्य 19 16 8 [वात] वीजित.

वाइ 5 15 2 वादिन्.

√वाय (वाच्य्) recite;

-abs. वाएँवि 6 16 8.

√वाय (वाद्य्);

-pres. 3. s. वायइ 1 14 4; pres.
part. f. वायन्ती 14 10 8; p. p.
वाइय 2 4 4.

वायरण 2 7 9b व्याकरण.

वायव° 8 8 4.

°वाण 13 10 3 (1) वाण sound, (2)

वाण arrow.

वाणरमालिय 14 2 6 (1) वानर-माला enl.

(2) तोरण festoon (H. G. वंदरवाल).

- वाणिज्य 2 8 6 वाणिज्यक.
 वाम 4 11 5 gl. व्यायाम.
 वामद्व 1 6 8 वामार्ध.
 °वामीलिय 14 6 3 व्यामिश्रित.
 °वार 2 16 10, 6 1 7, 12 3 8, 14 2
 1 द्वार (ग. वार, वारुँ).
 वारवार 7 2 6, 19 6 1α वारंवारम्.
 वारि-णिवन्धन 4 1 4 वारि-निवन्धन.
 बालकील 5 1 7 बालकीडा.
 °बाली 14 2 9b बालिका.
 √बाल [बाल्य; ग. बाळुँ];
 -abs. बालेंवि 7 3 10α.
 °बावणय° 8 1 6 वामन enl.
 √बावर [व्या+पृ] become active;
 -inf. बावेंरवि (लगु) 12 9 8.
 बावह 4 5 6°, °17 6 3° शत्रुविशेष.
 °बावार 14 8 3 व्यापार.
 √बास (वर्ष);
 -pres. 3. s. बासइ 3 3 9.
 °बास 4 11 7 [वर्ष] वर्षा shower.
 बासात्त 9 9 9b [वर्षारात्र] वर्षा rainy
 season (म. बरसात; ग. वरसात, बरसाद).
 √बाह [बाह्य];
 -pres. 1. s. बाहमि 11 5 2; imper.
 2. s. बाहि बाहि 17 6 2, 17 10 2;
 abs. बाहेंवि 12 1 9α; p. p. enl.
 बाहियय 8 9 9b.
 √बाह [बाध्];
 -pass. pres. part. बाहिज्माण 18
 11 4 बाध्यमान.
 °बाह 12 4 3 प्रवाद.
 °बाह 4 13 1 बाहक.
 बाह 2 16 1, 13 12 6 [बाहा] बाहु.
 बाहम् 19 10 5 बाष्पाम्मस्.
 बाहिर 18 7 9b व्याहृत ? gl. श्या. enl.
 9 9 2 ?
 बाहिरन्तरुचरिय 17 12 6 बहिरन्तरुचरित ?
 वि 1 11 7, 3 12 7, 11-13 8, 16 5
 2, (°हुँ वि) 16 7 7, 16 12 7, 19
 13 2, (°इ+वि=°इ+) सि 3 11 9, 12
 12 10α, 15 6 2. 15 14 7; (°हिँ+
 वि=°हिँ+) सि 1 10 8, 2 4 2 to 2
 4 8, 2 14 7, 16 5 11b, 17 5 3;
 19 12 8, (°हुँ+वि=°हुँ+) सि 11 6 8,
 16 13 5, 19 6 4, 19 8 4, 19 17
 11b अपि (ग. वि, य).
 विडज्जण 16 3 6 (noun fr. विडज्ज=
 विदुच्यु) विवोधन.
 °विडब्बण 3 7 4 विक्रिया, विदुवैणा magic
 power.
 °विजोअ° 20 10 6 वियोग.
 √वियट्ट (Hc. IV 129; वि+स+वट्ट);
 -pres. 3. s. वियट्टइ 4 2 9α gl.
 विषट्ते.
 वियडिवण्ण 10 8 1 gl. विप्रतिपन्नं विदुतिवणो वा.
 वियट्ट 14 9 6 [विदग्ध] amorous per-
 son.
 √वियप्प [वि+कृप्+कल्प] think, con-
 sider;
 -abs. वियप्पेंवि 2 9 5.
 √वियम्म (वि+जृम्म);
 -pres. 3. s. वियम्मइ 17 9 6; p. p.
 enl. वियम्मियय 9 9 6.
 °वियलियय 15 6 1 विगलित enl.
 √वियस (वि+कस्);
 -pres. 3. pl. वियसन्ति 6 3 6.
 वियावड 10 1 6, 14 9 8 [व्यापृत]
 व्याकुल चित्त.
 °वियारणा 11 7 1 [वितारणा] प्रतारिका.
 वियारियय 19 14 2 विदारित enl.
 °वियारय 2 7 5 विदारक.
 विकच्छय 4 11 2 [विकक्षक] ?
 विक्खण्ण 17 5 7, enl. विक्खण्णय 15 4
 9b [°विष्कीणं] विकीणं (cf. FSM. वि-
 क्खरिअ and ग. विखराहुँ, विखेरहुँ).
 °विक्खेव 14 5 5 विक्षेप throwing.
 °विगम 12 5 10 gl. वियोग.
 विचिन्तमाण 16 3 2 [विचिन्तयत] विमृगन्.
 विच्छाय 5 2 2, 15 7 9α निस्तेजस्क.
 विच्छिय 2 12 4 बुद्धिक.

विज्ञापाण्य 19 7 11b ?

विज्ञालय 6 6 9b [विद्यालय] विधाधर

विज्ञाहरिय 9 2 5 विधाधरी enl.

√ विज [वीज्य्] ;

-pass. pres. part. विजिजन्त 3 6 7.

विजु° 11 6 9b विद्युत् (g. वीज),

विजुल° 11 6 5 [विद्युत्+ल, Hc. II 173]

विद्युत् (cf. g. वीजळी).

विद्विय 10 6 6 (Hc. IV 330, 3) कन्या

(g. बेटी daughter, girl).

°विद्वि 4 9 6 [Mss. wrongly दिद्वि]

द्वि.

*विद्वङ्ग 3 1 3 कुञ्ज.

√ विद्वप्य [अर्ज् Hc. IV 251] ;

-pres. 3 s. विद्वप्यह 1 2 12b.

विणा° 5 12 3 विना.

विणामिय 2 12 3 विनामित pulled down.

°विणासयर 1 16 9a [विनाशकर] विनाशक.

विणिमिण 17 12 6 विनिर्मिञ्ज.

√ विणिवाय [विनिपात्य्] ;

-pres. 3. s. विणिवायह 17 9 5; p. p.

विणिवायह ° 4 8 6°, 5 6 4, 7 6 1,

10 8 10, 12 3 6.

विणिवारय 19 1 8 विनिवारक.

विणिवारिय 10 11 2, 11 12 1 विनिवारित.

विणिवासिय 19 15 10b [*विनिवासिञ्ज

enl.] निवासिञ्ज.

विणिहय 17 8 7 विनिहृत.

विणु 2 10 9b, 4 4 9b, 16 6 7 [Hc.

IV 426] विना (g. विण, वण°).

√ विण्णव [विज्ञापय् ; g. वीनवहुँ],

-pres. 3. s. विण्णवह 1 3 1, 4 14

3; 19 6 10a; abs. विण्णवेवि 5 16 2;

p. p. विण्णविय 1 7 9a.

विण्णण 2 4 9b, 4 11 4 विज्ञान speci-

alized knowledge.

√ विण्णास(वि+न्यास्य्) display;

-pres. 2. s. विण्णासहि 11 11 3;

p. p. विण्णासिय 2 4 9a.

वित्थिय 17 12 8 [वि+स्थित] gl. स्थित.

वित्थरिय 3 4 4 विस्तृत.

वित्थिण्य 9 3 7 विस्तीर्ण.

विद्धंसिय 11 9 9b विध्वस्त.

विन्द 9 5 9a वृन्द.

विन्दु 1 16 6 विन्दु.

√ विद्ध [व्यध् ; g. वीधहुँ] ;

-pres. 3. s. विद्धह 15 3 7; pres.

part. विद्धन्त 11 12 1, enl. विद्धन्तय

14 2 8, 15 4 9a, विद्धन्तय 17 3

10b, p. p. f. विद्धि 12 9 1, 16 7 4.

√ विष्फुर [वि+स्फुर] ;

-pres. 3. s. विष्फुरह 1 5 6, 11 1

8a; pres. part. विष्फुरन्त 10 9 2.

विष्य 16 8 9a विप्र.

विष्ययहँ 9 7 4 gl. पक्षिपुत्रकाः.

विष्पिय 4 4 2 [विप्रिय] अनिष्ट.

विष्भाडिय 14 1 4 [*विष्फाडित; Bh. cf.

D. 7 70 विष्फाडिय=नाशित] नाशित.

°विमहिय 1 5 9b विमथित crushed.

विमीसिय 17 2 8 विमिश्रित.

विमुक्क 2 2 9a, ° 4 14 8 विमुक्तः

°विमोक्क 3 11 1b [विमोक्ष] मोक्ष.

विम्भय 1 12 4 विस्मय.

विम्भाणिय 14 11 7 (वि+भावित; Pk.

√ माण=अनु+भू) अनुभूत (g. माणी).

√ विरय (वि+रञ्च) ;

-abs. विरएँवि 16 15 1, 20 5 9,

विरएँपिण्य 14 9 1.

विरडिय° 16 14 7 [Hc. IV 137]

विस्तारित.

विरह 11 12 5 विरथ.

विरहाडर 18 11 5 विरहाडुरा.

विरुआरि 19 5 2, विरुआरिय 19 4 8

[विरुप+तर, D. 7 63 विरुञ्ज=विरुप; Bh.

102 8] दुष्ट bad.

√ विरुञ्ज (वि+रुञ्च्य्); be displeased,

get angry;

-pres. 3. s. विरुञ्जह 10 7 9b, 17

5 10a; imper. 2. pl. विरुञ्जहँ 20

1. 9a; p. p. enl. विरुञ्जय 12 7 5.

- विरिञ्चिय° 11 5 4 विस्तारित, gl. विस्फारित.
 ✓ विरुस [वि+रुष्य];
 -pres. 3. s. विरुसद् 1 3 13.
 विलम्बोद्गीह्य 4 11 8, enl. विलम्बोद्गीह्यय
 12 6 3 [विलम्बोद्गीह्य] लज्जित.
 ✓ विवज्ज [वि+वर्ज्य];
 -abs. विवर्ज्जवि 17 18 10a; p. p.
 °विवर्ज्जिय 15 3 6, enl. विवर्ज्जियय 18
 9 9a.
 ✓ विवर [वि+वृ] expound;
 -pass. pres. part. विवरिज्जन्त 2
 7 9b.
 विवरीय 10 10 2 विपरीत.
 विवरी 1 9 9a, 5 5 3 (Hc. IV 424)
 विपरीता.
 विविहपचार 2 8 6 विविध-प्रकार.
 विवोद्दिय 5 2 8 विवोदित.
 ✓ विस [विश्],
 -pres. 3. s. विसद् 16 3 4, 19 1 6;
 3. pl. विसन्ति 16 9 2.
 °विस 3 5 2 वृष.
 विसज्जिय 2 9 9b, enl. विसज्जियय 18 9
 9a विसृष्ट.
 विसृष्ट °3 12 7°, °20 5 10b विकसित; 4
 7 10a, 10 9 9a, 13 4 7, 17 10
 7 विघटित, वृद्धित (cf. Hc. IV 176
 विसृष्ट=दृष्ट).
 ✓ विसह [वि+सह्] endure the del.
 ay, wait;
 -pres. 1. s. विसहहँ 18 6 2, 3. s.
 विसहद् 18 5 2.
 °विसाण 11 5 7 विषाण tusk.
 विसालिय 15 14 9a विशाला enl.
 विसासण 8 5 9 वृषासन.
 विसूरय 19 16 10a खेद.
 विसूरिय 3 6 10 खिन्न (Hc. IV 132).
 ✓ विसेस [विशेष्य];
 -abs. विसेसँवि 17 6 10a.
 ✓ विहञ्ज [वि+भञ्ज],
 -abs. विहञ्जँवि 2 14 2, 4 4 1.
- ✓ विहड [वि+धट्];
 -pres. 3. s. विहडद् 13 1 9a; 3. pl.
 विहडन्ति 7 5 4; imper. 3 s. विहडठ
 1 3 10.
 विहडप्फड 14 9 8 शिप्र, 15 11 1 व्याकुल
 (Hc. II 174)
 °विहृत्य 2 14 9b, 3 3 5, 16 14 6
 [विहस्त] युक्त with (°विशिष्टकर Mp.
 8 9 4).
 ✓ विहर [वि+हृ],
 -pres. part. विहरन्त 2 16 1, enl.
 विहरन्तय 3 1b, abs. विहरेप्पिणु 5 3 2.
 विहलङ्कल 8 9 5, °12 8 6, 17 7 3 विहल,
 व्याकुल.
 विहव 7 8 7 विधवा
 ✓ विहस [वि+हसृ] smile;
 -pres. 3. pl. विहसन्ति 6 7 7; pres.
 part. f विहसन्ती 14 10 6; abs.
 विहसेवि 16 10 4 विहसेप्पिणु 1 16 1.
 ✓ विहा [वि+भा];
 -pres. 3. s. विहाद् 4 9 6.
 विहाणय 14 1a [विमानक] (D. 7 90)
 प्रभात (G. वहाणँ).
 विहाव [वि+भाव्य्] दृष्ट;
 -pres. 3. s. विहावद् 5 11 9a;
 -p. p. विहाविय 4 8 8, distingui-
 shed (by), marked (with), gl.
 wrongly (वाणै.) खण्डितानि; enl.
 विहाइयय 6 11 1 considered.
 °विहु 12 12 4 विभु lord.
 ✓ विहुण [वि+धू]
 -pres. part. f विहुणन्ति 18 11 5;
 abs. विहुणँवि 18 7 3.
 विहुर °17 7 5 [विधुर] विक्रल.
 °विहूण 6 14 9b enl. f, विहूणिय 19 5 4
 [विधूत] विहीन (G. वहाणँ).
 °विहोय 4 4 6 [°विभोग] विभव.
 वीसद् 13 7 7 [विगल्यर्ष] ten.
 वीसत्थय 2 12 1 विधुस्त enl; f वीसत्थी
 14 10 4.

- ✓ वीसन [वि+श्रम्],
 -pres. 3. s. वीसम् 7 10 8.
 ✓ बुक् (Hc IV 98=गर्ज्) scream;
 pres. 3. s. बुक् 19 3 4
 बुक्कार 6 6 9a, 6 11 5°, enl. बुक्कार्य
 °19 3 4 scream
 ✓ बुच्च [उच्च],
 -pres. 3. s. बुच्च 1 11 1, 2 15 6,
 3 9 6, 12 1 6, 15 7 4, 15 12 7.
 ✓ बुञ्ज [बुञ्ज];
 -pres. 2. s. बुञ्जहि 20 2 2, 20
 9 5; p. p. बुञ्जय 1 3 8, 3 10 6;
 -caus. pres. 3. s. बुञ्जावद् 18 9
 4, p. p. बुञ्जाविय 13 11 8.
 / बुड्ड 14 5 5 [Hc. IV 101] मम (G.
 बुड्डुँ).
 बुड्डण-वावि 6 10 6 मज्जनवापी.
 बुट्ट° 14 13 6 वृद्ध (G. वृटो).
 बुण्ण° 15 2 2, 19 14 10a (Hc. IV
 421. D. 7 94) विपण्ण, उद्दित्र.
 बुत्त 1 16 1 उक्त.
 बुट्टुद 11 6 6 (onom.) call to an
 untamed elephant, gl. हस्ति-चाल-
 नभापा.
 बुट्टुव °5 12 8°, °17 3 3 बुट्टुद.
 बुहणयण 20 12 1 [बुवनयण] gl. पाण्डित-
 लोचन.
 बुध्दारड 12 12 10b द्विवारम् enl. (G.
 बुध्दार).
 / बुध्दिय 9 11 8, 15 7 1 [Hc. IV 8a]
 गणित.
 ✓ बुध्दर (=प्रतारद्) deceive;
 -pres. 2. s. बुध्दरि 18 12 6 p. p.
 बुध्दरि 8 10 4 (D. 7 95=प्रतारित)
 gl. दानित
 बुध्द° 16 3 8 बुध्द.
 बुध्द 10 10 2, 11 6 5 (cf. psu s. v.
 पिञ्ज) push.
 ✓ बुध्द (Hc. IV 221, cf. D. 7 76
 बुध्द=बुध्दितम्) बुध्द;
 -abs. बुध्दं 20 9 9a; p. p. बुध्दिय
 4 12 9a, 15 10 9b.
 वेत्तत्तु (v. l. वित्तत्तु) 14 12 7 ?
 वेत्तल्लुँ 5 2 1, 10 1 8, वेत्तल्लुँ 5 4 6
 gl. अत्तमनकाले, सन्ध्यासमये (cf. D. 7
 95 वेत्तल्लुँ=अन्धकार).
 वेन्तर 1 8 10, 5 7 4°, f. वेन्तरि 1 8 9
 व्यन्तर.
 वेपक्ख-विज्जिय 8 11 5 द्विपक्ष-विवर्जित.
 वेद्धल्ल° 19 17 9 [D. 8 96=कोमल;
 here as at Mp 3 1 11 it quali-
 fies लता] tender.
 वेल्ली° 4 12 9a [Hc. I 58] वल्ली. (G.
 वेल्य)
 ✓ वेव [वेव्],
 -pres. 3. s. वेवद् 18 5 7; pres.
 part. f. वेवन्ति 19 2 1a.
 वेत्त° 17 17 2 वयस्.
 वेत्त 2 14 4, 10 10 1 वेदया.
 वेहाविद् 8 6 1, enl. 4 1 10a, 7 5 8,
 20 8 4 (D. वेहाव+इद् ?) gl. कोपात्तुर,
 कोपाविट्ट (cf. D. 7 96 वेहविम=रोपाविट्ट).
 वोलावय 19 4 1b (Hc. IV 162 बोल=
 गम्; cf. बोलीण=अतिक्रान्त) escort (G.
 वळावो).
 ✓ बोह्ल (Hc. IV 2 क्थ; G. बोल्लुँ);
 -pres. 1. s. बोह्लमि 19 18 2; 2. s.
 बोह्लहि 9 8 2, 19 8 3; 3. s. बोह्ल
 2 13 9a, 16 6 6, 3. pl. बोह्लन्ति
 9 4 8; imper. 2. s. बोह्लि 2 14 1;
 pres. part. enl. बोह्लन्तय 9 4 8;
 -pass. pres. 3. s. बोह्लिज्जद् 16 8 6;
 -caus. p. p. बोह्लविय 5 13 8, 6 12
 4, 9 8 2, 12 5 3, enl. बोह्लवियय
 17 15 9b.
 बोह्ल f. 12 3 1, 14 8 1, 16 9 3, 19
 9 1a कथा talk (cf. G. बोल m.).
 ✓ बोह्ल [बोध्द];
 -pres. part. बोह्लन्त 1 16 8, p. p.
 बोह्लिय 13 6 9, enl. 15 6 4.

°व 1 13 3, 13 9 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7,
17 16 4 इव.

स

सई 1 16 9b, 6 7 1, 10 5 8b, (सई
हृथ्ये) 2 5 3, 19 7 4; सई 4 14 9b,
19 18 10b स्वयम्.

°सडण° 1 1 9, 8 3 5 शकुन omen.

सय-खण्ड-खण्ड 10 11 6 शत-खण्ड-खण्ड.

सयड 12 8 6 [शकट] gl. रथ.

सयण-क्रिय 12 6 4 gl. सज्जनक्रिया etiquette.

सयमेव 9 1 1, 8 12 6, 16 11 5 स्वयमेव.

सयवत्तिणि 7 13 5 शतपत्री lotus.

सयवारड 12 10 5 शतवारम् enl.

सयंवरय 6 3 7 खयंवर enl.

सकलत्तय 12 3 10α सकलत्र enl.

सकलन्तर 13 3 10α [सकलान्तर] with
interest.

√सक् [शक्; G. शक्लुँ];

-pres. 1. s. सकसि 18 2 5, 6, 7, 8,
9, 10; 3. s. सकइ 4 2 4, 3 9b, 17
9 9; imper. 2. pl. सकहौं 12 9 2;
p. p. सक्रिय 4 10 1, 17 4 10α,
enl. सक्रिय 11 3 9α.

°सक 16 8 8 शक, gl. समर्थ.

सकय° 1 2 3 संस्कृत.

°सकर 17 7 4 शर्करा piece.

सगगर 9 6 1 सगद्ग (Hc. I 219).

सगग° 3 7 1α स्वर्ग.

√सङ्क [शङ्क] fear;

-pres. 3. pl. सङ्कन्ति 8 2 4 (?), 8
11 9b; -pass. pres. 3. s. सङ्कजइ
16 8 8.

सङ्कल 19 14 3 शङ्कला (Hc. I 189).

सङ्काम 16 11 7 सेतु (cf. psm संकम).

सङ्ग 4 6 5 शङ्ग one of the 9 treas-
ures.

°संज्ञोष्ठि 3 5 9 ?

संज्ञोष्ठी 4 7 6 [संज्ञोष्ठिका] gl [या]
सम्यक्प्रकारेण धोभयति.

संघाय [सम्+घातय्];

-pres. 3. s. संघायइ 17 9 5.

सञ्चय 2 16 10, 14 12 1 सल्य enl.

सञ्चमय 9 8 7 [सल्यमय] real.

सञ्छर 2 7 7 साप्सरस्क.

सञ्छाय 7 2 7, 14 3 3 [सञ्छाय] कान्ति-
मत्

°सज्ज° 13 9 9 षड्ज.

°सज्ज 15 2 1.

सज्जीड 13 10 3 (1) स-जीवस्वर ? (2)
सजीव.

सङ्गहास 1 8 4 साङ्गहास.

सङ्गोर 2 7 7, 20 11 1 स-दोर.

सणि 11 10 3, 19 7 7 शनि.

सणिच्छर 2 3 6 जैनैश्चर.

सण्णह 2 11 7 जेह.

°सण्ड 1 15 1, 19 17 8 षण्ड, समूह.

√सण्णह [सम्+नह];

-abs. सण्णहैवि 4 7 2, 6 12 5, 7 6
7, 8 2 7, 10 9 2, 10 9 7, 15 15
2, 16 14 9α; p. p. सण्णह 17 5
10α.

√सण्णज्ज [सम्+नज्ज];

-pres. 3. s. सण्णज्जइ 4 6 2, 8 5
2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 16 14 3, 17 5;
10α.

सण्णस° 19 14 6 सन्यास.

सण्णह 17 8 7 सनाह.

°सत्तिय° 3 7 4, 8 5 8 [शक्ति enl.] sort
of weapon.

सहणयर 14 12 6 ?

°सन्तय 3 1b in गय-सन्तड=gl. गतश्रमः.

सन्तिहर 6 13 9, 7 14 9α [शान्तिगृह].

At one place qualifying जिगालड
=जिनालय.; at the other संतेदे सन्ति-
हरे i. e. the s° of Śānti Jina; cf.
सत्तिजाधर occurring in the Aga-
dadatta story of the Vasu-
devahindī.

सपणाड 6 1 5 मप्रनामम्.

- सपण्डु 7 6 5 स-पाण्डु with the Pāndu treasure.
- सपरिवार 18 4 2, सपरिवार 1 14 3, 2 2 8 सपरिवार.
- सपिण्डवास 1 8 4 [स-पिण्डवास] (Acc. to Jacobi, 'relatives.' In Bh. often together with अन्तेवरं and परियण, gl. पिण्डवास=दासीजन) with attendants.
- सप्पासङ्गत्तण 4 6 7 ?
- सभय 12 8 5 frightfully ?
- सम 5 4 6 भ्रम.
- समउ 2 12 2, 9 4 8, 12 2 6, 15 7 8, 15 15 9b, 16 6 9b समम् enl.
- समकण्ठिड 17 5 3, 20 7 7 gl. वाणैः वेष्टितः.
- समदुह 1 2 5 समतीर्थ (gl. तीर्थम्).
- °समग्ग 10 3 3 [समग्र] °सहित.
- समणु 1 10 9a, 10 7 9a [समन, cf. शम् 'injure'] पीठक; cf. Mp. 16 24 3 समियउ gl. पीठित.
- समत्त 17 9 8, 3 11 9 समत्त.
- समत्त 7 1 8, 18 1 9b सम्यक्त्व
- √समप्प [सम्+अर्पय्, G. सौपेत्तुं];
- imper. 2. s. समप्पि 11 12 8,
- abs. समप्पेवि 6 8 5, 15 8 7; p. p. समप्पिय 4 4 9a, 10 8 6, 19 11 6.
- समरउहड 12 2 9b forceful attack in the battle (see इही).
- समहइय 3 10 1b सम्बद्ध (cf. √समल्लिय).
- √समल्लव (सम्+अर्पय्; cf. Hc IV 39 अल्लिव=अपय्; G. आल्लुं);
- abs. समल्लवेवि 19 1 4.
- √समल्लिअ (समाभि);
- pres. 3. s. समल्लियइ (mss. समिल्लियइ) 16 11 9b; abs. समल्लिपुवि 17 12 1.
- समसरण 1 6 9b, 1 7 6, enl. समसरणय 5 3 4 समवसरण.
- समाइच्छिय 6 1 5, 16 9 7 सत्कार (cf. PSM. s. v. समाइच्छ).
- समाणु 2 11 7, 3 10 2, 10 12 1, 3 8 8, समाण 4 2 2 [समानम्] सह,
- √समाण [सम्+मात्र.];
- pass. pres. part. enl. समाणिजन्तय 1 2 12b, p. p. समाणिय 14 3 8.
- √समारुह [सम्+आ+रुह.];
- abs. समारुहेवि 18 2 7.
- √समावड (सम्+आ+पट.),
- imper. 3. s. समावडउ 15 14 3;
- p. p. समावडिय 7 13 9a, 9 14 8, 15 1 8, 17 11 10a.
- समासए 5 13 1 समासे enl.; in short, suggestively; gl. अन्यव्याजेन.
- √समिच्छ [सम्+इच्छ];
- pres. 2. s. समिच्छहि 15 13 1; 3. s. समिच्छइ 18 3 2.
- °समिद्धय 15 14 1 समुद्ध enl.
- समुच्छ 19 7 11a समुच्छा.
- समुज्जल 10 4 8, °13 9 6 समुज्जल.
- समुद्धिय 1 16 8, enl. 19 18 8 समुत्थित.
- √समुद्ध keep ready ?
- abs. समुद्धेवि 4 5 9b; p. p. समुद्धिय 15 11 3.
- √समुत्तर [सम्+उद्+तृ];
- pres. 3. pl. समुत्तरन्ति 1 10 6.
- समुत्तुङ्गय 11 4 3 समुत्तुङ्ग enl.
- √समुत्थर (=सम्+आ+कम्; cf. उत्थर) attack.
- pres. 3. s. समोत्थरइ 11 10 9a,
- pres. part. समुत्थरन्त 17 4 8.
- √समुत्थव [सम्+उत्थापय्];
- imper. 2. s. समुत्थवहि 19 8 4.
- समुद्ध° 17 16 7 [सम्+उद्ध्वं] raised high.
- समुव्वरिय 15 5 3 [सम्+उव्वरिय which see] saved.
- √समुव्वह [सम्+उद्+वह];
- pres. 3. s. समुव्वहइ 6 11 2.
- समुह 6 9 2 संसुख (Hc. I 29).
- समुहाणण 15 1 9b संसुखानन.

- समोसरण 5 6 6, 6 13 11b समवसरण.
सम्पय 12 2 3 [सम्पयक्] सम्पयक्त्व.
सम्पत् 13 8 10b सम्पयक्त्व.
सम्प्राण 19 14 8 संमान.
सम्प्राणियय 16 1 9b संमानित enl.
सम्प्रादिष्टि 7 3 7 सम्पयदष्टि.
सम्पुह 7 2 9a संसुख.
√सर [सर्];
-pres. part. सरन्त 16 9 6; abs.
सैरेवि 5 6 2, 19 10 8.
सरम्भ 15 15 9b रम्भा-समाना ?
सरिस 16 11 6 सद्वा.
सरिसव 4 4 9b सर्वप (a. सरसव).
सरीरडय 6 13 5 (शरीर+ Ap. pejorative
suffix °डय; a. °डुँ) wretched
body.
सल्लोण 14 2 9b [सल्लवण] सल्लवण्य (cf.
a. सल्लोणुँ).
°सल्ल 12 3 1, 12 5 1 [शल्य] sting,
grudge.
सल्लेहण 5 16 6 संलेखना.
सवडंसुह 4 7 8, 17 4 9, 17 6 2, 19
3 10b, enl. सवडंसुहय 11 13 9a
[D 8 21] अभिसुख.
सचण 5 15 1 श्रमण.
सचर 10 7 9b शवर.
सचत्ति 19 7 4 सपरनी.
सविलक्खड 9 8 4 [स विलक्खम्] सलज्जम्.
सव्वहिय 11 4 2 [सर्वाङ्गिक] सर्वाङ्गीण.
सव्वङ्गागय °5 13 6° सर्वाङ्गागत.
सव्वल 11 8 4, 17 6 5 lance (cf.
सव्वलं तिल-पीडनायुधं घाणी Mp. 11 12
31, सव्वलि सव्वलोहमयी घाणी 11 16 9;
D. 8 6 सव्वला=कुशी).
सव्ववसाय 11 14 7 सव्ववसाय active.
सव्वायामे 17 9 6, 15 5 4 [सर्वायामेन]
अतिशय-चलेन (cf. D. 1 65 आयास=
चल)
√सस (श्वस्);
-pres. 3. s. ससइ 18 5 7.
सस 5 5 3 स्वस्.
ससणेह 16 9 7 सलेह.
ससिकन्त 13 3 2 शशिकान्त.
ससिवयणी 20 11 9a शशिवदना.
√सह (Hc. IV 100) राज् appear
charming;
-pres. 3. s. सहइ 9 12 9b, 14 13
9b, 17 12 7.
सहल 18 6 9b, enl. सहलय 18 7 2 सफल.
सहसा 1 12 5.
सहसत्ति 9 4 5, 14 5 1, 15 8 8 [सहसा
इति] सहसा.
°सद्वाड 4 6 1, °18 1 2 स्वभावः.
°सहाय 1 7 4.
सहिय 5 4 8, 19 8 6 सखी enl.
सहियय 16 1b सहित enl. (a. सुँ with).
सहुँ 1 14 5, 2 8 1, 4 2 9b, 4 6 8,
4 11 5, 9 2 8, 9 7 3, 12 8 9b,
15 15 8, 16 3 7 सहु (Hc. IV
419).
सहोवर 13 10 6 सहोदर.
√संचर [सम्+चर्, a. सौंचरहुँ];
-pres. 2. s. संचरहि 20 8 3; 3. s.
संचरइ 15 11 4; imper. 2. s. संचर 7
12 4;
-caus. abs. संचोरेवि 2 7 4; p. p.
संचारिय 9 4 7.
√संचल [सम्+चल्];
-pres. 3. pl. संचलन्ति 4 6 4; -caus.
pres. 3. s. संचलइ 8 11 9b; p. p.
संचालिय 2 3 2.
√संचल्ल [सम्+चल्];
-pres. 3. s. संचल्लइ 18 8 7; p. p.
संचल्ल 7 1 7, 9 14 6, संचल्लिय 2 2 1,
3 4 8, enl. संचल्लिय 11 8 9a.
संचारिम 4 10 8, 14 13 4 endowed
with motion, moveable; mobile.
√संचूर [सम्+चूर्=चूर्];
-pres. 3. s. संचूरइ 17 9 4; p. p.
enl. संचूरिय 3 2 1b.

°संठिय 1 8 13a संस्थित.

संताण 6 8 5 संतान succession.

°संतासण 11 3 2 [संत्रासन] संत्रासक.

°संदरिण 10 11 1 [संदर्शन] संदर्शक.

°संदेहवन्त 13 3 3 संदेहवत्.

°संधाण 15 3 9a संधान.

संधि f. 8 4 9a, 16 6 9b, 16 7 1.

√संथव [सम्+स्थाप्य] console,

-pres 2. s. संथवहि 19 8 4 (gl.

संनोधयसि), abs. संथवेँवि 15 8 2; p. p.

संथविय 12 12 3, 19 6 2.

√संथव [सम्+स्तु],

-pres. part. संथवन्त 16 9 4.

√संथुञ्च [सम्+स्तृय];

-pres. 3. s. संथुञ्चइ 3 9 6, pres.

part. संथुञ्चमाण 1 7 6.

संपाह्य 5 4 6, enl. संपाह्यय 9 1 4 संग्रात.

संपाविय 17 1 6 संग्रात.

√संपेस [सम्+प्रेप्],

-abs. संपेसेँवि 17 6 10a.

√संभर [सम्+रुच्य; g. संभरुँ],

-pres. 2. s. संभरहि 1 7 9b; abs.

संभरेँवि 6 10 9b, संभरेवि 16 7 5, 18

7 4; p. p. संभरिय 12 10 3.

√संभव [सम्+भृ.],

-pres. 3. s. संभवइ 15 7 7, 15 12 1.

संवच्छर 2 3 6 संवत्सर.

√संवञ्च [सम्+वध्य],

-pres. 3. s. संवञ्चइ 20 1 1.

संवर 3 5 2.

संवलिय 14 6 6 संवलित enl.

√संवाह [सम्+वाह्य];

-pres. 3. s. संवाहइ 1 14 8.

संवाह 16 9 8 gl. ताम्बूल.

√संवेद [सम्+वेदृ];

-abs. संवेदेँवि 20 8 1.

साह्य 19 10 10a gl. आलिङ्गन.

साव 1 8 10 सवै.

-साड 16 8 3, साडु 7 7 4 सर्वम् (g. साव
entirely).

√साड (=वि+नाशय);

-abs. साडेँवि 11 1 3; p. p. साडिय

11 11 8, 14 1 4; pass. pres.

part. enl साडिजन्ता 17 3 7.

साणन्त 1 1 14 [सानन्त] अनन्तसहित.

सामाण-भास 1 3 10 सामान्य-भाषा.

सामिसाल 4 13 5, °7 3 6 [स्वामिशाल]
स्वामिश्रेष्ठ.

°सार 20 9 8 धन.

°सारङ्ग 12 10 2 शार्ङ्ग.

सात्रि 16 14 4, 17 1 1a, 20 5 3 गज-

पर्याण (gl. सारि=अंबारी=g. अंबाडी).

सालय °6 4 2, 18 10 4 श्याल enl.

(g. सालो)

साडु see साव.

सावय 19 8 9 श्रापद (cf. g. सावज).

सासय °4 14 9a, 17 18 10a शाश्वत.

सासणहर 19 15 10a [शासनघर] gl.

इत

सासुण 19 4 8 श्वशू enl. (g. सासु).

सासुरय 11 11 9b, 19 12 7 [°श्वशुरक]

श्वशुरालय (g. सासई).

√साह [साध्य],

-pres 1. s. साहमि 4 12 4, 11 5

2, pres part. साहन्त 12 12 9,

abs साहेप्पिय 10 1 1; p. p. साहिय

3 3 1a, 10 1a.

साहिय 2 16 7 कथित (cf. Hc. IV 2

साह=कथ).

°साहण 3 7 1a [साधन] सैन्य.

साहरण 9 5 4 साभरण.

√साहार [सम्+धारय; H. सहारा 'sup-

port', 'help'] comfort,

-abs. साहारेँवि 19 11 1a, p. p.

enl. साहारिय 9 11 1.

°साहार 14 2 5 सहकारवृक्ष.

साहारण 11 4 1, 14 12 5 gl. साधारण-

नाम-देश.

साहिचन्द 1 13 2 स+अभिचन्द्र.

साहुकार 2 17 6 साडुकार.

साहुकारिय 8 9 6, 20 3 3 साडुकार-संगानित.

- °साहुल 14 2 4 ध्वज (cf. D. 8 52 साहुलिभा, साहुली-वन्न, शिरोवन्नखण्ड); gl. सिगिरिका (=old G. सीकरि 'canopy' 'palanquin').
 सिय 2 8 7, 6 4 4, 12 6 4, 15 7 6, 18 11 9b° श्री enl.
 सिय-संपय 10 7 4 श्रीसंपद.
 °सियय° 14 9 1 सिकता.
 °सिंकार 3 6 6 सिंकार.
 √सिक्खव [सिक्ष्य्; G. शीखवहुँ],
 -pres. 3. s. सिक्खवइ 16 8 2, p. p. सिक्खविय 4 3 4.
 सिक्खिय 15 5 5 शिक्षित enl.
 सिङ्ग 9 13 8 शृङ्ग.
 °सिद्ध° 3 5 5 सिद्ध.
 √सिञ्ज [सिध्य्];
 -pres. 3. s. सिञ्जइ 4 2 5, 7 9 2, 15 13 2, 16 6 8 (सिञ्जइ कजसिद्धि).
 √सिञ्ज;
 -pres. 3. pl. सिञ्जन्ति 6 3 5, pres. part. enl. सिञ्जन्तय 20 10 7.
 सिद्ध 18 12 2 [सिध्] कथित.
 सिद्धत्तण 3 11 9 सिद्धत्व.
 सिद्धय 15 14 1 सिद्ध enl.
 सिमिर 11 8 1 [शिविर] gl. कटक.
 सिर-वड 17 12 9 [शिर-पुट] gl. मस्तकपुट.
 सिरि 12 5 7, °सिरी° 14 2 1 श्री.
 सिरिगार 8 2 3 ?
 °सिरीहं 7 6 5 [श्रीनइह] °श्रीवाञ्छक.
 सिलोक 19 18 1α श्लोक.
 °सिवाल° 9 11 2 शृगाल.
 सिवाल्य 12 7 6 [शिवाल्य] निर्वाण.
 सियिय 7 13 3, 17 2 3, सियिया° 2 11 1 शिविका.
 सियिणय 19 1 9 स्वप्न enl.
 °सिसिर 14 9 3 [शिशिर] gl. दधि (D 8 31).
 सिहरि 12 8 6 [सिखरिन्] पर्वत.
 सिहि 2 11 9b शिखिन् flic.
 सिहिण 10 3 5 [सिखिन्] स्वन (D. 8 31).
 सीय° 2 12 3 शीत cold.
 सीयर 11 3 5 शीकर.
 सीयलय 12 12 8 शीतल enl.
 सीरिय 6 1 10b (in सर-सीरिय) भिज (psm.) pierced.
 √सीस [*शिष्य्] (Hc. IV 2 (कथ्); -pres. 3. s. सीसइ 1 15 9b, 16 9 10a.
 सीस 7 11 8 ?
 √सुख [खप्; G. सुहुँ];
 -pres. 3. s. सुखइ 1 10 8, 17 15 3, 18 9 2.
 सुख° 13 5 4 शुक्र.
 सुखन्त° 4 11 3 सुखन्त.
 सुखरिसण 15 12 7, 15 13 2, 15 15 8 सुदर्शन.
 संसुमार 3 5 6 [cf. Ved. शिशुमार; MW. शिशुमारगिरि from the *Divyāvā-dāna*] शिशुमार.
 सुगन्ध 11 4 7, 14 7 3 सुगन्ध.
 सुहर 4 11 5, 4 12 5, 18 3 1 सुचिरम्.
 सुकुलीणवहु 11 6 2 सुकुलीन-वधू.
 सुकोमल 9 8 5.
 सुक्क 13 1 3 शुक्र.
 सुक्य 16 4 9b शुष्क enl. (G. सुहुँ).
 सुकिय 19 14 9 सुकृत.
 सुघडिय 14 13 2 सुघटित.
 सुचवि 19 4 7 सुभाषिन्.
 √सुज्झ (=इद्ध्य्; G. सुह्वँ),
 -pres. 3. s. सुज्झइ 8 2 9a, 19 1 3 सुहुँ 4 11 8, 4 12 9a, 15 6 4; 15 13 3 सुष्टु.
 √सुण [शु G. सुणहुँ],
 -imper. 2. s सुणि 5 1b, 1 11 1, सुणु 7 12 5; abs. सुणेवि 4 3 1, 10 9 7, सुणेवि 7 11 9a, 9 13 9a, 13 7 2, सुणेपिणु 12 7 3, 18 1 7.
 सुणिसल 4 12 7 सु+नि.शल्य.
 सुण्णय 2 10 9b शन्य enl. (G. सुहुँ).
 सुण्णारण 5 4 2 शन्यारण्य.

°सुणह 19 4 9b लुषा.

सु-

सुतण्यरि 16 4 7 सु-तनूदरी.

सुपरियण 9 5 1 सु-परिजन.

सुपरिट्टुवैवि 19 1 4 [सु+परिस्थाप्य] gl.
पर्यालोच्य.

सुपरिट्टिय 9 4 6 सु+परिष्ठित.

सुपसण्णकित्ति 19 8 3, 19 10 6 सु+
प्रसन्नकीर्ति.

सुपास° 1 17 सु+पार्श्व.

सुपहुत्त 15 7 9a सुप्रयुक्त? (cf. पहुत्त).

सुप्यफल 14 7 3 सु+पूयाफल.

सुप्पहाय 14 1 1 सु+प्रभात.

सुमणिट्टय 3 1 13a सु+मनहृष्ट enl.

°सुमल्लवन्त 7 11 3 सु+माल्यवत्.

सुन्दर 14, 11 5, 19 11 8a, enl.

सुन्दरय 12 7 6.

√सुम्म (=श्रूय);

-pres. 3. s. सुम्मइ 18 1 3.

सुरयारुहण 4 10 9b सुरतारोहण ?

सुरमण 10 10 1 (सुर+मण) 1. very
playful, 2. having beautiful
hips; gl. सुरत-न्यापार-चित्त.

सुरसंतास 15 12 9a सुर-संत्रास terror to
the gods.

सुरिन्दत्तणय 8 1 7 सुरेन्द्रत्व.

√सुव [खप्, G. सुवुं];

-pres. part. सुवन्त 7 9 6.

सुव 7 1b सूत.

सुवण्ण 2 16 4 [सुवणं] gold coins.

सुविडलमइ 12 8 8 सु-विपुलमति.

सुणिण 1 14 9a°, 5 12 7, enl. सुविणय
9 2 9a, 16 4 1 खप्.

सुविणा 11 6 7 ?

सुविसाल 14 7 2 सुविशाल.

सुविहाण 16 3 8, enl. सुविहाणय 1 15
9b early morning (see विहाणय).

√सुव्व [श्रूय; Hc. IV 243];

-pres. 3. s. सुव्वइ 1 9 9a, 14 11.

5; 3. pl. सुव्वन्ति 12 1 5, 16 7 6.

सुसमाइच्छिय 10 6 3 सु+सत्कृत (cf.
समाइच्छिय).

सुसञ्ज 7 2 1 सुप्रथित compact, well-
knit (cf. G. सञ्चो machine).

सुसोहियय 15 6 4 (in सुहु सुसोहियय) सु+
शोभित enl.

√सुहा [सुख्य];

-pres. 3. s. सुहाइ 12 12 8.

सुहावय 13 10 1a [सुखायक] सुखद.

सुहासिय-वयण 1 3 11 सुभाषित-वचन.

सुहि 2 9 3, 16 4 9b सुहद्.

°सूह 14 5 7 सूचि.

सूयर° 11 4 7 शूकर (G. सूवर).

सूयार 17 13 10b सूपकार

°सूरकन्ति° 13 3 2 [सूरकन्ति] सूर्यकान्त.

°सेट्ठि 2 15 5, 5 5 9b (from *श्रिष्ठि=
श्रिष्ठि cf. sk. श्रेष्ठि) श्रेणि.

सेणी 16 12 5 श्रेणि.

सेण्ण 3 2 1b, enl. सेण्णय 4 7 6 सैन्य.

सेरय 6 12 9b [खैर enl.] मंदययल.

°सेह्णग 17 6 4 शर or कुन्त (D. 8 57).

सेविथ 2 8 7 सेवित.

सेसा 11 14 10 gl. आशिषा, PSM. निर्माल्य
(G. शेष).

सोणिय 13 6 10b शोणित.

सोण्डीर 20 7 4 शौण्डीर.

सोदामणि 20 1 8 [सौदामनी] gl. विद्युत्.

°सोम 2 2 6 सौम्या.

°सोमाल° 7 1 5 सुकुमार (cf. G. सुँवाळं).

सोमालिय 19 12 4 सुकुमारिका.

सोवण 16 3 5 खपन.

सोहन्ती 1 2 6 शोभमाना.

सोहिय 1 1 6 शोषित.

सोहिड्डय 14 5 2, 14 7 6 [सोह=शोभा+
इल्ल enl.] शोभावत्.

ह

हय° 1 6 5 (1) हत wretched (2) हत
destroyed.

√हकार (=आ+कारय) call;

- pres. 3. s. हकारद् 7 1 9b; abs. हकारेति 19 2 3; p. p. हकारिय 5 14 3, 11 11 2.
- agent. हकारय 2 10 9b.
- हृत्सोह 19 3 8 हृत्सोभा (ग. हृत्).
- √ हण [हन्; ग. हणतुँ];
-imper. 2. pl. हणहोँ 7 4 7; abs. हणति 12 1 9a.
- हृत्सिद्ध 12 8 6, °15 3 1 हृत्सिद्धा.
- हृत्सुत्थलिय 1 3 13, enl. हृत्सुत्थलिय 8 10 9a ordered by a gesture of hand.
- √ हम्म (हन्; Hc. IV 244);
-pres. 3. s. हम्मद् 7 9 6, 10 12 4; pres. part. हम्मन्त 9 10 4.
- √ हर [ह; ग. हरतुँ];
-pres. 3. s. हरद् 4 6 10; pres. part. हरन्त 3 2 4, enl. हरन्तय 17 4 10b; abs. हरेति 7 10 1, 13 4 10b, 16 8 7, हरेत्पिण्ड 14 10 9b; pot. part. f. हरेती 20 1 7.
- °हर 14 2 1 हृद्.
- हरि 5 4 3 अश्व, 19 8 1b सिंह.
- हरिसिय 1 8 6, enl. हरिसियय 15 8 6 हर्षित enl.
- हल्ले सहि 15 11 9b, हल्ले हल्ले सहि, 15 12 5 हल्ले सखि.
- हल्लाविय 13 3 9b चालित (ग. हल्लावुँ).
- √ हस [हस्; ग. हसतुँ];
-pres. 3. s. हसद् 1 5 1, 7 10 6; 3. pl. हसन्ति 7 2 8, 9 4 8; imper. 2. s. हसु 7 12 2; opt. 2. s. हसिञ्चहि 7 12 2; pres. part. enl. हसन्तय 9 4 8.
- हा 7 8 7, 19 5 8, हा हा 13 7 6, °हाहा-रत्न 11 9 2, 13 7 5.
- हाप्ति 13 11 9, 15 14 8 हाति.
- हारत्तिय 15 2 7 हार-त्रिक? gl. हारघटना. हिय 9 6 4 हृत.
- हियत्तण 2 9 3 हितत्त.
- हियय 14 13 3 हृदय.
- हियवय 5 4 2, 5 13 1, 11 2 5, 17 13 7 हृदय (cf. Hc. IV 310 हितपक).
- √ हिण्ड [हिण्ड; ग. हीण्डतुँ]; roam;
-abs. हिण्डेति 6 15 7.
- हिमवहलिय 19 4 9a हिमवुर्दिन (see वहलिय).
- √ हिलिहिल (onom. अश्वचन्दे) neigh;
-pres. part. हिलिहिलन्त 12 8 5.
- °हिसिय 6 1 8 हेषित.
- हुअवह 16 4 9b, हुववह° 13 3 9 हुतवह.
हुआस 17 2 4, हुवास 8 8 7 हुताश.
°हुकार 17 10 10a (onom.).
°हुलि° 17 6 5 प्रहणविशेष (cf. Hc IV 143 हुल=क्षिप्).
- °हुल्ल 14 7 3 [फुल्ल] पुष्प.
हुअ 2 10 3, 3 7 4, 3 10 3, 5 5 3, 11 2 7 भूत.
- हेड्डामुह 3 7 1b, °4 9 8°, 13 2 10a, enl. हेड्डामुहय 19 4 5 अघोमुख (ग. हेड down).
- हेट्टिम° 4 9 9a अधस्तन.
- हेमइल 6 5 2 [हेमइल] खणभूमिक.
- °हेरि° 16 2 6, हेरिय 4 7 1, 16 1 4 गुप्तचर (cf. H. हेरना, ग. हेरतुँ see, search, spy).
- हेवाहय 20 9 2 gl. गर्व नीतः, but cf. late Sk. हेवाक, हेवाकिन् habituated to; ग. हेवा habit).
- √ हो [भू; ग. होतुँ];
-pres. 1. s. होमि 19 10 7; 2. s. होहि 5 14 1, 12 10 9b; 3. s. होइ 2 3 9b, 2 10 2, 4 13 6, 7 12 3, 15 12 3; 3. pl. हवन्ति 16 6 5, होन्ति 1 3 11, 8 8 8, 12 4 6, 16 6 2, 3; imper. 3. s. होच 2 10 3, 2 15 5; 3. pl. हवन्तु 2 10 8, 10 9 4; fut. 3. s. होसद् 1 12 7, 4 5 4, 7 2 9b, 12 2 6; 3. pl. होसन्ति 5 9 3, 10, 9 3 3, 15 2 5, 6, 7, 8; p. p. होन्त 2 10 8, 3 8 10b, 19 8 10b, f. होन्ति 15 12 1, enl. होन्तिय 6 14 9a, 15 4 2; abs. होति 19 8 9 (होति पिठ), होत्ति 2 15 8, 3 6 10, 9 3 9b.
- हो 7 8 7, हो हो 12 6 अहो.
- होउहोउ 11 7 3 (onom.) grunting of an elephant.

PERSONAL NAMES

(Historical names are prefixed with an asterisk)

- अङ्ग^० 12 12 10^a.
 अङ्गय 12 12 10^a अङ्गद.
 अङ्गण °15 5 2°, 18 4 10^a अङ्गना.
 —°अङ्गणसुन्दरी 18 3 5 अङ्गनासुन्दरी.
 अण्डकुसुम 20 12 9 अण्डकुसुमा.
 अण्डिय 9 8 8 अनादत.
 अजिय 1 1 2°, 5 1 6 अजित.
 अणन्तरह 15 8 8, 18 1^b अणन्तरथ.
 अणन्तवीर 18 1 4 अणन्तवीर्य.
 अणरण 15 8 4, 18 1 5° अणरण्य.
 *अणुत्तरवाह 1 2 8 [अणुत्तरवाचिन्] अणुत्तर-
 वाचिन्.
 अणिल see पवणजय.
 अन्धय °7 1^a, 7 4 8 अन्धक.
 अमरपह 6 8 9^a, 12 5 6 अमरप्रभ.
 °अमल° 5 8 8.
 *अनरमन्ति 16 6 5 [अमरमन्त्रिन्] gl.
 वृहस्पति.
 अमियगह 19 6 7 अमितगति.
 °अर 1 1 15.
 असणिवेय 7 6 4 अशनिवेग.
 अहिणन्दण 1 1 4 अभिनन्दन.
 आहभटारय 1 1 1 आदिभटारक.
 आणन्द 19 4 7 आनन्द.
 °इक्षुकवंश 5 1 2 इक्ष्वाकुवंश.
 इन्द्र 8 1 3 इन्द्र.
 इन्द्रह 10 7 3, 13 11 11^b इन्द्रजित्;
 सकह 17 9 9 शकजित्, रावणि 17 9 1
 रावणि.
 °इन्द्रभृह 1 2 7 इन्द्रभृति.
 इन्द्रमह 6 1 7 इन्द्रमति.
 इन्द्राह 6 8 7, 15 12 7 इन्द्रायुध.
 इन्द्राणि 7 14 5, इन्द्राणी 7 12 9^b इन्द्राणी.
 °ईसाण 17 11 6 ईशान.
 उच्छुरय 7 11 1, 8 6 7, 9 5 3, 11 13
 8 gl. इक्षुरथ, traditionally ऋक्षरजस्.
 उवरम्भ 15 11 5, 15 12 4, 15 12 9^a,
 15 13 1, 15 15 9^b उपरम्भा.
 उवहिकुमार 6 10 9^b, 6 13 11^a उवधि-
 कुमार.
 उवहिरय 6 10 4, 6 16 9^a, 12 5 10
 उदधिरव.
 उव्वसि° 8 1 8 उर्वशी.
 कइकसि 9 1 7, 9 2 5, 9 5 2 कैकसी.
 कइकसेय 10 10 7, 13 10 5 कैकसेय.
 कइकेयण 12 5 7 कपिकेतन; कइइय 6 10
 2 कपिध्वज.
 °कउटिह 16 6 3 कौटिल्य.
 कउसिकि 9 6 2 कौशिकी.
 कच्छ° 2 13 7.
 कणय 10 6 5, 13 11 1^b कनक.
 कमलमह see कमला.
 कमला 6 2 1; कमलमह-6 2 3 कमलावती;
 पउमवइ 6 4 1 पद्मावती.
 °कल्लो° 20 5 5.
 कालमेह 19 14 1^b कालमेघ.
 किक्किन्ध 7 1°^a, 7 3 10^a, 7 11 1, 9 5
 3, 12 1 7° किक्किन्ध.
 किन्धिघवल 6 1^b, 6 1 4, 12 5 5 कीर्ति-
 घवल.
 *किन्धिहर 1 2 8 कीर्तिहर.
 °कुन्धु° 1 1 15
 कुम्भयण 1 10 8, 10 7°⁴, 8 कुम्भकर्ण,
 भाणुकण 9 3 8, 20 10 4, भाणुसुह
 9 7 9^a, रविकण 9 11 4, 20 11 1.
 °कुवेर° 9 5 8 कुवेर; धणय 2 2 1, 8 6 8,
 9 5 8, 10 8 7 धनद.
 कुसुमाउहकमला 20 12 1 [कुसुमायुधकमला]
 gl. कामलक्ष्मी.
 केउमह 18 4 1 केसुमती.
 खथराणन्द 6 10 3, 12 5 8 खचरानन्द.
 °खन्द 8 12 2, 17 11 6 स्कन्द
 खर 1 10 4°, 12 3 3°, 12 4 9^a, 17
 11 3 °15 1 3, 16 7 7.
 खेमङ्कर 1 12 2 क्षेमङ्कर.
 खेमन्धर 1 12 2 क्षेमधर.

शयनचन्द्र 12 11 6 शयनचन्द्र.
 गङ्गाहर 11 2 6 गङ्गाहर.
 गिरिकिवेरलु 12 5 9 ?
 गिरिणन्दण 6 10 4 गिरिनन्दन.
 *गोत्तमसामि 1 9 8, 5 1a गौतमस्वामिन्.
 घणवाहण 5 7 11b, 7 11 7° °10 7 3,
 घनवाहन.
 चक्रबुद्धभय 1 12 4 चक्रुष्मत्.
 चन्द्रकर 16 7 5 चन्द्रकर.
 चन्द्रणहि 9 3 8, 10 1 4, 12 3 3, 16 7
 7 चन्द्रनखा.
 चन्द्रप्यह° 1 1 8 चन्द्रप्रभ.
 चन्द्राणण 7 3 5 चन्द्रानन.
 चन्द्राहि(?) 1 13 2 चन्द्राभ.
 चन्द्रोवर 12 1 2, 12 3 5° चन्द्रोदर.
 °चन्द्र° 17 11 5.
 °चित्त 17 11 4 चित्र.
 चित्तङ्ग 16 9 3, 16 7 9b, enl. चित्तङ्गय
 16 10 4, 16 11 1 चित्राङ्ग.
 जयचन्द्र 11 2 5 जयचन्द्र.
 जयसायर 5 3 6 जयसागर.
 जगभूषण see तिजगविह्वसण.
 जम 8 6 8, 9 5 8 यम.
 जम्बव 16 13 7, 20 7 4 जाम्बवत्.
 जम्बुमालि 17 11 8 जम्बूसालिन्.
 जलकन्त 20 5 8, 20 9 1 जलकान्त.
 जलणसिह 12 12 4 ज्वलनशिल.
 जसुम्भय 1 13 1 यशस्विन् enl.
 जलोह 20 5 7 जलौघ.
 जालामुह° 20 5 7 ज्वालामुख.
 °जालावलि 20 5 7 ज्वालावलि.
 जिषससु 5 1 3 जितशत्रु.
 जीमुत्त 20 6 7 जीमूत.
 °जीमुत्तणिणाय 17 11 8 जीमूतनिनाद.
 णहरिय see णेरिय.
 णयणाणन्द 6 10 3, 12 5 8 नयनानन्द.
 णन्द° 2 8 7°, °4 9 4° नन्दा
 णन्दण 12 5 9 नन्दन.
 णमि 1 1 18 नमि.
 णमि° 2 13 6 नमि.

णल °12 1 5, °12 8 3, 15 1 4, 16 7
 6° नल.
 णलकुच्चर 15 10 2, 15 13 2 नलकूषर.
 णारय 15 9 1, 16 8 2, 16 9 1 नारद.
 णारायण 5 9 9 नारायण.
 णाहिराय-1 13 2 नाभिराज.
 णिग्घाय 7 9 9a, 7 13 9b निर्घात.
 णील 12 1 5, 12 8 3, 15 1 4, 16 7 6
 नील.
 णीलङ्गण 2 9 5 नीलाङ्गना.
 णेमीसर 1 1 18 नेमीश्वर.
 णेरिय 2 5 2, णइरिय 8 5 5 नैर्ऋति.
 तडिकेस° 12 5 10, तडिकेसि 6 10 5
 तडित्केषा.
 तडिवाहण 7 7 5 तडिद्वाहन.
 तण्णयि 12 3 2 तण्णदरी.
 °तरङ्ग° 20 7 3, 20 5 6.
 तार° 20 7 3.
 तियसंजय 5 1 3 त्रिदशजय.
 तिकलिङ्ग° 19 16 5 त्रिकलिङ्ग.
 तिजगविह्वसण 11 8 1 तिजगविभूषण; जगभू-
 सण 16 4 6 जगभूषण.
 तिलयकेस 5 4 6, तिलकेस 5 6 1 तिलककैषा.
 तिलकेस see तिलयकेस.
 °तिलोत्तम° 8 1 8 तिलोत्तमा.
 तोयदवाहण 1 5 6, 5 9 4 तोयदवाहन.
 तोयावलि 20 5 6.
 °दृग्घिय° 1 3 8 दृग्घिन् enl.
 दसरह 18 1 5°, 15 8 7 दशरथ.
 दससयगह° 12 12 5, 12 12 7 दशशतगति
 दससयणेत्त see सहस्रकत्त.
 दसाणण see रावण.
 दसास see रावण.
 दहमुह see रावण.
 दहचयण see रावण.
 दहतिर see रावण.
 दुम्मुह 18 9 9a दुर्मुत्त.
 दुल्लण° 1 10 4°, 15 1 3, °16 7 7, 17
 11 4° दुल्लण.
 देवरक्क 5 14 6, 5 16 9a देवरक्कत्त.

घणव see कुवेर.

*घणक्षय 1 16 10 α घनक्षय.

धम्म 1 1 14 धर्म.

*धम्म 1 2 7 धर्म.

धम्मरह 18 2 1 धर्मरथ.

धरणीघर 5 1 2.

ध्रुव 7 14 8, 12 9 5, 12 12 3 ध्रुवा.

पठमप्यह 1 1 6 पद्यप्रथ.

पठमवह see कमला.

पठमराय 20 12 8 पद्मरागा.

*पडमिणि 1 2 10 पद्मिनी.

पडलोम 2 2 6 पौलोमी.

पडिचन्द 6 16 9 b प्रतिचन्द्र.

पडिदिणयर see पडिसूर.

पडिबल 6 10 2, 12 5 7 प्रतिबल.

पडिसुह 1 12 1 प्रतिश्रुति

पडिसूर 19 9 8 प्रतिशूर्य; पडिदिणयर 19 11 7 प्रतिदिनकर.

पह्वायराय 18 4 1 प्रह्लादराज.

पवण see पवणक्षय.

पवणगह 6 8 7 पवनगति.

पवणक्षय 18 4 2 पवनक्षय; अणिल 19 8 9 α

अनिल; पवन 8 6 8, 18 7 4 पवन;

पह्जण 18 7 2 प्रभजन; मरु 15 9 1,

16 7 8, 19 12 2 मरुत; मरुएव 19

14 10 मरुदेव; बालकुमार 18 4 10 α

वायुकुमार; समीर 19 8 1 b .

पसण्णकिति 17 3 8, 19 5 3 प्रसन्नकीर्ति.

पसेणह 1 13 2 प्रसेनजित.

पहक्षण see पवणक्षय.

*पहल्य 11 3 3, 11 5 4, 11 5 9 b , 15 1 3 प्रहस्त.

*पहव 1 2 8 प्रभव.

पहसिय 18 5 9 b प्रहसित.

*पारासर 16 6 1 पाराशर.

पावणि see हणुमन्तः.

*पास 1 1 18 पार्श्व.

*पिसुण 16 6 2 पिशुन.

पुण्ढरीय 11 10 2, 20 5 5 \circ पुण्ढरीक.

पुण्णघण 5 6 3 पूर्णघन; पुण्णमेह 5 6 4 पूर्ण-
मेघ.

पुण्णमेह see पुण्णघण.

पुप्फयन्त 1 1 9 पुष्पदन्त.

पुप्फोत्तर 6 2 3 \circ , 6 2 9 b पुष्पोत्तर.

पुरएव 3 10 9 b पुरदेव.

भहरहि 5 13 3, भईरहि 5 10 7, 5 11 3 भगीरथ.

*भम्मह 1 3 8 भामह.

*भरंह 2 4 5 भरत.

भरह 1 3 7, 1 11 8, 4 3 1 भरत.

भाणुकण्ण see कुम्भयण्ण.

भाणुसुह see कुम्भयण्ण.

*भारदुवाय 16 5 8 भारद्वाज.

*भिगुणन्दण 16 6 6 सृगुणन्दन.

भीम 5 7 11 α , 5 12 1.

भुयवेल 15 14 भुजबल.

भेसह 8 1 4, 11 13 2 बृहस्पति.

भय 10 1 2 \circ , 10 9 3, 13-11 8.

भयणावलि 11 2 3, 7 मदनावलि.

*भयर 15 1 1 भकर.

भघड 14 11 6 भघवा.

भणवेय 19 10 3 मनोवेगा.

भणिवूड 19 8 8.

*भणु 16 6 4 मनु.

मन्दोवरी 1 10 9 b , 10 1 3, 10 2 1, 12 4 3, 12 9 5, 16 4 4 मन्दोदरी.

मन्दर 6 8 7.

मरु 16 8 9 α मरुत.

मरु, मरुएव see पवणक्षय.

मरुएवि 1 13 3 मरुदेवी.

मछवन्त 8 6 7, 10 9 4 माल्यवत.

मडि 1 1 16 मल्ली.

महरक्ख 5 10 1, 5 14 5 महारक्षस.

महाकच्छ 2 13 7.

*महाभीम 5 8 7.

महामह 12 5 2 महामति.

महिन्द 17 3 9 महेन्द्र.

महीहर 11 2 6 महीघर.

महु 15 9 3 मधु.

महेसर 7 4 1 महेश्वर.

*महोदर 15 1 1 महोदर.
 माणससुन्दरी 9 1 8, माणससुन्दरी 8 1 2
 मानससुन्दरी.
 मारिच °10 2 7, 10 9 3, 10 1 2, 12 4
 8°, °13 2 5, °17 1 5, मारिचि 16 9
 6°, 18 1 2 मारीच.
 मारिचि see मारिच.
 मारुह see हणुमन्त.
 *मारुयप्व° 1 2 10 मारुतदेव.
 मालि 8 1α, 8 6 6, 10 8 4 मालिन.
 मीसकेस 18 7 3 मिश्रकेशी.
 मेरु 6 8 7.
 लच्छी 6 1 2 लक्ष्मी.
 रह 1 13 4 रति.
 रयणचूड 19 8 8 रत्नचूड.
 रयणावलि 13 1α, 16 4 7 रत्नावली.
 रयणासच 9 1b, 9 5 2 रत्नाश्रव.
 रम्भ° 8 1 8 रम्भा.
 रम्भ° 20 7 3 रम्भ.
 रविकृष्ण see कुम्भयण्ण.
 रविपह 6 8 8 रविप्रभ.
 *रविसेनायारिय° 1 2 9 रविषेणाचार्य.
 राजीव °15 7 3°, 18 10 2°, °20 5 5.
 राम 1 10 3; राहव° 1 9 9b राघव.
 रावण 1 10 3, 9 5 1; रामण 9 3 9b,
 दसाण 5 9 9, 9 3 6, दशानन; दसास
 10 7 1 दशास्य; दहसुह 1 10 7, 9 4
 9b, 11 13 8 दशमुख; दहवयण 1 10
 9α दशवदन; दहसिर 9 4 9b दशशि-
 रस; वीसदसिर 12 9 8 °विंशत्यर्धशिरस्;
 वीसदहत्य 1 10 7 विंशति-दस्त.
 रावणि see इन्दह.
 राहव see राम.
 रिसह 2 7 8, °13 9 9° ऋषभ.
 -रिसहजिण 1 16 9b ऋषभजिन.
 रिसहसेण 3 10 1b ऋषभसेन.
 रूचवह 16 10 6 रूपवती.
 रोहिणि 1 13 4, °13 7 10b° रोहिणी.
 बहसवण 5 7 6, 9 5 9b, 9 6 3, 10 7
 5 वैश्रवण.
 बचनारुकार 10 7 6 बचनारुकार.

*वगलासुह 20 5 6 [वगलासुख] बलवासुख.
 वजकण्ठ 6 7 8 वज्रकण्ठ.
 °वज्जारुह 17 11 8 वज्रायुध.
 वज्जोय 11 7 8, 15 1 1°, 17 11 8°
 वज्जोदर.
 °वद्धमाण 1 2 1°, 1 7 5 वर्धमान; वीर °1
 1α; वीरजिण 1 8 13α वीरजिन.
 वरुण 18 10 1, 20 9 3.
 वलपुव 5 9 9 बलदेव.
 वसन्तमाल 18 7 1 वसन्तमाला.
 वसु 16 14 6.
 वसुन्धर 20 5 5.
 वाउकुमार see पवणञ्जय.
 वालि 1 10 5, 12 1 7, 12 5 2, 12 9
 10α, 16 7 5.
 वासुपुज° 1 1 12 वासुपूज्य.
 बाहुवलि 4 4 7, 4 7 7 बाहुवलि.
 विचित्तमाल 15 12 1 विचित्रमाला.
 विजय 5 1 4 विजया.
 विजयन्त 16 13 5 *विजयन्त.
 विजयमहन्द see विजयसीह.
 विजयसीह 7 3 6, 7 4 5, विजयसिंह; विजय-
 महन्द 7 7 9b विजयसृगेन्द्र.
 विजामन्दर 7 1 3 विजामन्दर.
 विजुकेस 6 10 9b विद्युकेस.
 विज्जुलाहण 7 7 1 विद्युद्वाहन.
 °विणमि 2 13 6 विनमि.
 विमल 1 1 13.
 विमलकिचि 5 8 8 विमलकीर्ति.
 विमलवाहण 1 13 1 विमलवाहन.
 विराहिय 12 4 9b विराधित.
 °विससेण 2b 7 3 वृषसेन.
 विसहसेण 3 9 2 वृषभसेन.
 *विसालचक्सु 16 5 10 [विशालचक्षुस्] वि-
 शालाक्ष.
 विहि° 17 11 6 विधि.
 विहीसण 1 10 9b, 9 3 8, 9 6 6, 9 7
 9α, 10 8 10, 11 11 1 विमीषण.
 वीसावसु° 9 6 3, 16 14 6 विशावसु.
 बुह° 10 6 5 बुध.
 वेयमह 7 1 3, वेयमह 11 2 5 वेदमती.

वेलन्धर° 20 5 5.
 वेलाणल° 20 5 5 वेलानल.
 °वेलासुह 20 5 6 वेलासुख.
 बोमविन्दु 9 2 4 व्योमविन्दु.
 सह 1 13 3 शची.
 सयकर 15 6 6 शतकर.
 *सयम्सु 1 3 1 et; सयम्सुएव 1 16 10α
 खयम्भु, खयम्भुदेव.
 सयर 5 3 7, 14 11 5 सगर.
 सकह see इन्द्र.
 सणकुमार 14 11 6 सनरकुमार.
 सच्चवइ 20 11 9α सस्यवती.
 सन्द्वागलगजिय° 20 5 7 संभ्यागलगजित.
 °सन्द्वावलि 20 5 7 सध्यावलि.
 सन्ति 1 1 15 शान्ति.
 समीर see पवणजय
 सम्भव° 1 1 3.
 सम्बु 20 3 8, 20 12 11 शम्बु.
 सम्मइ 1 12 1, 17 9 6 संमति.
 सरसइ 17 18 5 सरसती.
 ससिकर° 15 1 4 शशिकर; ससिकिरण 12 12
 3 शशिकिरण.
 ससिकिरण see ससिकर.
 ससिधय 16 13 6 शशिध्वज.
 सहसयर 18 1 5 सहसकर; सहसकिरण 14
 3 J2b, 14 4 6, °सहासकिरण° 15
 10 1 सहसकिरण; सहसरासि 14 5 4
 सहसररिम.
 सहसकिरण see सहसयर.
 सहसकख 5 5 1 सहसाध; दससयणेत् 5 4 7
 दशशतनेत्र.
 सहसरासि see सहसयर.
 सहसार 8 1 2 सहसार.
 सामीरणि see हयुंमन्त.
 सारण 11 7 7, 15 1 2.
 सिरिकण्ठ 6 1 3, 12 2 8 श्रीकण्ठ.
 सिरिप्पह 12 12 1 श्रीप्रभा.
 सिरिमाल 7 1 4 श्रीमाला.
 सिरिमालावई 7 4 5 श्रीमालापति ?
 सिरिमालि° 7 11 3, 17 5 6, 17 14 2
 श्रीमालिन,

सिरिसह 19 11 8α, 19 18 8 श्रीशिल.
 सीयल° 1 1 10 शीतल.
 सीमङ्कर 1 12 3 सीमङ्कर.
 सीमन्धर 1 12 3 सीमन्धर.
 सीहद्वय 16 13 6 सिंहध्वज.
 सीहविलम्बिय 12 6 6 सिंहविलम्बित.
 सुय 11 7 7°, 15 1 2° सुक.
 सुकेस 6 15 9α, 7 5 6, 12 5 11, 15
 8 9α सुकेस.
 सुगीव 12 5 2°, 12 10 9α, °15 1 4°,
 16 7 5 सुगीव
 सुणन्दा 2 8 7, 4 9 4 सुनन्दा.
 सुतार° 12 12 5 सुतारा.
 सुन्दर° 10 6 2.
 सुभीम 5 7 11α.
 सुमइ 1 1 5 सुमति.
 सुमालि 8 6 8, 7 11 3°, 10 7 8 सुमालिन.
 सुलोयण 5 6 3, सुलोयणय 5 4 7 सुलोचन.
 सुलोयण 7 4 1 सुलोचना.
 °सुवेल्° 20 5 6
 °सुन्वय° 1 1 17 सुमत.
 सुसेण 20 7 3 सुषेण.
 सुररय 7 11 2, 8 6 7, 9 5 3 11 13
 8, 12 5 12, gl. सुरैरव, tradition-
 ally सुरैरजस्.
 सेयंस 1 1 11, 2 16 7 श्रेयास.
 *सेणिय 1 6 1, 1 7 9α, 1 11 1, 5 1b
 श्रेणिक.
 सोदामणिपह 18 7 4 [सौदामनीप्रभ] निघुत्प्रम.
 सोम 8 6 7.
 सोमप्पह 4 12 6 सोमप्रभ.
 हयुव see हयुमन्त.
 हयुवन्त 19 18 8, 20 1 9α, 20 2 9α,
 20 3 6, 20 7 8; 20 9 8, हयुव 20
 3 8 हनुमत.
 हत्य° 11 3 3, 15 1 3 हस्त.
 हर 5 9 9.
 हरि° 6 4 5, 17 11 5.
 हरिकेसि 8 1 4, हरिकेसी 16 13 7 हरिकेशिन.
 हरिदवण 15 10 5 हरिदमन.
 हरिसेण 11 1b, 11 1 9b हरिषेण.
 हिययवेय 18 3 5 हृदयवेगा.

NON-PERSONAL PROPER NAMES

(Historical names are prefixed with an asterisk)

- अद्रावण 8 7 1, 11 3 4; अद्रावणय 3 6
 1b ऐरावत.
 *अजङ्ग 2 7 5, 4 1a, 5 1 1, उजङ्ग 4 1
 8, 4 14 9b, 5 12 9b, 15 8 4
 अयोध्या; सक्षेयणयि 2 2 5, 5 11 4
 साकेतनगरी.
 अट्टावय 12 11 9a, 19 8 9 अष्टापद (पर्वत).
 अरुण 12 1 9a Vāli's chariot.
 *अलङ्कारोदय 12 3 4 gl. पाताललङ्का (नगर).
 आह्वणय 7 1 2 आदित्यनगर.
 *अजङ्ग see अजङ्ग.
 कञ्चन 3 1 10 काञ्चन कञ्चनसेल 4 9 5
 काञ्चनशैल.
 कञ्चन °6 4 6° काञ्चन (द्वीप).
 कञ्चनपुर 8 12 7 काञ्चनपुर.
 *कञ्चय° 6 4 6 कञ्चक (द्वीप).
 कावित्यसर्ग 6 15 5 कापिष्ठसर्ग.
 कामुकविमाण 5 8 3 कामुकविमान.
 किङ्क 8 12 6, किङ्क 6 16 3 किङ्क; किपुर
 6 7 3, किङ्कपुर 12 12 2, किङ्कपुरकख 7
 6 3 किङ्कपुर.
 -किङ्कधर 6 4 8 (द्वीप); किङ्कमहीधर 6 5 2
 किङ्कपर्वत.
 किङ्किनधपुर 7 10 9b किङ्किनधपुर.
 कुम्भपुर 10 7 4.
 कुम्भीपाक 11 9 7 (नरक).
 कुल 6 4 6 कुल (द्वीप).
 *गयडर 3 1a गजपुर, हरियणय 2 16 6
 हस्तिनगर.
 *गङ्गा 15 8 9b, गङ्गा° 12 4 3 गङ्गा.
 *गङ्गासागर 3 12 9b गङ्गासागर meeting
 place of the Gāṅgā with the
 sea.
 गन्धर्ववापि 10 5 3 गन्धर्ववापी.
 *गिरि 6 4 7 गिरि (द्वीप).
 गीर 6 4 7 (द्वीप).
 *गुञ्ज° 10 9 8 (पर्वत).
 °चीन 6 4 8 चीन (द्वीप).
 लीर 6 4 6.
 छोहार° 6 4 6 (द्वीप).
 *जडण 12 4 3 यमुना.
 जम्बूदीव 1 11 5 जम्बूद्वीप.
 जलहरधर 10 5 2 जलधर-धर.
 जवण 6 4 6 यवन (द्वीप).
 *जोहण° 6 4 8 योधन (द्वीप).
 गन्दीसरदीव 6 7 9a नन्दीश्वरद्वीप; गन्दीसरकख
 6 8 4 नन्दीश्वराख्य.
 *गम्भय 9 1 9b, 14 2 9b नर्मदा, रेवा
 13 12 4.
 गिञ्चालोयपुर 13 1a नित्यालोकपुर.
 *तड 6 4 9a तड (द्वीप).
 *तावि° 9 1 9 तापी.
 तिकूड° 11 14 8 त्रिकूट (पर्वत).
 तोयावलि° 6 4 7, तोयावलि (द्वीप).
 दुल्लु° 15 10 2 दुर्लुङ्ग (नगर).
 देवसंगीयणय 10 4 2 देवसंगीतनगर; सुरसं-
 गीयणय 11 13 6 सुरसंगीतनगर.
 धर 6 4 5 (द्वीप).
 *पयाग 2 11 4, 19 13 10b प्रयाग (नगर).
 पलियङ्कगुह 19 6 6, 19 9 4 पर्यङ्कगुहा.
 पायाललङ्का 5 8 6, 7 9 1, 7 11 6 पाता-
 ललङ्का (नगर).
 पुष्कवण 9 1 2 पुष्कवन.
 सुरिमताल 3 1b पुरिमताल (नगर).
 पुच्वविदेह 1 12 8 पूर्वविदेह (खण्ड).
 पोयण° 4 2 7, पोयणगय 4 3 4 पोतन-
 नगर.
 भरकखम 6 4 9a भरकखम (द्वीप).
 *भरह 3 6 11a भरत (खण्ड).
 भार° 6 4 0a (द्वीप).
 भीम° 6 4 9a (द्वीप)
 भीमवण 9 7 1 भीमवन.
 भूयस्वाटह 19 17 4 भृतरवा-अट्टी.
 *मगह 15 9 2, मगहडेस 1 1 1 मगवदेश

°मणि° 6 4 6 मणि (द्वीप).
 °मणुसोत्तर° 3 7 2, मणुसुत्तर° 6 8 1
 मालुसोत्तर (पर्वत).
 माहेन्द्र 18 3 4 महेन्द्र (नगर).
 महु 7 10 5 महु (पर्वत).
 *महु 15 9 3 मयुरा (नगर).
 माहेन्द्रपुर 19 2 7 माहेन्द्रपुर.
 माहेसरपुर 14 4 9 α माहेश्वरपुर.
 मेरु 1 16 2°, 2 1 8°, 4 11 9 b .
 मेहडर 6 2 2 मेघपुर; मेहणयर 8 12 7
 मेघनगर.
 °रयण 6 4 6 रत्न (द्वीप).
 रविपुर 18 4 1.
 रत्न° 6 4 8 (द्वीप).
 रहणेउर 6 1 3, 11 12 7, रहणेउरचक्रवाल-
 णयर 5 6 4 रथनपुरचक्रवालनगर.
 *रायगिह 1 4 9 α राजगृह (नगर).
 *रेवा° see णम्मय.
 रोहण 3 8 4, °6 4 8° रोधन (द्वीप).
 लङ्कणयर 5 8 5 लङ्कानगरी.
 °वज्जर° 6 4 7 वज्र (द्वीप).
 वध्वर° 6 4 7 वर्वर (द्वीप).
 वाणरदीव 6 5 1 वानरद्वीप.
 °वाहण° 6 4 6 वाहन (द्वीप).

विडलमहीहर 1 7 5, विडलइरि 1 6 9 b
 विपुलमहीघर, विपुलगिरि.
 *विष्णु 9 1 9 b , 10 7 9 b , विष्णुइरि 11 6
 3, °13 12 4 विन्ध्यगिरि.
 वेयडु 2 15 5, 7 1 2 विजयार्ध (पर्वत).
 वेळन्धर 6 4 8 (द्वीप); 23 3 7 (पर्वत).
 सयबासुह° 3 1 1 b [शकटक-सुख] शकटसुख
 (उद्यान).
 स्वयंपह 9 13 6. 10 4 9 α स्वयंपभ (नगर).
 *सक्रेयणयर see अउज्ज.
 °सन्झागार 6 4 7 सन्झाकार (द्वीप).
 सम्मेयहरि 11 3 1 सम्मेतगिरि.
 ससिपुर 8 12 6 शशिपुर.
 सहससिहर 9 13 7 सहसशखिखर (चैत्य).
 °सिङ्गल° 6 4 8 सिंहल (द्वीप).
 सिद्धत्थ 2 11 2 सिद्धार्थ (उद्यान).
 सिन्धुणयर 10 2 4 सिन्धुनगर.
 सिरि 6 4 7 श्री (द्वीप).
 सुरसंगीयणयर see देवसंगीयणयर.
 सुवेल 6 4 5 (द्वीप).
 °हणुरुह 6 4 5, 19 11 8 b , हणुरुह° 19
 10 7 हनुरुह (द्वीप).
 °हल्यिणयर see गयडर.
 °हंस° 6 4 5 (द्वीप).
 हरि 6 4 5 (द्वीप).

BOTANICAL NAMES

*भगरिय° 3 17 भगस्ति (G. भगधियो).
 भचहय° 3 1 12 ?
 °भम्ब 3 1 10 भाम्र (G. भाँवो).
 °भल्ल° 3 1 4 भाद्र (G. बाहुँ).
 °भामली 3 1 9 भामलकी (G. भामली).
 °भासत्य° 3 1 4 अश्वत्थ.
 इक्कु° 2 16 9, 2 17 5, 1 4 2 9 α ,
 उच्छ° °3 1 4, उच्छु 1 4 4, 14 1 7
 उछु (G. ईत्त, M. उष).
 इन्दु 3 1 7 ?
 उच्छ, उच्छु see इक्कु.
 एला° 3 1 3 (G. एलन्नी).

°कयम्ब 3 1 10 कदम्ब.
 कङ्केडि° 3 1 5 अंगोक (D. 2 12).
 कङ्कोल 3 1 3.
 कणयारि° 3 1 9 कनकारि (cf. MW. कनका-
 न्तक).
 °कणवीर° 3 1 9-करवीर (Hc. I 263)
 °कन्यारि° 3 1 8 कन्धरी.
 कपूर 3 1 3 कर्पूर.
 °करमन्दि 3 1 8 करमदी (G. करमूरी, Mp.
 करवंद, 9 14 9).
 °करिमर° 3 1 8; cf. करमर Mp. 9 10 9.
 °करीर 3 1 8 (G. केर-डो).

- °कुङ्कुम° 3 14.
 °कुन्द° 3 1 7.
 केयङ् 3 1 12 केतकी.
 °कोक्ष 3 1 11 कुञ्ज(वल्ली).
 कोरण्ट 3 1 11.
 कोसम्ब 3 1 11 कोशात्र (PSM).
 खञ्जूरि° 3 1 7 खर्जूरी (G. खजूरी).
 गुञ्जा 14 2 7, गुञ्जाहल 11 10 7 गुञ्जाफल
 चम्पय° 3 1 4 चम्पक (G. चंपो).
 चार 3 1 11 पियालवृक्ष (D. 3 21).
 जम्बीरि 3 1 6 जम्बीरी.
 जम्बू 3 1 10 जम्बू (G. जॉबू).
 जासवण° 3 1 12 जपा (G. जासु, जाखंती).
 °जीव 3 1 7 जीवक or वन्धुजीव.
 °जीर° 3 1 4 (G. जीरें).
 °जूही 3 1 12 यूथिका (G. जूईं).
 °ढउय 3 1 6 ?
 °णगोह° 3 1 5 न्यग्रोध.
 °णन्दी 3 1 7.
 णारङ्ग° 3 1 5.
 णालिकेरी 3 1 8 (G. नाळीयेरी).
 तमाल 3 1 10.
 °तरल 3 1 9 धतूर thorn-apple.
 °ताल 3 1 10.
 ताली 3 1 10.
 दक्ख 3 1 5 द्राक्षा (G. दराख).
 दवणा° 14 2 5, 14 4 5, 14 7 5 दमनक.
 °द्विहवण° 3 1 8 द्विपणं.
 °देवदारु 3 1 12 (G. देवदार).
 °पडमक्ख° 3 1 5, 4 6 5 पद्माक्ष.
 °पाडली° 3 1 8 पाटल.
 पियङ्ग 3 1 4 प्रियङ्गु.
 पुण्णाय° 3 1 2-पुन्नाग.
 पुत्तजीव 3 1 6 पुत्रजीव.
 °पूयफल 14 7 3 पूगफल.
 °पोप्फली° 3 1 8, फोप्फल 1 5 9a, 6 5 2
 पूगफल.
 °फणिस° (.v. l. फगस) 3 1 6 पनस.
 मन्दार 3 1 7.
 मरिय° 3 1 4 मरिच.
 मल्लिव° 14 10 6 मल्लिका.
 °मल्ली 3 1 12 मल्लिका.
 महु° 3 1 3 मधुक.
 माल्लर° 3 1 9°, 3 13 2°, °5 1 4 कपित्थ
 (D. 6 130).
 °माहवी° 3 1 3 माधवी.
 °माहुलिङ्गी° 3 1 3 मातुलिङ्गी (Hc. I 214).
 रिट्ट 3 1 11 रिष्ट.
 °रुहक्ख° 3 1 5 रुद्राक्ष.
 °लवङ्ग 3 1 3.
 °लिम्ब 3 1 6 निम्ब.
 वडल 3 1 4, 14 6 4, वडल्ल 14 7 3 वकुल.
 °सज्ज 3 1 11 सर्जे.
 सत्तच्छय° 3 1 7 सत्तच्छद.
 सम्बलिरुक्ख° 11 9 5 शात्मलीवृक्ष.
 °सरल 3 1 9.
 °सिन्दी 3 1 7.
 °सिन्दूर° 3 1 7.
 सिरिखण्ड° 3 1 9 श्रीखण्ड.
 सिरिस° 3 1 9 शिरीष.
 हरियाल 3 1 6 हरिताल.
 हिन्ताल 3 1 10.

VIDYĀS

- क्षणिग-जल-थम्मणी 9 12 7 अग्नि-जल-स्तम्मनी.
 क्षणिम 9 12 3 अणिमन्
 क्षत्ति 9 12 3 आग्नि.
 क्षमोहविजय 13 10 4 अनोधविजया.
 क्षवल्लोयणी 9 12 7 अवल्लोक्कीनी.
 क्षासालविज्ज 15 10 6, 15 12 6, 15 14
 7, आसालिय 15 14 9a, आसाली 15
 13 2 आसालीविद्या.
 वासुरी 9 12 8.
 उच्चाटिणी 9 12 4 उच्चाटनी.
 उम्मोहण 7 7 7 उन्मोहनी.
 कामसुद्धाङ्गणी 9 12 5 काम-सुख-दायिनी.
 कालि 9 12 2 काली.
 कुडिल 9 12 7 कुटिला.
 कोमारि 9 12 2 कौमारी.

गयणसंचारिणिय 9 13 3, गयणसंचालिणी 9 12 1 गगनसंचारिणी.	माहेसरिय 12 10 3, माहेसरी 9 12 2 माहेश्वरी.
गारुडविज 12 2 10 α गारुडविद्या.	माहेन्द्रविज 8 7 9 α माहेन्द्रविद्या.
छिन्दणी 9 12 7 छेदनी.	चहुरिविद्धंसिणी 9 12 4 वैरीवृद्धंसिनी.
जय 9 12 6 जया	बन्ध-बह कारिणी 9 12 5 बन्ध-बध-कारिणी.
जोगजोगेसरी 9 12 2 योगयोगेश्वरी.	बम्भाणि 9 12 3 ब्रह्माणी.
णहृङ्गणगामिणिय 9 13 1 नभोऽङ्गणगामिनी.	वरिसणी 9 12 8 वर्षिणी.
णारायणिय 12 10 1 नारायणी.	वामोहण ^० 7 7 7 व्यामोहनी.
णिविदग्ध 9 13 3 निर्विन्ना.	वाराहि 9 12 2 वाराही.
थम्भणि 9 13 1, थम्भणी 9 12 4, 6 स्तम्भनी.	वारुणी 9 12 5, 9 12 8.
दारुणी 9 12 8 दारुणा.	विजय 9 12 6 विजया.
दुण्णिद्वारा 9 12 8 दुर्निद्वारा.	वीरासणी 9 12 2 वीरासनी.
दुहरिसणी 9 12 8 दुर्दशना.	सत्ति-संवाहिणी 9 12 7 शक्ति-सवाहनी.
पण्णत्ति 9 12 3 प्रज्ञप्ति.	सत्तुविणिवारणिय 9 13 3 शत्रुविनिवारिका.
भाणुपरिमाळिणी 9 12 1 भातुपरिमाळिनी.	संसिद्धि 9 13 1 संसृद्धि.
भिन्दणी 9 12 7 भेदनी.	सन्वमाकारिसणी 9 12 6 सर्वाकर्षिणी.
भुवणसंखोहणी 9 12 4 भुवन-संक्षोभनी.	सन्वकामण्णरुय 9 7 6 सर्वकामाङ्ग-रूपा.
भूमि-गिरि-दारिणी 9 12 5.	सन्वपच्छायणी 9 12 6 सर्वप्रच्छादनी.
मदाकाळिणी 9 12 1 महाकाली.	सन्वमय-णासणी 9 12 6 सर्वमदनाशिनी.
महोयरिय 17 9 9 gl. सर्पिणीविद्या [for महोरगिका ?].	सन्वोसह 9 13 1 सर्वोषधा.
	सिद्धत्थ 9 13 3 सिद्धार्था.
	सिरिमाळिणि 29 12 9 श्रीमालिनी.
	सोमणी 9 12 3 *सोमानी.

NUMERALS

$\frac{1}{2}$ अद्ध 1 16 4 अर्ध.	8, 12 6 8, चायार 6 1 7, चेयारि 16 6
1 एक 3 2 2 α , 16 6 4 एक.	3 चतुर,
-पठम 10 8 9 प्रथम.	-चउथय 18 8, 1 12 2 चतुर्थ.
2 दो ^० 3 2 2, दुइ (जि) 15 4 4, वे 2 15 4, 10 7 3, 19 14 4, वे (वि) 2 15 8, 12 9 3, वि 2 13 8, 15 1 3, 16 6 4, वेणि 12 12 10 b , 2 13 8, दोणि (v 1. विणि) 18 12 9 b ;	5 पञ्च 1 1 5 पञ्चन;
-वीयय 1 8 7, 1 12 1, 3 6 2, विज्जय 2 15 9 α द्वितीय.	-पञ्चम 1 8 9, 18 5 7.
3 तिणि 1 7 7, ति 16 6 4 त्रि.	$5\frac{1}{2}$ अद्धछट्ट 20 12 4 अर्धषष्ठ.
-तइयय 1 8 8, 1 12 2 तृतीय.	6 छ 10 7 1, छह् 10 5 3 षष्;
4 चउ 1 7 2, 7, चउर ^० 3 4 1 b , चयारि 3 4 3, 4 14 7, 9 13 4, 16 11 7 (Mp 9 24 5) चत्तारि 2 5 7, 7 14	-छट्टय 1 12 3, छट्टम 1 8 9 षष्ठ.
	7 सत्त 1 8 2, *2 9 3 ^० सप्त.
	-सप्तम 1 8 10, 1 12 4 सप्तम.
	8 अट्ट 3 2 5, 3 4 7 अष्टन;
	-अष्टम 1 8 10 अष्टम.
	9 णव 3 4 4; णव णव 15 9 2
	-णवमय 1 8 11 नवम enl.

- 10 दस 2 1 3, 3 2 6; दह° 1 10 7,
9 4 9a दशन्.
-दसनी° f. 15 11 8, दसमय 2 5 5,
दहमय 1 8 11 दशम enl.
- 11 एयारह 3 2 1, 11 7 1; एकादशन्.
-एयारहमय 1 8 12, 12 5 7 एकादशम
enl.
- 12 बारह 1 7 7, 15 10 9b, डुवारह 11
7 1 द्वादशन्;
-बारहमय 1 8 12, 12 5 8 द्वादश enl.
- 13 तेरस 3 2 8.
-तेरहमय 12 5 8 त्रयोदशन्.
- 14 चउदस 13 2 8; चउदह 1 11 6, 14
4 9b; चउदह 1 11 3, °11 2 1, 16
15 7 चतुर्दशन्.
-चउदहमय 12 5 9.
- 15 पण्णारस 3 12 7; पण्णारह° 1 7 4,
3 2 9, 16 15 4 पंचदशन्;
-पण्णारहमय 12 5 9.
- 16 सोलह° 2 4 4, 3 2 9, 9 1 1 (P. S.
सोलस) षोडश.
-सोलहमय 12 5 10.
- 17 सत्तारह 3 2 10 सप्तदशन्;
-सत्तारहमय 12 5 11.
- 18 अट्टारह 1 16 7, 2 17 7, 3 2 10
अष्टदशन्;
-अट्टारहमय 12 5 12.
- 19 एकुणवीस 12 5 4 एकीनविंशति,
-एकुणवीसमय 12 5 12.
- 20 बीस° 1 10 7, 11 7 1, 16 6 6 विंशति.
- 22 बावीस 5 9 8 द्वाविंशति.
- 24 चउवीस 1 1 19a चतुर्विंशति.
- 25 पन्नवीस 16 10 3 पञ्चविंशति.
- 26 छवीस 8 1 6 षड्विंशति.
- 27 सत्तावीस 3 6 7 सप्तविंशति.
- 30 तीस 1 14 9b, 17 8 7 त्रिंशत्.
- 32 वत्तीस° 1 9 5 द्वात्रिंशत्.
- 34 चउवीस° 1 7 3, 3 3 1a चतुस्त्रिंशत्.
- 48 अट्टायाल 8 1 8 अष्टचत्वारिंशत्.
- 50 पण्णास 16 11 2, 17 9 3°, पन्नासथ
3 13 3 पञ्चाशत्.
- 59 एकुणसट्ठि 5 9 10 एकोनषष्टि.
- 60 सट्ठि 4 1a, 5 10 4, 17 9 3 षष्टि.
- 63 तिसट्ठि 2 8 9a त्रिषष्टि.
- 64 चउसट्ठि 1 7 5°, 5 5 7 चतुःषष्टि.
- 80 असी 2 3 4 अशीति.
- 84 चउरासी 3 10 2 चतुरशीति.
- 90 णवह् °2 3 3, 5 3 5 नवति.
- 92 वाणवह् 5 11 8 द्वाणवति.
- 96 छण्णवह् 3 13 2 षण्णवति.
- 98 अट्टाणवह् 2 3 7, 4 2 6 अष्टाणवति.
- 99 णवणवह् 1 11 7°, 4 2 3° नवणवति.
- 100 सय 2 3 3, 2 3 8 शत.
- 108 सउ अट्टोत्तर 3 4 7 अष्टोत्तर-शत.
- 110 दस-उत्तर-सय 5 9 11b दशोत्तर-शत.
- 1000 सहस 1 6 7°, 1 11 7°, 4 2 3,
सहास 2 1 3, °12 4 5°, 15 10 9a
सहस्र.
- 1008 अट्टोत्तर-सहास 2 1 1 अष्टोत्तर-सहस्र.
- 100000 लक्ख° 1 11 5°, 5 3 5 लक्ष.
- 1000000 कोटि 2 5 6 कोटि.